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DOMESDAY BOOK ILLUSTRATED:

CONTAINING

An ACCOUNT of that ANTIENT RECORD;

AS ALSO,

Of the TENANTS in Capite or Serjanty therein mentioned:

AND

A TRANSLATION of the difficult PASSAGES, with occaſional NOTES;

An Explanation of the Terms, Abbreviations, and Names of Foreign Abbies:

And an Alphabetical TABLE of the Tenants in Capite or Serjanty in the ſeveral Counties contained in that Survey.

By ROBERT KELHAM, of Lincoln's-Inn,
AUTHOR OF THE NORMAN DICTIONARY.

Peritiores Vetuſtas facit.
Cic. pro Domo ſuâ.
Utinam! ut proſim.

LONDON,
Printed by JOHN NICHOLS,
For EDWARD BROOKE, Bell-Yard, Temple-Bar.
M.DCC.LXXXVIII.

(17)

DOMESDAY BOOK being publiſhed, and of courſe more generally conſulted than before; it has been the wiſh of ſeveral perſons, diſtinguiſhed for their literary knowlege, that ſomething ſhould be done towards making the Reading of that Survey more eaſy and uſeful. This attempt therefore for thoſe purpoſes is ſubmitted to the publick: but to do juſtice to that antient Record, much remains to be developed by the able Antiquary.

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N. B.

N. B. The words within parentheſes are, in reading, to come before thoſe which precede or follow; as, " abierit (ſi) domum," *ſi abierit domum.*

" Alodiarios (has forisfacturas ht. Rex ſup' " oms) totius Comitatus de Chent." *has forisfacturas habet Rex ſuper omnes Alodiarios totius Comitatus de Chent.*

DOMESDAY BOOK [1].

KING Alfred, about the year 900, compoſed a book of this nature, which was extant at Wincheſter at the coming-in of the Conqueror, but is ſince loſt; but the incomparable record of *Domeſday*, now remaining at the Chapter-houſe at Weſtminſter, and lately printed, was begun by order of William the Conqueror, with the advice of his parliament, in the year of our Lord [2] 1080, and compleated in the year [3] 1086; Commiſſioners [4] were ſent into every county, and juries [5] ſummoned and impannelled in each hundred out of all orders of freemen, from barons down to the loweſt farmers, to give in upon oath to the commiſſioners, by verdict or preſentment, due information, for the faithful and impartial [6] execution of it.

Theſe inquiſitions being taken, they were ſent up to Wincheſter [7], and the ſubſtance of them was

[1] See note (A).
[2] See note (B).
[3] See note (C).
[4] See note (D).
[5] See note (E).
[6] See note (F).
[7] See note (G).

afterwards [1] methodized, and formed into the record we now call Domeſday; and depoſited at the king's exchequer.

It is compriſed in two volumes, one a large folio, the other a quarto; the firſt begins with Kent, and ends with Lincolnſhire; is written on 382 double pages of vellum, in one and the ſame hand [2], in a ſmall but plain character, each page having a double column, and containing 31 counties. After Lincolnſhire (folio 373), the claims ariſing in the Three Ridings in Yorkſhire are taken notice of and ſettled; then follow the claims in Lincolnſhire, and the determinations of the jury upon them; (folio 375.) Laſtly, from p. 379, to the end, there ſeems to be a re-capitulation of every wapentake or hundred in the Three Ridings of Yorkſhire; of the towns in each hundred, what number of carucates and oxgangs are in every town, and the owners thereof placed in a very ſmall character over them.

The other volume is in quarto, on 450 double pages of vellum, but in a ſingle column, and in a large fair character, and contains the counties of Eſſex, Norfolk, and Suffolk. The counties of Northumberland [3], Cumberland, Weſtmoreland, and Durham, are not deſcribed, neither is Lancaſhire, under its proper title; but Furneſs [4], and

[1] See note (H).

[2] Except p. 332. b. and part of 333, which contains the fee of *Robert de Bruis*, and is in a different character.

[3] See note (I). [4] Weſt's Antiquities of Furneſs, p. 12, 13.

the northern part of the county, as well as the ſouth of Weſtmoreland, with part of Cumberland, is included within the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire; and that part of Lancaſhire, which lies between the rivers Ribble and Merſey, and which at the time of the Survey comprehended ſix hundreds, and 188 manors, is deſcribed in Cheſhire; (folio 269. 2. a.) and part of Rutlandſhire is deſcribed in that of Northampton, p. 293. b. and Lincoln, 367. a.

The order generally obſerved in writing the ſurvey, is to ſet down in the firſt place at the head of every county (except Cheſter [1] and Rutland [2]). The king's name, *Rex Willielmus*, and then a liſt of the biſhops, religious houſes, churches, and great men [3], according to their rank [4], that held of the king in capite, in that county; likewiſe of his thains, miniſters, and ſervants; with a numerical figure in red ink before them, for the better finding them in the book. In ſome counties, the cities and capital boroughs are taken notice of, before the liſt of the great tenants is entered, with the particular laws [5] or cuſtoms which prevailed in each of them; and in others, they are inſerted promiſcuouſly.

[1] See note (K). [2] See note (L).

[3] In ep ſcribuntur, omnes nobiles ſecundum ordinis ſui dignitatem. Appendix Reg. Hon. Rich. p. 5.

[4] See note (M). [5] See note (N).

After the liſt of the tenants, the manors and poſſeſſions themſelves which belong to the king, and alſo to each owner throughout the whole county, whether they lie in the ſame or different hundreds, are collected together and minutely noted, with their under-tenants.

The king's demeſnes, under the title *Terra regis*, always ſtand firſt, as Rex Willelmus, Rex W. Will. Rex Anglorum, or Rex tenet or habet A, &c. Then the lands which belong to ſome biſhop, religious houſe, or great tenant, as Terra Archiepi, &c.

In the laſt volume, under Eſſex, Norfolk, and Suffolk, the *liberi homines* are ranked ſeparate; and there is alſo a title for *Invaſiones* ſuper regem.

The deſcription is generally thus:—How many hides [1], or carucates, the land is gelded or taxed at? whoſe it was in the time of king Edward? who the preſent owner, and the ſub-tenants? what and how much arable land, meadow, paſture, and wood, there is? how much in demeſne, how much in tenancy, and what number of ploughs it will keep? what mills and fiſhings, how many freemen, ſockmen, co-liberti, cotarii, bordarii, radmanni, radcheniſtres, villans, maid-ſervants, and bondmen there are? in ſome counties, what young cattle, ſheep, working horſes, *&c.* are upon the land? and how many hogs the woods will ſupport? ſometimes what churches [2] there are, and how many prieſts

[1] See note (O). [2] See note (P).

or

or parſons? what cuſtomary rents, preſtations, and ſervices, are to be paid and rendered out of the lands? what has been added to the manor, what what with-held from it, and by whom? what land is waſte, what the whole was let for in the time of king Edward? and what the net rent, whether it was too dear rented, or whether it might be improved [a]? But all entries in it are not alike, they being more or leſs exact and particular in ſome counties than others, according to the care, diligence, and induſtry of the commiſſioners, and ſcribes.

The making this ſurvey was a great deſign in the Conqueror; and it is plain he conſidered the finiſhing of it as an event of great importance; a charter, granted by him ſoon after, having this remarkable date. "*Poſt deſcriptionem totius Angliæ.*"

Mad. Form. Angl. p. 238.

Various are the views the Conqueror is ſaid to have had in directing it. The Saxon chronicle tells us that, "Rex magnum concilium et graves ſermones habuit cum ſuis proceribus de hac terra, "quomodo incoloretur, et a quibus hominibus, "quidque rex ipſe haberet terrarum et pecudum "in eo comitatu; et quantum cenſus annui de"beret percipere ex eo comitatu."

Chron. Saxon. anno 1082.

[a] See note (Q).

[a] The improvement and increaſe of arable lands, ſubſequent to the year 1013, might be very good reaſons with William the Conqueror for making his ſurvey.

Some attribute it to his avarice, to increaſe his revenue; others to his juſtice, that when danegeld was to be raiſed, that tax might be laid with more equality.

" Cum Rex Willielmus illud (Danegelt) ali-
" quando majoris, aliquando minoris emolumenti
" eſſe in comperto habuiſſet, optimum eſſe duxit,
" ut inquiſitio per totum regnum haberetur, qua
" dignoſceret quantum ſingula oppida villæ et ham
" lettæ numerare tenerentur."

Append. Hon. Rich. p. 3.

There are hiſtorians alſo who aſcribe it to motives of equity, as that by this means every man ſhould be ſatisfied with his own, and not incroach on his neighbour; others, that he did it, that he might come at the ſtrength of the nation: " Quot milites eſſent in uno quoque co-
" mitatu, ut ſciret quo numero virorum poſſet,
" ſi tanta neceſſitas emergeret, confidere."

Mat. Weſt. 229.

But Sir Martin Wright is of opinion, that this ſurvey was taken upon, or ſoon after, our anceſtors conſent to tenures; in order to diſcover the quantity of every man's fee, and to fix his homage.

A tax of 6s. was raiſed upon every ploughland to defray the expences the king had been at in compiling it, which was three times more than danegeld appears to have been aſſeſſed at before.

When

When the ſurvey was firſt made, it was called Liber de Wintonia [1], Rotulus Wintoniæ, and Liber judiciarius, and Judicatorius; but the name it has principally obtained is that of DOMESDAY, and Liber Cenſualis ſive Luſtrum.

No injuſtice was complained of in the digeſtion of ſo difficult a work, and of ſo various a nature; the uſe of it too was very great, as the king by this means came to an eaſy and exact knowledge of his landed revenue; and the ſubject's right, when any diſpute aroſe between them, thereby received a new evidence; and at this day, what manor [2] is ancient demeſne, and what not, is determinable [3] by Domeſday alone.

A fee of 6s. 8d. is paid for conſulting the ſurvey, and 4d. a line for a tranſcript.

An attempt was made ſome years ago to promote the printing of Domeſday; but although it did not then ſucceed, it has lately been effected under the liberal auſpices of his preſent Majeſty; and printed by Mr. John Nichols, in a fine type, cut for the purpoſe by Mr. Joſeph Jackſon, at the nation's expence, for the uſe of the members of both houſes of parliament, and the public libraries of the kingdom.

[1] Domeſday, p. 332. b.

[2] Burrow's Reports, 2d vol. p. 1048.

[3] See note (R).

A memorial of the completing this great ſurvey is entered at the end of the ſecond volume in the following words; all in capitals.

ANNO MILLESIMO OCTOGESIMO SEXTO. AB INCARNATIONE DNI. VIGESIMO V REGNI WILLI FACTA EST ISTA DESCRIPTIO. NON SOLUM P HOS TRES COMITATUS. SED &IA P ALIOS

Qui plura de his ſcire velit,
Librum ipſum conſulat.
Agard.

NOTES.

NOTES.

(A.)

THE name is undoubtedly of Saxon [1] original, and ſignifies the book of judicial verdict.

Sir Henry Spelman has given a ſample of the orthography of it, with his reading, as follows:

Norf. Rex.

— H. de Galgov. In Fachenham ten' Herold', t, r, e, II, car', ter'. ſemp'. v. vill'. 7. x x. bor'. 7. IIII. ſerv'. ſemp. in. d'nio'. II. car. 7. homi'. IIII car. Silva ad XII por. v. acr. pti'. III. mol'. dim. Salina. Semp. III. r. 7. XX. por'. 7. CC. ov'. huic man' ptinet I. berita. Alatorp. de I. car. ter'. &c. Fagenham. hab. VII. quar'. in long. 7. dim. in lat. 7. x II. d in gelt. Which is to be read thus:

"In Comitatu Norfolcia Rex tenet terras ſub-"ſcriptas, viz. In hundredo de Galgow. In Fac-"enham tenuit Heroldus quidam tempore regis "Edvardi Confeſſoris duas carucatas terræ. Sem-"per erant ibi quinque villani. & XX. bordarii & "quatuor ſervi. Semper in Dominico ii. carucatæ "& inter homines (ſcil. Vaſſallos & colonos) "quatuor carucatæ. Silva ad duodecem porcos

[1] Forteſc. of Monarchy, p. 29.

"ſagi-

" ſaginandos. Quinque acræ prati. iii. molendina. " Dimidia ſalina. Semper iii runcini, & xx porci " & cc. oves. Huic manerio pertinet una beruita, " Alatorp, de una carucata Terræ, &c. Fagenham " habet vii. Quarteria milliarii in longitudine & " dimidium in latitudine, & reddit regi xii. de- " narios in Gelt. i. e. in Geldo ſeu Tributo."

Domeſday, vol. II. p. 111.
Nicolſon, Hiſt. Lib. part 3. p. 98.
Spelm. Gloſſ. voce Domeſdei.

(B.)

Matthew of Weſtminſter ſays, it was begun the 16th; William Chron Bermond, the 17th; the Saxon Chronicle and Henry Huntington, the 18th; Roger Hoveden, the 19th; Upod. Neuſtriæ, the 20th; but, according to the Red Book in the Exchequer, it was begun in 1080, 13th of William.

(C.)

This is evident from an entry at the end of the ſecond volume of the work itſelf, except that the fee of Robert de Bruis, p. 332. b. was added after Domeſday was made up, and is written in a different hand.

Lord Lyttelton, indeed, in his Hiſtory of Henry II. vol. 2d. p. 289, ſays, " It was made by order " of William the Iſt, with the advice of his par- " liament, in the year 1086; but it ſeems not to " have been finiſhed till the following year;" but whether his lordſhip grounded his ſuppoſition on the fee of Robert de Bruis being entered ſubſe-

quent

quent to the making up of Domeſday, or on what other authority, does not appear.

(D.)

That theſe commiſſioners were diſcreet and great perſons, but generally Normans, appears from a leger book of Worceſter, wherein it is ſaid, proof was given "that the church of St. Mary of Wor-"ceſter had a hundred called Oſwaldeſlau, before "Remigius biſhop of Lincoln, Earl Walter Giffard, "Henry de Ferrers, and Adam, brother of Eudo, "the king's Sewer; who were appointed to inquire "and deſcribe the poſſeſſions and cuſtoms, as well "of the king, as of his chief people in the pro-"vince of Worceſterſhire, and in many others, at "the time when the king cauſed all England to be "ſurveyed and deſcribed," &c.

Coll. Sup. Peerage, vol. II. p. 470.

(E.)

Mr. Selden gives us the names of the jury in ſeveral of the hundreds in Cambridgeſhire, which he found in a MS. belonging to the church of Ely, coœval, as he thinks, with Domeſday itſelf.

"Iſti homines juraverunt in Stapleton hundredo: "Nicholaus de Cheneta, Willielmus de Chipenham, "homo Gaufridi, Hugo de Heſelinge, Warin de "Saham, Rodbertus Anglicus de Fordham, Ord-"mar de Billengeſham, Alanus de Burewelle, "Aluriz de Sneilewelle. Iſti homines juraverunt "in Cavelai hundredo, ſcilicet Ricardus præfectus "hujus hundredi (cum aliis)."

Pref. Seld. de Eadm. Ed. 15.

Not-

(F.)

Notwithſtanding the precaution taken by the Conqueror to have this ſurvey faithfully and impartially executed, Ingulfus confeſſes, that from pious motives, the poſſeſſions of his abbey were not rated, either at their true value or full extent; "non ad verum pretium, nec ad verum ſpatium, "noſtrum monaſterium librabant."

Ing. p. 80, 81.

(G.)

(Wincheſter). They are ſuppoſed to have exiſted there ſome time, and one of theſe original inquiſitions or returns is ſtill preſerved in the library of the dean and chapter of Exeter.

Morant's Eſſex, vol. I. p. xxvii.

There is alſo a MS. copy (of about the time of Henry II.) of the inquiſition of the jury, containing their ſurvey for moſt of the hundreds in Cambridgeſhire. Mr. Webb has given an account of ſo much of it as relates to the manor of Wimple, and from thence it appears the jury ſet down what all the arable lands in the pariſh was gelded at, who the owners were, and how many villani, bordarii, cotarii, and ſervi, were then upon the lands; and that theſe inquiſitions were afterwards ſent up to Wincheſter, and the lands belonging to each great tenant were ſeparated and placed in Domeſday, under their reſpective heads, in that county; e. g. The inquiſition ſet forth, that Wimple was taxed after the rate of 4 hides; that of thoſe 4 hides, 2 hides and a half and half a virgate belonged to Earl Alan; and

that

that of the ſame 4 hides, Humphry Danſleville held of Eudo Dapifer 1 hide and 1 virgate and a half: but, when we look into Domeſday, we ſhall find, in p. 194 b. that the part which Earl Alan held in Wimple is placed under his lands; and that the remainder of the lands in Wimple is under the title of Eudo Dapifer, p. 197. b.; and that the Inquiſition and Domeſday agree, except that the ſheep, hogs, working horſes, and aſſes, found by the firſt, are omitted in the ſurvey.

For a more clear illuſtration, the reader is here preſented with extracts both from the Inquiſition, and Domeſday.

INQUISITIO.

" In hundredo de Werleia.—Winepola pro quo-
" tuor hidis ſe defendit tempore regis Edwardi et
" modo. Et de his quatuor hidis tenet comes
" Alanus duas hidas et dimidiam, et dimidiam vir-
" gam. Tribus c̄ eſt ibi terra. Una c̄ et due
" hide in dominio, et dimidia c̄ poteſt fieri; una
" c̄ et dimidia villanis. Duo villani, unus bor-
" darius de quindecim acris, ſex cotarii pratum
" dimid'. Car' duo ſervi, centum oves. Inter
" totum valet ſeptem libras, et quum recepit ſex
" libras, tempore regis Edwardi, octo libras. Hanc
" terram tenuit Ediva pulchra. Et de his quatuor
" hidis tenet Humfridus Danſlevilla de Eudone
" Dapifer unam hidam et unam virgam et di-
" midiam, duabus carucis ibi eſt terra. Ambae
" carucæ in dominio. Unus villanus, unus ſervus,
" pratum unius Car', ſilva ad ſepes reficiendas,
" centum oves, ſex porci, duo runcini, quatuor
" aſini;

" asini; inter totum valet centum solidos, et quum
" recepit centum solidos, tempore regis Edwardi,
" centum et decem solidos. Hanc terram tenuit
" Comes Gurd." Cotton MS. Tiberius. A. vi. 4. p. 109. b. col. 2.

Domesday. Grent', p. 194. b.

N° XIIII. Terra Alani Comitis.

" In Wederlai. H D. In Winepole ten' ipse
" com. ii. hid' 7 11 virg' 7 dim'. Trā. ē 111. car',
" In d'nio 11. hid'. 7 ibi. 1 car'. 7 adhuc dim'
" potest fieri. Ibi. 11 villi cū. 1. bord hñt. 1. car'
" 7 dim. ibi. vi. cot' 7 11. servi. Ptū dim' car'.
" Int' tot. val vii. lib. Q̄do recep̄ : vi. lib. T.R.E.
" viii. lib. Hanc trā tenuit Eddeva pulchra.

Domesday, p. 197. b.

N° XXIII. Terra Eudon' Filii Huberti.

" In Winepol ten' Hunfrid' de Eudone. In
" Wederlai H D. 1 hid. 7 1 virg. 7 dim. Trā.
" ē 11 car' 7 ibi sun' in d'nio. 7 un' vills 7 1 serv'
" P'tū. 1. car. Silva ad sepes. Valet 7 valuit sep. c.
" sol. Hanc trā tenuit Guerd comes.

(H.)

(Methodized.) When the commissioners made the survey, they took an account as they went on in their progress, of the king's demesnes, and of the lands of every great tenant, in whatsoever vill they were at; but when they had finished their survey, all the lands belonging to the crown, to the religious houses, and to each of the great landholders in different vills in the same county, were

classed

claſſed and collected together *(a)* from the inqueſts, and put under the title of its proper owner in the form we now view it.

(I.)

It is probable, the king's commiſſioners might find it impoſſible to take any exact ſurvey of thoſe counties, as they had ſuffered ſo much by the ravages of war; or they might be at that time in the hands of the Scots, or elſe in ſuch condition as no commiſſioners dare adventure into them, to take the returns of juries, and make the ſurvey.

Brad. Int. Append. 17.

As to Durham, all the country between the Teis and Tine had been conferred by Alfred on the biſhop of this ſee; and at the coming in of the Conqueror he was reputed a Count Palatine.

(K.)

Cheſter was a County Palatine, and Earl Hugh held the whole of it of the king, except what belonged to the biſhop of Litchfield, called Cheſter, from his reſiding there.

(L.)

The landholders in this county being few, the king's land, and that of the reſt of the owners, is not diſtinguiſhed by titles, and numbers, although they are ſeparately ſet down.

(*a*) Compaginatum ex Rotulis baronum ſive juſticiariorum. Reg. Hon. Richmond.

The

(M.)

The whole number of tenants in capite, (beſides biſhops, abbots, priors, and church-men, and the king's thains, eleemoſynaries, miniſters, and ſervants), who held all the lands in England of the Conqueror, was about 420 [1]; and all others that had any eſtates, held of the great tenants by meſne tenure; and each of theſe had a few ſockmen, and an infinite number of men, of ſlaviſh condition, called ſervi, villani, bordarii, and cottarii, under them.

The cities and boroughs, whoſe cuſtoms are taken notice of, are principally the following [2]; and this is a very valuable part of Domeſday, though hitherto entirely unnoticed; and fully confirms to us, that William the Conqueror made but little alteration in the antient laws and cuſtoms

[1] See Alphabetical Catalogue.

[2] Dover, p. 1. Canterbury, 2. Lewes, 26 a. Guildford, 30. 1 a. Southwark, 32. 1 a. Wallingford, 56. 1 a. Dorcheſter, Bridport, Warham, Shafteſbury 75. 1 a. Taunton, 87. 2 a. Exeter, 100. 1 a. Biddeford, 100. 1 b. Totneſs, 108. 2 a. Hertford, 132. 1 a. Buckingham, 143. 1 a. Oxford, 154. 1 a. Glouceſter, 162. 1 a. Worceſter, 176. 1 a. Hereford, 179. Cambridge, 189. Northampton, 219. Leiceſter, 230. Warwick, 238. Shrewſbury, 252. Cheſter, 262 b. Middleburgh, 268. The ſix hundreds which were ſituate between the rivers Ribble and Merſey in Lancaſhire, 269. 2 a. Nottingham, 280. 1 a. Derby, 280. 1 b. York, 298. Lincoln, 336. Stamford, 336. 2 b. Torkſey, 337. 1 a. Colcheſter, 2d vol. p. 107. Norwich, 116. Thetford, 118. b. Yarmouth, 119. Ipſwich, 290. Dunwich, 311.

Thoſe of London, Wincheſter, Abingdon, and ſome others, are not to be found in Domeſday.

which

which prevailed in the cities and boroughs in the time of Edward the Confeſſor.

(N.)

It is certain, that all lands, both of the laity and clergy, were at the Survey held of the king directly in capite, and no land whatever, or townſhip, was excepted from the account then taken; and thoſe towns [z] which are not mentioned in Domeſday, as having no manor in them, are accounted for in ſome neighbouring lordſhips and towns where the manors ſtood, and are there aſſeſſed.

However we are told in the Survey itſelf, that 7 hundreds out of 12, in Worceſterſhire, are omitted in that county, they being ſo quiet and free, that the ſheriff had nothing to do with them; and it is often ſaid, that ſuch land was never Hidated, and that the hundred can give no account of it; therefore the conjecture of Camden, that many parts are left out of Domeſday, "quia penſitationibus liberæ," may ſtill be well founded.

The names of the hundreds in the reſpective counties have undergone a great change. Lincolnſhire is divided into 30 wapentakes, or hundreds, yet there are only about 19 which bear any thing like the ſame name, in Domeſday, as they do at preſent; and in Warwickſhire there is not now one remaining out of the ten there ſet down.

[z] Roiſton, Hertfordſhire. Tyrington, Norfolk; and many others. Blomefield's Norf. vol. IV. p. 220.

The orthography alſo of places in Domeſday frequently varies from what we find them deſcribed by in records ſoon after the Conqueſt, and their preſent appellation, ſo that it is with difficulty the real places can often be made out; but probably this does not ariſe from the ſcribes or clerks who took down the names being Normans, and thoſe who gave in the information being Saxons, as ſome [1] have imagined; but, from the names being ſince that time much corrupted and falſely ſpelt, the names of towns, as they are found in the Survey, being, in the opinion of ſome [2], the real, true, and old names, as they were in the time of Edward the Confeſſor; and might be taken from Alfred's Domeſday, which was at that time extant.

(O.)

Dugdale obſerves, that although the Survey here and there takes notice of a church in Warwickſhire being in ſuch a vill, there were many more at that time which were not ſet down.

(P.)

This deſcription is very conformable to the following articles of inquiry given us by Mr. Selden, from an antient manuſcript. Seld. Præf. de Eadmeri editione, p. 15. "Hic ſubſcribitur inquiſitio terrarum, quomodo barones regis inquirunt; viz. per ſacramentum vicecomitis ſciræ, & omnium baronum & eorum Francigenarum, & totius

[1] Brady, Hiſt. Haſted's Kent.

[2] Pref. to Blomefield's Norf. vol. III. p. 5.

"Centu-

" Centuriatus, Preſbyteri, præpoſiti, VI [1] villani " uniuſcujuſque villæ. Deinde quomodo vocatur " Manſio, quis tenuit eam tempore regis Eduvardi. " Quis modo tenet, quot hidæ, quot carucatæ " in Dominio, quot hominum, quot villani, quot " cottarii, quot ſervi, quot liberi homines, quot " Sockemanni, quantum ſilvæ, quantum prati, " quot paſcuorum, quot molendini, quot piſcinæ, " quantum eſt additum vel ablatum, quantum va- " lebat totum ſimul, et quantum modo, quantum " ibi quiſque liber homo, vel [2] Sockemanum ha- " buit, vel habet. Hoc totum tripliciter; ſcilicet " tempore regis Eduvardi, et quando rex Willi- " elmus dedit, et quomodo ſit modo; et ſi poteſt " plus haberi quam habeatur."

A copy of this is likewiſe preſerved in the Britiſh Muſeum, N° 5167.

(Q.)

(Determinable.) When the evidence is by Domeſday, the barons of the Exchequer, on proper writs being directed to them from the court, before whom the tryal is to be had, return thither that part of Domeſday which concerns the matter in queſtion, atteſted by proper officers; which record alone determines the ſuit.

[1] Ita MS. Fortè villanorum.

[2] Ita MS. Sed lege Sochemanus.

The COUNTIES in DOMESDAY are arranged and written as follow:

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Sudrie.	Surry.	30
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In the new Foreſt, and about it.		
Inſula de With.	Iſle of Wight.	52
Berrocheſcire.	Berkſhire.	56
Wilteſcire.	Wilts.	64 b
Dorſete.	Dorſetſhire.	75
Sumerſete.	Somerſetſhire.	86
Deveneſcire.	Devonſhire.	100
Cornvalgie.	Cornwall.	120
Midelſexe.	Middleſex.	126 b
Herfordſcire.	Hertfordſhire.	132
Bochinghaſcire.	Buckinghamſhire.	143
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W:

		fol.
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Northampt'ſcire.	Northampton-ſhire.	219.
Ledeceſtreſcire.	Leiceſterſhire.	230
Warwicſcire.	Warwickſhire.	238
Statfordſcire.	Staffordſhire.	246
Sciropeſcire.	Shropſhire.	252
Ceſtreſcire.	Cheſhire.	262 b
Inter Ripa et Merſ: a.	Between the Ribble and the Merſey.	269 b
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Roteland.	Rutland. 293.	367 b
Errvicſcire.	Yorkſhire. 298.	379
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ÆsƷeding.	Eaſtriding.	373
WesƷeding.	Weſtriding.	373 b
Lincolia.	Lincoln.	336
Lincoleſcire. Lindeſig.	Lincolnſhire.	337

Clamores in Sudt-reding Lincoliæ.	Claimes in the South Riding of Lincolnſhire.	375
Nort Reding.	North Riding.	375 b
Wesreding.	Weſt Riding.	376
Chetſteven.	Keſteven.	376 b

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Norfulc.	Nordfolc. Norfolk.	109
Sudfulc.	Suffolk.	281

Deſcriptio facta 1086, 25 Wm.

A LIST

A LIST of all the TENANTS in capite or ſerjanty, as they ſtand at the Head of each County, in Domeſday.

K E N T.

DOVERE. 1
TERRA CANONICOR, S. MARTINI DE DOVRE. 1 b.
CANTUARIA. 2 a.
POSSESSIO (ITEM) S. MARTINI. 2 a.
HIC ANNOTANT' TENENTES TERRAS IN CHENT. 2 a.
TERRA REGIS. 2 b.

1. REX WILLELMUS.

The King's lands are always placed firſt under the title TERRA REGIS, and all that held under that title were the ordinary tenants of the King's demeſnes; and where it is ſaid Rex tenet ſuch a town, he held it in his own hands, and managed it by a Præpoſitus or Reve, and ſervants; and ſo of other great tenants in capite, where it is ſaid they held ſuch and ſuch manors and towns, without mentioning any tenant that held under them (unleſs it were an omiſſion of the commiſſioners that took the ſurvey, or their clerks, or the ignorance of the jury or

inqueſt, that might not know them), they were moſt commonly in their own hands, and managed by a Præpoſitus or Reve, and ſervants.

Brady, Int. App. 20.

William is ſuppoſed to have poſſeſſed 1422 manors or lordſhips, beſides eſcheated lands, &c.

Brady, Hiſt. 210.

His revenue was ſo great, that Ord. Vitalis ſays it was reported to be 1060l. 30s. 1½d. every day in the year, over and above free gifts, fines, and amerciaments for offences. Beſides this great revenue, he had 60,000 knights, or horſemen, at his command, to be employed in defence of the realm, without any expence or charge iſſuing out of his exchequer. Brady's Hiſt. 211.

2. ARCHBISHOP OF [1] CANTERBURY. 3 a.
TERRA MILITUM [2] ejus. 4 a.

3. MONKS OF THE ARCHBISHOP AND OF HIS MEN. 4 b.

Under this title are comprehended the lands of the Holy Trinity, and St. Martin in Canterbury, and perhaps of St. Martin in Dover.

Brady's Introd. App. 3.

The men were ſuch as held of the archbiſhop by knight's ſervice. Haſted's Kent, I. v. p. 151.

Whoever held of the Tenants in capite, by mean tenure in military ſervice, held of thoſe

[1] Lanfrank.

[2] Such as held by knights or military ſervice.

Brady, Hiſt. 145.

barons

barons or tenants in capite by the ſame or the like tenure that themſelves held of the king.

Brady's Int. p. 116.

4. BISHOP [1] OF ROCHESTER. 5 b.

5. BISHOP OF BAIEUX.

This great man was not only biſhop of Baieux in Normandy, but half brother to the Conqueror by the mother's ſide, and earl of Kent. He was alſo Count Palatine, and Juſticiarius Angliæ, and had the high titles of "totius Angliæ vice-"dominus ſub rege—princeps Palatii—curæ Pa-"latinæ regnique negotiis ſpecialius præpoſitus "et rege ſecundus," given him by hiſtorians; and, what was of more eminence, he was at that time reputed "the wiſeſt man in England." He had 184 lordſhips, or the greateſt part of them in Kent alone, and 255 in other counties, and looking upon himſelf rich enough to purchaſe the papacy, when it ſhould become vacant, he in 1082 collected his treaſures together, ſent part of them over to Rome, and was preparing with a great retinue to follow them; but William, having intelligence of his deſign, haſtened over from Normandy, ſurprized him in the Iſle of Wight, juſt as he was going to ſail, ſeized him as earl of Kent with his own hands, and ſent him to priſon in Normandy. His treaſure was ſeized, and his eſtates afterwards confiſcated, and he did not regain his liberty till William Rufus aſcended the throne.

[1] Gundulphus.

This

This king reſtored Odo to his earldom; but Odo finding he had not the ſame ſway and power as in the former reign, he headed the conſpiracy in favour of his nephew Robert duke of Normandy againſt Rufus; this laſt however prevailing, he was obliged to abjure the realm for ever, and went into Normandy, where he was received by duke Robert, and had the whole care of the province committed to him. He died at Palermo in Sicily in 1096, in his journey to Rome with his nephew, and was buried in the church of our Lady at Palermo.

His ſeal appendant to a deed in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Aſtle, is engraved in Archæol. I. p. 337, he on one ſide appearing as an earl mounted on his war horſe, clad in Armour, and holding a ſword in his right hand; and, on the reverſe, as a biſhop, dreſſed in his pontifical habit, and pronouncing the benediction.

Selden, Tit. Hon. p. 686. Haſted, Kent, 61. Naſh's Worceſterſhire, p. 15.

As Domeſday was not finiſhed till 1086, it may be aſked how is it to be accounted for that all Odo's poſſeſſions, which are ſaid to have been confiſcated in 1082, are mentioned in the Survey to be in his own tenure. To this it may be anſwered; that when Domeſday was made up from the ſeveral returns of the Commiſſioners, the Scribe might take the returns as he found them, and that it is owing thereto we find all the eſtates of Odo retained in the Survey, although he had been in diſgrace

from

from the year 1082, two years after Domeſday was begun; and this opinion may receive countenance, from the entry of queen Matilda's Poſſeſſions in Marlow, Buckinghamſhire, p. 152 b, for although ſhe died 2d November 1083, the lands are ſet down under the title, "Matildis Regina," and it is ſaid, "Matilda tenet:" but as ſhe was dead when Domeſday was finiſhed, the improved rent is put down there to be 35l., though with this remark, that "quando Regina vivebat," it was 15l.; but Mr. Pegge is inclined to think Odo's eſtates were not ſeized, and that their being found in Domeſday muſt be attributed thereto.

Archæologia, Vol. I. p. 341.

6. ABBEY OF BATTEL. 11 b.

7. ABBEY OF ST. AUSTIN. 12 a.

8. ABBEY OF [1] GAND. 12 b.

9. HUGH DE MONTFORT. 13 a.

He was ſon of Thurſtan de Baſtenbergh, a Norman, and accompanying the Conqueror hither, he for his great ſervices obtained more than 100 lordſhips in different parts of England.

He was one of the commiſſioners appointed by William the Iſt, for the reſtitution and reſeizing of whatſoever had been unjuſtly taken from the biſhopricks and abbeys all the kingdom over; and loſt his life in a combat with Walchſline de Ferrers.

Brady, Hiſt. p. 140. 187. Somn. Gav. 68. 191. Gemeticenſ. p. 268. Blomef. Norf. v. I. p. 170.

[1] Abbey of St. Peter of Ghent in Flanders.

10. EARL

10. EARL EUSTACE. 14 b

Earl of Bulloigne in Picardy. He married Goda, ſiſter by the father's ſide to Edward the Confeſſor, and was father to the famous Godfrey of Bulloign, who won Jeruſalem from the Saracens. This Euſtace had large poſſeſſions in England at the time of the Survey.

Earls did not uſually add their ſhires to their Chriſtian names till about the time of Richard the Iſt. Seld. Tit. Hon. p. 636.

11. RICHARD DE TONEBRIGE. 14 a.

From Tonebrige in Kent, where he chiefly reſided, and had the lands three miles round it every way. He is ſometimes called Richard de Benefacta, or Benfield, Richard Fitz Gilbert, and Richard de Clare.

He was eldeſt ſon of Gilbert Criſpin earl of Brion in Normandy, came into England with William the Conqueror, and was with him at the battle of Haſtings; and for his ſervices there, and propinquity of blood, was raiſed by him to great honours, and large poſſeſſions, and among the reſt to the earldom of Clare; and he and William de Warren ſucceeded Odo biſhop of Baieux, and William Fitz Oſborn, as juſticiaries of the realm.

Dugd. Orig. Brady's Int. 274.

12. HAIMO, SHERIFF. 14 a.

He was ſheriff of Kent, and one of the judges in the county court when the great cauſe between Lanfrank and Odo was tried.

13. ALBERT CHAPELAIN. 14 a.

He was the king's chaplain.

The word capellanus may be likewiſe interpreted both ſecretary and chancellor, for theſe offices and that of the king's chaplain were in early times one and the ſame, being always an eccleſiaſtic, and one who had the care of the king's chapel.

Spelman, verba capella, et cancellarius.

The above twelve were the king's principal tenants in capite, who held immediately of him as of his crown. Haſted's Kent, v. I. p. CLI.

All thoſe who are enumerated at the head of every county in Domeſday, and are not mentioned as earls or ſpiritual perſons, thani, miniſtri, or ſervientes regis, were barons, and held of the king in capite. Seld. Tit. Hon. p. 694, 695.

Notæ ad Eadmerum, p. 168. Chauncey's Hertf. p. 10.

13. WILLIAM DE BRAIOSE. 28 a.

This William was of French extraction; but his lands in England were of no ſmall extent, and his family continued in the male line till the latter end of the reign of Edward the Third.

Peerage, vol. II. part 2. p. 80.

14. ODO OF WINCHESTER. 29 b.

15. ALDRED. 28 b.

SURRY.

1. REX WILLELMUS. 30 a.
2. ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY. 30 b.
3. BISHOP OF [1] WINCHESTER. 31 a.
4. BISHOP [2] OSBERN. 31 a.
5. BISHOP OF BAIEUX. 31 a.

After the diſgrace of this great man, the king his half-brother confiſcated all his poſſeſſions, part of which he diſtributed to certain knights for the defence of Dover-caſtle, under the command of John de Fienes.

The aſſociates with this John de Fienes were, William de Albrincis, Fulbert de Dover, William de Arſicke, Galfred de Peverel, Robert de Port, Hugh de Crevequer, and Adam Fitzwilliam.

Hiſt Dover Caſtle, Haſted Kent, v. II. 290.

6. ABBEY OF WESTMINSTER. 32 a.
7. ABBEY OF WINCHESTER. 32 a.
8. ABBEY OF CHERTSEY. 32 b.
9. ABBEY OF ST. [3] WANDREGESILUS. 34 a.

[1] Walchelin.

[2] Biſhop of Exeter.

[3] St. Wendrille, Vendrill Fontenelle, in the dioceſe of Roue; a Benedictine Abbey, 6 or 7 leagues from Rouen, founded, A. D. 654, by St. Wandregeſilus, or, as the Monaſticon ſays, by Richard the Second, Duke of Normandy. Neuſtria Pia, p. 131.—Alien Priories, v. II. p. 18.

10. ABBEY OF THE CROSS OF ST. [1] LEUTFRED. 34 a.
11. ABBEY OF BATTEL. 34 a.
12. ABBESS OF BARKING 34 a.
13. CANONS OF ST. PAUL, LONDON. 34 a.
14. THE CHURCH OF [2] LANTHEIGE, OR LANCHEI. 34 a.
15. EARL EUSTACE. 34 a.
16. COUNTESS OF BONONIA. 34 a.

Ida Counteſs of Bulloigne. She was wife of Euſtace, Earl of Bulloigne

Witham, in Eſſex, was part of the eſtate of Earl Euſtace; it was one of 4 antient honours in this kingdom, ſtyled the Honour of Bononia.

Newc. Repert. v. II. p. 675.

17. EARL MORETON. 34 a.
18. EARL ROGER. 34 a.
19. RICHARD DE TONEBRIGE. 34 b.
20. WILLIAM DE BRAIOSE. 35 b.
21. WILLIAM, FILIUS ANSCULFI. 35 b.

He was a perſon of great note, and poſſeſſed

[1] Leutfred, Leutfroy, in the dioceſe of Evreux; a Benedictine Abbey, ſo called from its ſituation in the pariſh of St. Leufroy, near the river Eure, ſaid to be founded by that Saint, A. D. 690, in memory of a miraculous croſs, which appeared to St. Owen, on his firſt preaching the Goſpel in theſe parts. Neuſt. Pia, p. 346. Alien Pri. v. I. p. 65.

[2] This is the church of St. Mary, at Lambeth.

Bibl. Top. Brit. N° XXXIX. p. 1.; and Groſe, Ant. v. V. p. 97.

86 lordſhips. His principal ſeat was at the caſtle of Dudley, in Staffordſhire, the head of his barony.

Dugd. War. 637.

22. WALTER, FILIUS OTHER. 36 a.

He was Caſtellan of Windſor, aſſumed his ſurname from it, and was anceſtor to the lords Windſor. 2 Col. 463.

23. WALTER DE DOUUAI 36 a.

He was a great baron and lord of Bampton and Were; and his grand-daughter Julian married to William Paganel. Col. 2. v. p. 397.

24. GILBERT, FILIUS RICHERII. 36 a.

25. GEOFFRY DE MANNEVILE. 36 a.

He took his ſurname from his town in Normandy; and, having behaved valiantly in the battle againſt Harold, William the Conqueror rewarded him with Kimbolton and other lordſhips. His grandſon was created Earl of Eſſex.

Peerage, v. II. part 1. p. 112.

26. GEOFFRY DE ORLATEILE. 36 a.

27. EDWARD SARISBERIE. 36 a.

He was younger ſon of Walter de Ewras, or Eureux, Earl of Roſmar, and ſurnamed Sariſberie, from the lordſhip of Sarisberie, where he dwelt. He was ſtandard-bearer to Henry the Iſt, in the 20th year of his reign, at the famous battle at Brenevill, in Normandy. Ela, great grandchild to this Edward, was married to William Longeſpee, ſon to king Henry IId. Chauncey, Hert. p. 558.

28. ROBERT MALLET. 36 b.

He was ſon of William Mallet, to whom the Conqueror, after the battle of Haſtings, committed the body of Harold, to ſee it buried; and it was accordingly delivered to Gueda his mother, by whom it was honourably interred in the abbey of Waltham Croſs, which he himſelf had founded and endowed with 17 lordſhips in Eſſex.

William alſo had been governor of York, and vicecomes of Yorkſhire; and, when the Danes took York and the caſtle, he, his wife, and two children, and a few others, had their lives ſaved with great difficulty.

This Robert Mallet was owner of ſeveral lordſhips in the counties of Surry, Nottingham, Rutland, York, Leiceſter, Eſſex, and Suffolk; and Eye, in this laſt county, was the head of his barony. Poſſeſſing this vaſt eſtate, he held the office of Great Chamberlain of England, under king Henry the Iſt; but taking part with Robert the king's brother, he was diſinherited and baniſhed by Henry the Iſt, and his high office of Chamberlain of England given to Alberic de Vere.

Peerage, v. II. part 2. p. 9.

29. MILO CRISPIN. 36 b.

He married the heireſs of Wallingford, and had that honour in her right, which he made his chief ſeat. He held 88 lordſhips in England.

Id. p. 76.

30.

30. HAIMO SHERIFF. 36 b.

His family name was Crevequer, and he is ſometimes called Hamo Dapifer. He continued ſheriff of Kent during life, which was prolonged beyond the middle of the reign of Henry the Iſt.

Haſted, Kent.

31. HUMFRY CAMERARIUS. 36 b.
32. RALPH DE FELGERES. 36 b.
33. ALUREDUS DE MERLEB'. 36 b.
33. RAINALD [1], FIL ERCHEMBALDI. 36 b.
34. ALBERT CLERICUS. 36 b.
35. ODARDUS BALISTARIUS. 36 b.
36. OSUUOLDUS. 36 b.
37. TEODRICUS, ET ALII TAINI. 36 b.

Theſe were the king's ordinary miniſters or ſervants, which he employed in his country affairs and buſineſs, in managing and looking after his manors and lands, his foreſts, his fiſhings, &c. his deer, his beeves, his dairies, cows, horſes, ſheep, hogs, corn in the granaries, &c. Some others were employed in hunting, hawking, &c. Some were bowyers, carpenters, and other mechanicks and artificers; and many were ſmall officers in the court, thoſe eſpecially that had lands given them, which they nor their fathers held in the time of Edward the Confeſſor; others in cities and great towns; nor could any others but Saxons be well employed in theſe ſervices, as the Normans knew

[1] There is no other mention of him, than that he was under-tenant to Alured.

not the country, nor underſtood the lands, and could not perform the moſt of the ſervices.

Seld. Not. ad Eadm. p. 170. Brad. Int. 283.

In the 12th and 13th years of king John, an inquiſition was taken of the ſerjancies in every county; they were petit ſerjancies; and theſe ſerjeants, or ſervants, were the ſame with the Thanes, ſervants or king's miniſters, mentioned in Domeſday book, and the lands of the ſame nature with Thane lands there mentioned, &c.

Red Book in the Exchequer, fo. 137.

H A N T S.

1. REX WILLELMUS. 38 a.
2. BISHOP OF WINCHESTER. 40 a.
3. THE MONKS OF THE BISHOP. 41 a.
4. THOMAS [1] ARCHBISHOP. 42 a.
4. ABBEY OF WINCHESTER. 42 a. & 42 b.
5. OSBERN BISHOP. 43 a.
6. ABBEY OF WINCHESTER. 43 a.
7. ABBEY OF GLOUCESTER. 43 a.
8. ABBEY OF WESTMINSTER. 43 b.
9. ABBEY OF CHERTSEY. 43 b.
10. ABBEY OF [2] GEMETICÆ. 43 b.
11. ABBEY OF GLASTONBURY. 43 b.
12. ABBEY OF MIDDLETON. 43 b.
13. ABBEY OF [3] GRESTAIN. 43 b.
14. ABBESS OF WINCHESTER. 43 b.
15. ABBESS OF [4] ROMESYG. 43 b.

[1] Thomas Archbiſhop of York. He was canon of Baieux, and ſucceeded the good old Archbiſhop Aldred.

[2] Jumiege, a famous Abbey of the order of St. Benedict, in the dioceſe of Rouen. It is ſituate in the town of Jumiege, on the river Seine, and was founded A. D. 664, by St. Philibert and King Clovis II. Neuſt. Pia, p. 259. Al. Pri. v. I. p. 15.

[3] Greſtain, in the dioceſe of Liſieux; a Benedictine Abbey near the mouth of the river Seine, founded A. D. 1140, by Herluin de Conteville. Neuſt. Pia, p. 528. Al. Pri. v. I. p. 87.

[4] Rumſey, in Hampſhire.

16. ABBESS OF [5] WARUUELLE. 44 a.

17. CANONS OF [6] TUINHAM. 44 a.

18. EARL ALAN. 44 a.

Alan Earl of Britany married Conſtance, daughter of the Conqueror. He commanded the rear of the army, in the battle of Haſtings, and was rewarded with all the lands of Earl Edwin, in Yorkſhire. He poſſeſſed 442 manors.

Br. Int. 13.

19. EARL MORETON. 44 b.

20. EARL EUSTACE. 44 b.

21. EARL ROGER. 44 b.

22. EARL HUGH. 44 b.

Hugh de Abrincis (ſurnamed Lupus) Earl of Cheſter, nephew to the Conqueror. This earldom was given him to hold as free by the ſword, as the king held England by the crown.

He was a perſon of great note among the Norman nobility, and a very expert ſoldier, for which reaſon he was placed ſo near the unconquered Welſh, to reſtrain their excurſions. He died about 1 Henry I. Peerage, v. II. p. 56.

23. HUGH DE PORT, DE REGE. 44 b.

He held 55 lordſhips in Hampſhire, with other lands in England, and made Baſing the head of his barony; from him deſcended Adam de Port, whoſe ſon William aſſumed the ſurname of St. John.

Peerage, v. II. part 2. p. 105.

[5] Whorwill, in Hampſhire.

[6] Twineham Priory, in Hampſhire.

23. THE SAME HUGH, OF THE BISHOP OF BAIEUX. 46 a.

24. HUBERT DE PORT. 46 b.

25. WILLIAM DE PERCI. 46 b.

He, with his brother Serlo (afterwards abbot of Whitby), came into England with the Conqueror. This William being much beloved by that king, and one of his barons, he enjoyed by his bounty Ambledune, in Hantſhire, 32 lordſhips in Lincolnſhire, and 86 in Yorkſhire; he alſo obtained, from Hugh earl of Cheſter, the lordſhip of Whitby, with large territories belonging thereto.

Peerage, v. II. part 2. p. 40.

26. ERNULF DE HESDING. 46 b.

He was father of Rotro earl of Mortaign, in Perch, alſo Earl of Perch, who married Maud, a natural daughter of Henry the Iſt.

Sandf. Gen. Hiſt. p. 32.

27. EDWARD DE SARISBERIE. 46. b.

28. ROBERT, FILIUS GIROLD. 46 b.

He poſſeſſed 25 lordſhips, in 5 ſeveral counties.

29. RALPH DE MORTIMER. 46 b.

He was allied by the mother's ſide to the Conqueror, and accompanied him into England, and was one of the chiefeſt commanders in his victorious army. He was ſent afterwards to encounter Edric, earl of Shrewsbury, whom he ſubdued, and delivered captive to the king, whereupon he enjoyed Wigmore Caſtle, and all the other lands of that earl.

Peerage, v. II. part II. p. 15.

30.

30. EUDO, FILIUS HUBERTI. 47 a.

He was fourth ſon of Hubert de Rie, and brother to Adam, and held lands in ſeveral counties to a conſiderable amount.

He is called Eudo Dapifer in Cambridgſhire, p. 197. and is ſaid to have been very inſtrumental in William Rufus's obtaining the crown.

Morant's Eſſex, p. 49. Chaun. Hert.

31. WILLIAM BERTRAM. 47 a.

He is ſuppoſed to have been the eldeſt ſon of Richard Bertram, by Sibil his wife, only daughter and heir of John Mitford, lord of Mitford, in the county of Northumberland; from whom Robert Mitford, Eſquire, the preſent proprietor of the caſtle and manor of Mitford, is deſcended.

Groſe, v. IV. p. 122.

32. WILLIAM DE OW. 47 a.

He was ſon of Robert earl of Ewe, in Normandy, and had very large eſtates given him by the Conqueror; but being engaged in a conſpiracy to murder William Rufus, he had firſt his eyes put out, and was afterwards caſtrated.

Peerage, v. II. part 2. p. 15.

33. WILLIAM DE BRAIOSE. 47 a.

34. WILLIAM DE WARREN. 47 a.

35. WILLIAM MALDUITH. 47 b.

He was Chamberlain to the Conqueror: he married Maud, the daughter and heireſs of Michael de Hanſlape, with whom he had a great eſtate, and was progenitor of William Mauduit, who in right of his wife Alice, daughter and at length

length heireſs of Waleram earl of Warwick, became intitled to that earldom.

Peerage, v. II. part 2. p. 63. Coll. v. V. p. 631.

36. ALURED DE MERLEBERGH. 47 b.

37. DURANDUS DE GLOUCESTER. 47 b.
He was Sheriff of Glouceſter at the time of the Survey.

38. TURSTINUS, FILIUS ROLF. 47 b.

39. BERNARD PANCEVOLT. 47 b.

40. TURSTINUS CAMERARIUS. 48 a.

41. RICHARD STURMID. 48 a.

42. RICHARD PUINGIAND. 48 a.

43. GILBERT DE BRETEVILE. 48 a.

44. HUGH, FILIUS BALDRI. 48 a.
He was Sheriff of Northumberland.

45. WALERAN VENATOR. 48 a.

46. WALTER, FILIUS OTHER. 48 b.

47. WALTER, FILIUS ROGERII DE PISTES. 48 b.

48. WILLIAM, FILIUS MANNE. 48 b.

49. WILLIAM ALIS. 48 b

50. WILLIAM, FILIUS BADERON. 48 b.

51. WILLIAM, FILIUS STUR. 48 b.

52. WILLIAM BELET. 48 b.
He was probably the anceſtor of Hervey Belet, who lived in the time of king Stephen.

53. WILLIAM ARCUARIUS. 48 b.

54. HERBERT, FILIUS REMIGII. 48 b.

55. HERBERT CAMERARIUS. 48 b.

56. HENRY THESAURARIUS. 49 a.

57.

57. HUMPHRY CAMERARIUS. 49 a.
58. HERBRAND DE PONT AUDEMER. 49 a.
59. RAINALDUS, FILIUS CROCH. 49 a.
60. CROCH VENATOR. 49 a.
61. GOZELIN DE CORMELIIS. 49 a.
62. GOSFRIDUS MARESCAL. 49 a.
63. NIGELLUS MEDICUS. 49 a.
64. ALUREDUS PRESBYTER. 49 a.
65. DURANDUS TONSORATOR. 49 a.
66. RANULF FLAMĒ. 49 a.
67. GOISFRIDUS, CAMERARIUS FILIÆ REGIS. 49 a.
68. HUGH ALABARBE, ET 49 b.
ALII PLURES SERVIENTES REGIS. 49 b.
69. ODO DE WINCHESTER, ET ALII MULTI, THANI REGIS. 49 b.

In HANTSHIRE aforesaid, about the NEW FOREST, and within it.

1. REX WILLELMUS. 51 a.
2. BISHOP OF WINCHESTER. 51 a.
3. EARL ROGER. 51 a.
4. WILLIAM DE OW. 51 a.
5. RALF DE MORTIMER. 51 a.
6. HUGH DE PORT. 51 a.
7. EDWARD DE SARISBERIE. 51 a.
8. RANULF FLAMMARD. 51 a.

There was a Ranulph Flambard, who was bishop of Durham, and chief justiciary in the reign of William Rufus.

9. HUGH, FILIUS OSMUNDI. 51 a.
ODO ET ALII PLURES. 51 b.
The Plures were the Taini, &c. of the King.
IN BURGO DE HANTUNE. 52 a.
In the Borough of Southamptou.
IN INSULA DE WITH.
In the Isle of Wight.
1. REX WILLELMUS. 52 a.
2. BISHOP OF WINCHESTER. 52 b.
3. CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS. 52 b.
4. ABBEY OF [t] LIRE. 52 b.
5. ABBEY OF WILTON. 52 b.
6. WILLIAM, FILIUS STUR. 52 b.
7. WILLIAM, FILIUS AZOR. 53 a.
8. GOZELINUS, FILIUS AZOR. 53 a.
9. GODRIC PRESBYTER ET ALII PLURES. 53 b.

[t] Lyre in Normandy, in the diocese of Evreux. A Benedictine Abbey, in a town of the same name, on the river Rille; founded A. D. 1045, by William Fitz Osberne. Tho. Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, resided here for some time.

Neust. Pia, p. 534. Al. Pri. v. I. p. 67.

BERKSHIRE.

BURGUM DE WALINGEFORD.	56 a.
1. REX WILLELMUS.	56 b.
2. BISHOP OF WINCHESTER.	58 a.
3. BISHOP OF [1] SALISBURY.	58 a.
4. BISHOP OF [2] DURHAM.	58 a.
5. BISHOP OF EXETER.	58 b.
6. BISHOP OF [3] CONSTANCE.	58 b.
7. ABBEY OF ABINGDON.	58 b.
8. ABBEY OF GLASTONBURY.	59 b.
9. ABBEY OF WESTMINSTER.	59 b.
10. ABBEY OF WINCHESTER.	59 b.
11. ABBEY OF CHERTSEY.	59 b.
12. ABBEY OF ST. ALBAN.	59 b.
13. ABBEY OF ST. PETER [4] SURDIVE	59 b.

[1] Osmund.

[2] William de Carilefo.

[3] Geofry Bishop of Constance in Normandy. He was Chief Justiciary of England, and presided at the great trial in the county court held at Pinendene in Kent, between Lanfrank Archbishop of Canterbury, and Odo Bishop of Baieux. He had also often been William the Conqueror's Lieutenant-general after the battle of Hastings. He was possessed of 280 manors. Br. H. 198.

[4] St. Peter Sur Dive (a river), in the diocese of Seez in Normandy; a Benedictine Abbey, founded by William Earl of Eu, and Lescelina his wife, A. D. 1040.

Neust. Pia, p. 496. Al. Pri. v. I. p. 107.

14. ABBESS OF WINCHESTER. 59 b.
15. ABBEY OF BATTEL. 59 b.
16. ABBESS OF AMBRESBERIE. 60 a.
17. EARL EBROICENSIS. 60 a.

Earl of Evreux in Normandy.

18. EARL HUGH. 60 a.
19. EARL MORETON. 60 a.
20. WALTER GIFARD. 60 a.

He was ſon of Osborne de Bolebec and Avelin his wife, ſiſter to Gunnora Dutcheſs of Normandy, and great grandmother to the Conqueror.

Gul. Pict. 202. D. Gul. Gemet. l. 8. c. 37.

He was earl of Buckingham, and one of the principal perſons who compiled the Survey, eſpecially for the county of Worceſter.

Peerage, vol. II. p. 35.

21. HENRY DE FERIERES. 60 a.

He was alſo one of the Commiſſioners appointed for the Survey of Worceſterſhire, and other counties, and progenitor to that great family, afterwards Earl of Derby. William the Conqueror gave him Tutbury Caſtle in com. Staff. alſo large poſſeſſions in that county, Berks, Oxon, Wilts, Lincoln, Bucks, and Glouceſter.

Collins's Peerage, v. VI. p. 470.

22. WILLIAM, FILIUS ANSCULF. 60 b.
23. WILLIAM DE OW. 61 a.
24. WILLIAM PEVEREL. 61.

He

He was a natural ſon of William the Conqueror, begotten on a concubine before his conqueſt, whom he afterwards married to Ranulf Peverell. This William had the cuſtody of the caſtle of Nottingham, and held 162 lordſhips in England. Peerage, vol. II. part 2. p. 90.

25. WILLIAM DE BRAIOSE. 61 a.

26. WILLIAM LOUETH. 61 a

27. WILLIAM, FILIUS CORBUCION. 61 a.

He was a perſon of eminence, and had been Sheriff of Warwickſhire. Dugd. War. 553.

28. WILLIAM, FILIUS RICARDI. 61 a.

29. WILLIAM DE CALGI. 61 a.

30. WALTER, FILIUS PONZ. 61 a.

Son of Walter Ponz, a noble Norman, and brother to Drogo, or Dru, and Richard, from which laſt the great family of Clifford is deſcended. Coll. Peerage, vol. VI. p. 402

31. WALTER, FILIUS OTHER. 61 b.

32. EUDO, FILIUS HUBERTI. 61 b.

He was brother of Adam, who, under the Biſhop of Baieux and others, held conſiderable poſſeſſions in Kent, and was one of the Commiſſioners for making the Survey in Worceſterſhire, and other counties. Br. Hiſt. p. 205.

33. MILO CRISPIN. 61 b.

34. GHILO, FRATER ANSCULFI. 61 b.

35. HASCOIT MUSARD. 61 b.

His principal ſeat was at Muſarden, in Glouceſterſhire; but he had very conſiderable poſſeſſions in

in Berkſhire, Oxfordſhire, Derbyſhire, and Warwickſhire. Dugd. War. 212.

36. GILBERT DE BRETEVILE. 61 b.

37. GILBERT DE GAUNT. 62 a.

38. GEOFFRY DE MANNEVIL. 62 a.

39. OSBERNUS GIFARD. 62 a.

He had ſeveral lordſhips, of which Brinsfield, in com. Glouc. was his chief ſeat; but in after-times Winterborne, in Wilts, became the head of his barony. Peerage, vol. II. part 2. p. 110.

40. ROBERT, FILIUS GIROLD. 62 a.

41. ROBERT DE OLGI. 62 a.

This Robert de Olgi, or D'oiley, came into England with the Conqueror, and among other lands had, of his gift, the Baronies of Oxford and St. Waleries; he built the Caſtle of Oxford, and was ſo powerful a man in his time, that no one durſt oppoſe him.

Peerage, vol. II. part 2. p. 103.

42. ROBERT DE STADFORD. 62 a.

He was allied to William the Conqueror, and came into England with him: he poſſeſſed near 150 lordſhips, and is ſuppoſed to be brother of Nigel de Stafford. Id. p. 21.

43 RICARDUS PUINGIAND. 62 a.

44. ROGER DE JURI. 62 b.

Two more of this family came over with William, viz. Hugh and Robert; and from this laſt the preſent Earl of Egmont is deſcended.

Edm. Peer. 274.

45. ROGER DE LACI. 62 b.

He was eldeſt ſon of Walter de Lacy, who came over with the Conqueror. He had 116 lordſhips, beſides other lands; but ſideing with Odo earl of Kent, in behalf of Robert duke of Normandy, he was baniſhed England, and all his lands were given to his brother Hugh.

Peerage, vol. II. part 2. p. 5.

46. RALPH DE MORTIMER. 62 b.

47. RALPH DE TODENI. 62 b.

He was deſcended from Roger de Toenio, ſtandard-bearer of Normandy. He was rewarded with ſeveral lordſhips by the Conqueror for his ſervices, and Ralph his ſon married Judith daughter of Waltheof, earl of Northumberland.

Blomf. Norf. 595.

48. RADULFUS, FILIUS COMITIS. 62 b.

49. RADULFUS, FILIUS SEIFRID. 62 b.

50. ERNULFUS DE HESDING. 62 b.

51. HUGO, FILIUS BALDRI. 62 b.

52. HUGH DE PORT. 62 b.

53. HUMFRY CAMERARIUS. 63 a.

54. HUMFRY VISDEEEUU. 63 a.

55. TURSTINUS, FILIUS ROLF. 63 a.

56. ALBERTUS. 63 a.

57. AIULPHUS VICECOMES. 63 a.

58. HUGOLINUS STIRMAN. 63 a.

59. MACI DE MORETANIA. 63 a.

60. BERNARDUS ACCIPITRARIUS. 63 a.

61. RE-

61. REIMBALDUS PRESBYTER. 63 a.

He was dean of the collegiate church of Cirencester, and also had been chancellor to Edward the Confessor. Besides his ecclesiastical and other preferments, he held very considerable estates, which at his death devolved to the crown.

Rud. Hist. Glouc. p. 357.

62. GRINBALDUS. 63 a.

63. TEODRICUS AURIFABER. 63 a.

64. STEFANI, FILII EIRARDI. 63 b.

65. ODONIS ET ALIORUM TAINORUM. 63 b.

WILTSHIRE.

BURGUM MALMESBERIE.	64 b.
1. REX WILLELMUS.	64 b.
2. BISHOP OF WINCHESTER.	65 b.
3. BISHOP OF [1] SALISBURY.	66 a.
4. BISHOP OF BAIEUX.	66 a.
5. BISHOP OF CONSTANCE.	66 a.
6. BISHOP OF LISIEUX.	66 a.
7. ABBEY OF GLASTONBURY.	66 b.
8. ABBEY OF MALMSBURY.	66 b.
9. ABBEY OF WESTMINSTER.	67 a.
10. ABBEY OF WINCHESTER.	67 a.
11. ABBEY OF CRANBORN.	67 b.
12. ABBESS OF SHAFTESBURY.	67 b.
This is called in Domeſday 17 b. 78 b. and 91 Eccleſia Sancti Edwardi.	
13. ABBESS OF WILTON.	67 b.
14. ABBESS OF WINCHESTER.	68 a.
15. ABBESS OF RUMSEY.	68 a.
16. ABBESS OF AMBRESBURY.	68 b.
17. CHURCH OF [2] BEC.	68 b.

[1] St. Oſmund.

[2] A Benedictine Abbey in Normandy, and one of the moſt famous in France, founded by the venerable Helluin.—Lanfrank, Anſelm, and Theobald, ſeverally Archbiſhops of Canterbury, were of this abbey; the firſt was prior, and the other two, abbots of it.

The Empreſs Matilda was buried in 1167, before the place of the high altar, and in 1252 her corpſe was found there in an Ox's hide. Neuſt. Pia, Hiſt. Ab. Bec. p. 98.

18. GI-

18. GIRALDUS PRESBYTER OF WILTON. 68 b.
18. REINBALDUS. 68 b.
19. CANONS OF LISIEUX. 68 b.
20. EARL MORETON. 68 b.
21. EARL ROGER. 68 b.
22. EARL HUGH. 68 b.
23. EARL AUBERY. 69 a.

He came over with the Conqueror, and is ſaid to have married the niece and heir to Manaſſer, Count of Ghiſnes: He was progenitor to the noble family of Vere, late Earls of Oxford. Alberic was Earl of Northumberland in 1080; part of his lands at the time of the Survey were in the King's hands, and part of them committed to the cuſtody of G. de Wirce. Dugd. War. 154.

23. REDDITUS EDWARD DE SARISBERIE. 69
24. IDEM EDWARD DE SARISBERIE. 69 a.
25. ERNULF DE HESDING. 69 b.
26. ALURED DE MARLBOROUGH. 70 a.
27. HUMPHRY DE LISLE. 70 b.

He probably was anceſtor to the ſeveral great families of this name.

28. MILO CRISPIN. 71 a.
29. GILBERT DE BRETEVILE. 71 a
30. DURAND DE GLOUCESTER. 71 b.
31. WALTER GIFARD. 71 b.
32. WILLIAM DE OW. 71 b.

33. WILLIAM DE BRAIOSE. 72 a.
34. WILLIAM DE MOIUN. 72 a.
35. WILLIAM DE FALEISE. 72 a.
36. WALSCINUS DE DOWAI. 72 a.
37. WALERAN VENATOR. 72 a.
38. WILLIAM, FILIUS WIDONIS. 72 a.
39. HENRY DE FERIERES. 72 a.
40. RICHARD, FILIUS [z] COMITIS GILBERTI. 72 a.
41. RALPH DE MORTIMER. 72 a.
42. ROBERT, FILIUS GIROLD. 72 b.
43. ROBERT, FILIUS ROLF. 72 b.
44. ROGER DE CURCELLE. 72 b.

Accompanied William Duke of Normandy into England, and for his ſervices had ſeveral lands in com. Wilts, Dorſet, and Somerſet; in this laſt, was the lordſhip of Churchill, from which he took his name; and from this Roger was deſcended the illuſtrious and noble family of Churchil Duke of Marlborough. Collins, vol. I. p. 191.

45. ROGER DE BERKLEY. 72 b.

He was owner of the lordſhip of Berkley, in Glouceſterſhire, but diveſted of it afterwards, for taking part with king Stephen, and the ſame was given by Henry II. to Robert Fitz Harding, whoſe ſecond ſon Maurice was anceſtor to the preſent Earl of Berkley. Id. vol. II. p. 395.

46. BERNARD PANCEVOLT. 72 b.
47. BERENGER GIFARD. 72 b.

[z] Comitis, Earl of Clare.

48. OS-

48. OSBERN GIFARD. 72 b.
49. DROGO, FILIUS PONZ. 72 b.
50. HUGH LASNE. 73 a.
51. HUGH, FILIUS BALDRICI. 73 a.
52. HUMPHRY CAMERARIUS. 73 a.
53. GUNFRIDUS MALDIUTH. 73 a.
54. ALVREDUS DE ISPANIA. 73 a.

This family was originally of Spain, which was the reaſon of their name.

Morant's Eſſex, vol. II. p. 363.

55. AIULFUS VICECOMES. 73 a.
56. NIGELLUS MEDICUS. 73 a.
57. OSBERN PRESBYTER. 73 a.
58. RICHARD PUINGIANT. 73 a.
59. ROBERT MARSHAL. 73 a.
60. ROBERTUS FLAVUS. 73 a.
61. RICHARD STURMID. 73 a.
62. RAINALD CANUD. 73 a.
63. MACI DE MORETANIA. 73 a.
64. GOZELINUS RIVERE. 73 a.
65. GODESCAL. 73 a.
66. HERMAN, and other Servants of the King. 73 a.
67. ODO, and other Thains of the King. 73 b.
68. HERVEY, and other Miniſters of the King. 74 b.

The title of Miniſtri, which expreſſed Thains in the Saxon times, was, after the Normans, rather uſed only for ſuch as were the King's ſervants diſtinguiſhed from Barons.

Seld. Tit. Hon. p. 687.

DORSETE.

DORECESTRE.	75 a.
BRIDEPORT.	
WARHAM.	
BURGUM SCEPTESBERIE.	
1. REX WILLELMUS.	75 a.
2. BISHOP OF [1] SALISBURY.	75 b.
3. THE MONKS OF SALISBURY.	77 a.
4. BISHOP OF BAIEUX.	77 a.
5. BISHOP OF CONSTANCE.	77 a.
6. BISHOP OF LISIEUX.	77 b.
7. BISHOP OF [2] LONDON.	77 b.
8. ABBEY OF GLASTONBURY.	77 b.
9. ABBEY OF WINTON.	77 b.
10. ABBEY OF CRANBURN.	77 b.
11. ABBEY OF CERN.	77 b.
12. ABBEY OF MIDDLETON.	78 a.
13. ABBEY OF ABBOTSBURY.	78 a.
14. ABBEY OF HORTUNE.	78 b.

Sherburne in Dorſetſhire, and Horton, in 1122, were united into one Abbey, or rather Priory; and Thurſtin was conſecrated Abbot of Shirburn. In

[1] S. Oſmund.

[2] Mauricius, Chaplain and Chancellor to the Conqueror; he was nominated to the See of London in a convention of the Biſhops and great men at Glouceſter, anno 1085.

Newc. Rep. v. I. p. 10.

1139,

1139, Roger Biſhop of Saliſbury converted the Priory of Shirburn into an Abbey, and from that time the Abbey of Horton was deſtroyed.

Dugd. Mon. v. I. p. 68.

15. ABBEY OF [1] ADELINGI. 78 b.
16. ABBEY OF TAVISTOCK. 78 b.
17. ABBEY OF [2] CAEN.
18. ABBEY OF [3] WANDREGESILIUS. 78 b.
19. ABBESS OF SHAFTSBURY. 78 b.
20. ABBESS OF WILTON. 79 a.
21. ABBESS OF CAEN [4]. 79 a.

[1] Athelney in Somerſetſhire.

[2] Caen is the capital of Lower Normandy, in the dioceſe of Bayeux, and in this city are two famous Benedictine Abbeys; one for Monks, the other for Nuns. This for Monks is dedicated to St. Stephen, and was founded in 1064, by William Duke of Normandy, who had a ſtately monument erected for him there by his ſon William Rufus, in 1093. See Somerſet, N° 12. p. 91.

Sand. Gen. Hiſt. p. 6. Neuſt. Pia, p. 656.
Al. Pri. v. I. p. 125.

[3] St. Wendrille.

[4] The Abbey of the Holy Trinity founded about 1064, by Matilda, wife of William the Conqueror, where her monument remains at this day. Neuſt. Pia.

After the death of Abbeſs Matilda, Cicelie eldeſt daughter of William the Conqueror, and Queen Matilda, undertook the government of this abbey, which ſhe managed with ſingular piety for the ſpace of 14 years, and then departed this world upon the 13th day of July, 1126, in the 36th year of the reign of King Henry I. her brother; and was alſo interred in the ſame Monaſtery, having worn a religious habit the ſpace of 52 years. Sand. Gen. Hiſt. p. 9.

22. CA-

22. CANONS OF CONSTANCE 79 a.
23. ABBESS DE MONASTERII [1] VILLARIS.
24. REINBALDUS THE PRIEST, AND OTHER CLERKS. 79 a.
25. EARL ALAN. 79 a.
26. EARL MORETON. 79 a.
27. EARL HUGH. 80 a.
28. ROGER DE BEAUMONT. 80 a.
29. ROGER DE CURCELLE. 80 a.
30. ROBERT, FILIUS GIROLD. 80 b.
31. EDWARD DE SARISBERIE. 80 b.
32. ERNULFUS DE HESDING. 80 b.
33. TURSTIN, FILIUS ROLF. 80 b.
34. WILLIAM DE OW. 80 b.
35. WILLIAM DE FALEISE. 82 a.
36. WILLIAM DE MOIUN. 82 a.
37. WILLIAM DE BRAIOSE. 82 a.
38. WILLIAM DE SCHOIES. 82 a.

This William de Schoies had large poſſeſſions in the County of Norfolk, moſt of which he ſold in the reign of Henry I. to Walter Giffard, Earl of Buckingham. Blomf. Norf. 1249.

39. WALSCINUS DE DOUUAI 82 a.
40. WALERAN VENATOR. 82 a.
41. WALTER DE CLAVILE. 82 b.
42. BALDWIN VICECOMES DE EXETER. 81 a.

[1] Villarium, a Ciſtertian Nunnery at Villers Canivet, in the dioceſe of Bayeux.
Neuſt. Pia, p. 791. Al. Pri. v. II. p. 50.

43. BE-

43. BERENGER GIFARD. 82 b.
44. OSBERN GIFARD. 82 b.
45. ALUREDUS HISPANENSIS. 82 b.
46. MACI DE MORETANIE. 82 b.
47. ROGER ARUNDEL. 82 b.
48. SERLO DE BURCI. 82 b.
49. AIULFUS CAMERARIUS. 82 b.
50. HUMFREY CAMERARIUS. 83 a.
51. HUGH DE PORT. 83 a.
52. HUGH DE S. QUINTIN. 83 a.
53. HUGH DE BOSCHERBTI. 83 a.
54. HUGH DE LURI ET ALII FRANC. 83 a.
55. UXOR HUGONIS F. GRIP.
ISELDIS. 84 a.
56. GUDMUND, and other Thains. 84 a.
75 WILLIAM BELET, and other ſervants
of the King. 84 b.
58. COUNTESS BOLONIENSIS. 85 a.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

1. REX WILLELMUS.	86 a.
2. BISHOP OF [1] WINCHESTER.	87 b.
3. BISHOP OF [2] SALISBURY.	87 b.
4. BISHOP OF BAJEUX.	87 b.
5. BISHOP OF CONSTANCE.	87 b.
6. BISHOP OF WELLS.	89 a.
7. CHURCH OF BATH.	89 b.
8. CHURCH OF GLASTONBURY.	90 a.
9. CHURCH DE [3] MICELENIE.	91 a.
10. CHURCH OF [4] ADELINGIENSIS.	91 a.
11. CHURCH OF ST. PETER [5] AT ROME.	91 a.
12. CHURCH AT CAEN.	91 a.

The Church here was that of the Abbey of St. Stephen, founded 1064 by the Conqueror, who was buried there in 1093.

Beſides the immenſe benefactions William in his life-time conferred on this Abbey, he, on his death, preſented thereto the crown which he uſed to wear at all high feſtivals, together with his ſcepter and rod, a cup ſet with precious ſtones, his candleſticks of gold, and all other his regalia;

[1] Walkelin.
[2] St. Oſmund.
[3] Michelney in Somerſetſhire.
[4] Athelney in Somerſetſhire.
[5] See Al. Pri. v. II. p. 139.

as alſo the ivory bugle horn which uſually hung at his back. See Dorſet, N° 17. p. 78. b.

Ducarel's Ang. Nor. Ant. p. 51. Al. Pri. v. I. p. 127.

13. CHURCH OF MONTEBURGH. 91 a.

A Benedictine Abbey in a town of that name, in the dioceſe of Coutances; it was founded in 1090, and improved by the Lords de Redvers.

Al. Pri. v. II. p. 8.

14. CHURCH OF ST. EDWARD OF SHAFTESBURY. 91 a.

St. Edward was buried in this monaſtery, and from that time the monaſtery was called St. Edward, though dedicated to the Virgin Mary; and by the Abbeſs of St. Edward in records and hiſtories, is always meant the Abbeſs of Shaftesbury.

Tanner.

15. BISHOP [1] MAURICE. 91 a.

16. CLERKS HOLDING OF THE KING. 91 a.

17. EARL EUSTACE. 91 a.

17. COMITISSA BOLONIEUSIS. 91 b.

18. EARL HUGH. 91 b.

19. EARL MORETON. 91 b.

20. BALDWIN DE EXETER. 93 a.

21. ROGER DE CORCELLE. 93 a.

22. ROGER ARUNDEL. 94 b.

23. WALTER GIFARD. 95 a.

[1] Biſhop of London.

24 WAL-

24. WALTER VEL WALSCIN DE DOUUAI. 95 a.
21. WILLAM DE MOION. 95 b.
22. WILLIAM DE OW. 96. b.
23. WILLIAM DE FALEISE. 96 b.
24. WILLIAM, FILIUS WIDONIS. 96 b.
25. RADULPHUS DE MORTIMER. 96 b.
26. RADULFUS DE POMEREI. 96 b.

He held above 50 lordſhips, the greateſt part in Devonſhire; Berie, after called Berie Pomerai, being the head of his barony.

Peerage, v. II. part 2. p. 109.

27. RADULFUS PAGENEL. 96 b.

This Ralf Paganel held 45 lordſhips, and was Sheriff of Yorkſhire.

28. RADULFUS DE LIMESI. 97 a.

He was ſon of the ſiſter of the Conqueror, and held 41 lordſhips, with the lands of Chriſtina, one of the ſiſters of Prince Edgar.

Dugd. War. 67. Chaun. Hert. 256.

29. ROBERT, FILIUS GIROLDI. 97 a.
30. ALURED DE MARLBOROUGH. 97 a.
31. ALURED DE ISPANIA. 97 a.
32. TURSTIN, FILIUS ROLF. 97 b.
33. SERLO DE BURCI. 97 b.
34. ODO, FILIUS GAMELIN. 98 a.
35. OSBERN GIFARD. 98 a.
36. EDWARD DE SARISBERIE. 98 a.
37. ERNULF DE HESDING. 98 a.

38. GIL-

38. GILBERT, FILIUS TUROLD. 98 a.
39. GODBOLD. 98 a.
40. MATHEW DE MORETANIA. 98 a.
45. HUMFRY CAMERARIUS. 98 b.
46. ROBERT DE ODBURVILE, AND OTHER SERVANTS OF THE KING.
47. THAINS OF THE KING. 98 b.

DEVONSHIRE.

CIVITAS EXONIA.	100 a.
1. REX WILLELMUS.	100 a.
2. BISHOP OF EXETER.	101 b.
3. BISHOP OF CONSTANCE.	102 a.
4. CHURCH OF GLASTONBURY.	103 b.
5. CHURCH of TAVISTOCK.	103 b.
6. CHURCH OF [1] BUCKFESTH.	103 b.
7. CHURCH OF HORTUNE.	104 a.
8. CHURCH OF CRANBURN.	104 a.
9. CHURCH OF BATTEL.	104 a.
10. CHURCH OF OUR LADY AT ROUEN. S. Maria de Pratis; Notre Dame de bonnes nouvelles [2].	104 a.
11 CHURCH OF THE MOUNT OF ST. MICHAEL [3].	104 a.

[1] Buckfaſt in Devonſhire.

[2] A Benedictine Abbey, founded A. D. 1063, on lands belonging to Bec Abbey, by Queen Matilda, wife of the Conqueror, and ſo called, becauſe, according to tradition, ſhe was here when ſhe received the news of her huſband's victory over Harold, in 1066,

Mon. Ang. t. II. p. 995. Al. Pri. v. II. p. 23.

[3] This is a Benedictine Abbey in the dioceſe of Liſieux, and famous throughout Europe for the great devotion of the people to St. Michael the Archangel, the magnificence of the Abbey, and the romantickneſs of its ſituation; the rock

on

12. CHURCH OF ST. STEPHEN OF CAEN. 104 a.
13. CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY OF CAEN. 104 a.
14. EARL HUGH. 104 b.
15. EARL MORETON. 104 b.
16. BALDWIN SHERIFF. 105 b.

Baldwin de Brionis (ſometimes called Baldwin de Exeter, in regard of his principal reſidence there), had the truſt of the county of Devon, and was reputed earl of it. Peer, 2 v. p. 86.

He had no leſs than 159 lordſhips of his own in that county.

17. JUDHEL DE TOTNESS. 108 b.
18. WILLIAM DE MOION. 110 a.
19. WILLIAM CHIEVRE. 110 a.
20. WILLIAM DE FALEISE. 111 a.
21. WILLIAM DE POILGI. 111 a.
22. WILLIAM DE OW. 111 b.
23. WALTER DE DOUAI. 111 b.
24. WALTER DE CLAVILE. 112 a.
24. WALTER. 112 a.

on which the abbey is founded being 300 feet high, and covered with the ſea twice every day. At this place is a ſmall town, called St Michael in periculo Maris, becauſe of the great danger of getting to it, which is only at low water.

This Abbey in ſituation very much reſembles its nameſake on St. Michael's Mount in Cornwall, which was annexed to it by Robert earl of Moreton and Cornwall, before 1085, and is the moſt intire religious houſe now ſtanding in that county.

Mon. Ang. t. II. p. 949. Al. Pri. v. I. p. 145.

25. GOSCELMUS. 112 b.

27. RICHARD, FILIUS GILBERTI [1] COMITIS 113 a.

28. ROGER DE BUSLI. 113 a.

This baron enjoyed many lordſhips, and his principal places of reſidence were at Tikhil in Yorkſhire, and Hougham, Lincolnſhire; but the barony terminated in John his grandſon, who left one daughter and heir, married to Robert de Vipount, a great baron of that time.

Peerage, 2d v. p. 101.

29. ROBERT DE ALBEMARLE. 113 a.

30. ROBERT BASTARD. 113 a.

31. RICHARD, FILIUS TUROLDI. 113 b.

Thorold was ſheriff of Lincolnſhire, and founded the priory of Spalding in Lincolnſhire, in 1052; but whether he was father of this Richard does not appear. Brad. Int. 275.

32. RADULFUS DE LIMESI. 113 b.

33. RADULFUS PAGENEL. 113 b.

34. RADULFUS DE FELGERES. 113 b.

35. RADULFUS DE POMEREI. 113 b.

36. RUALD ADOBED. 114 b.

37. TETBALDUS, FILIUS BERNERII. 115 a.

38. TURSTIN, FILIUS ROLF. 115 b.

39. ALURED DE ISPANIA. 115 b.

40. ALURED BRITO. 115 b.

41. ANSGERUS. 116 a.

[1] Earl of Clare.

42. AI-

42. AIULFUS. 116 a.
43. ODO, FILIUS GAMELIN. 116 b.
44. OSBERN DE SALCEID. 116 b.
45. UXOR HERVEY DE HELION. 117 a.
46. GIROLDUS, THE CHAPLAIN. 117 a.
47. GIRARDUS. 117 a.
48. GODEBOLDUS. 117 a.
49. NICHOLAUS BALISTARIUS. 117 a.
50. FULCHERUS. 117 b.
51. HAIMERICUS. 117 b.
52. WILLELMUS, and other ſervants of the King. 117 b.
53. COLVIN, and other Thains of the King. 118 a.

CORNWALL.

1. REX WILLELMUS. 120 a.
2. BISHOP OF EXETER. 120 b.
3. CHURCH OF TAVISTOCK. 121 a.
4. CHURCHES OF ST. MICHAEL, AND OTHER SAINTS. 120 b.
5. EARL MORETON. 121 b.
6. JUDHEL DE TOTNESS. 125 a.
7. GOSCELMUS. 125 a.

MIDDLESEX.

1. REX WILLELMUS. 127 a.
2. ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY. 127 a.
3. BISHOP OF LONDON AND HIS CANONS. 127 a.
4. ABBEY OF WESTMINSTER. 128 a.
5. ABBEY OF THE HOLY TRINITY AT ROUEN. 128 b.

This is called the Monaſtery of the Holy Trinity upon the hill at Rouen; it is a Benedictine Abbey, and ſtood upon St. Catherine's Hill, near Rouen, and was founded in 1030, by Goſſelin, Viſcount d'Arques and de Dieppe, who became its firſt abbat.

Mon. Ang. v. II. p. 949. 52. Al. Pri. v. II. p. 25.

6. ABBEY OF BERKING. 128 b.
7. EARL ROGER. 129 a.
8. EARL MORETON. 129 a.
9. GEOFFRY OF MANDEVILE. 129 b.
10. ERNULFUS DE HESDING. 129 b.
11. WALTER, FILIUS OTHER. 130 a.
12. WALTER DE S. WALERI. 130 a.

This Walter de S. Walerie was poſſeſſed alſo of lands in Suſſex; and Ranulf de St. Walerie had ſeveral lordſhips in Lincolnſhire, but records make little mention of their deſcendants.

13. RICHARD FILIUS GILBERTI. 130 a.

14. ROBERT GERNON. 130 a.

He was deſcended from the houſe of Bologne, and aſſiſted William the Conqueror in the invaſion of this realm; in reward of his ſervices he had grants of ſeveral lordſhips in com. Middleſex, Hertford, Bucks, Hereford, Cambridge, Eſſex, Norfolk, and Suffolk; and from him the noble family of Cavendiſh is lineally deſcended; and William his ſecond ſon aſſumed the name of Montfichet.

Morant, 2 vol. p. 576. 1 Col. 124.

15. ROBERT FAFITON. 130 a

16. ROBERT, FILIUS ROZELIN. 130 b.

17. ROBERT BLOUNT. 130 b.

From this Robert deſcended William le Blund or Blount, who was one of the rebellious barons againſt Henry III. and being ſtandard-bearer to Montfort Earl of Leiceſter, at the battle of Lewes, was there ſlain, leaving his two ſiſters his heirs.

Peer. v. II. p. 117.

18. ROGER DE RAMES. 130 b.

Roger de Rames, Ramis, otherwiſe Raine, came over with the Conqueror, and was rewarded with ſeveral manors in this couney, and in com. Eſſex, Norfolk, and Suffolk.

His poſſeſſions in Eſſex were erected into a barony, called the Barony of Raines.

Mor. Eſſ. v. II. p. 175.

19. WILLIAM, FILIUS ANSCULFI. 130 b.

20. EDWARD DE SARISBERIE. 130 b.

21.

21. AUBERY DE VER. 130 b.

Progenitor to the noble family of Vere, late Earls of Oxford. Dugd. Warw.

22. RANULFUS, BROTHER OF ILGER. 130 b.

23. DERMAN. 130 b.

24. JUDITH, COUNTESS. 130 b.

She was daughter of Odo Earl of Albemarle, by Adeliza his wife, half ſiſter to William the Conqueror, and widow of Waltheof Earl of Northumberland, Huntingdon, and Northampton. She left three daughters, Matilda, Judith, and Alice. The firſt was married to Simon de St. Liz, with whom he had the county of Northampton, and Huntingdon; the ſecond to Ralph de Tony, baron of Flamſtead; and the third to Robert, fourth ſon of Richard de Tonebridge.

Mills. Cat. Hon. p. 713.

25. ELEMOSINARII REGIS. 130 b.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

	BURGUM HERTFORDE.	132 a.
1.	REX WILLELMUS.	132 a.
2.	ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.	133 a.
3.	BISHOP OF WINCHESTER.	133 a.
4.	BISHOP OF LONDON.	133 b.
5.	BISHOP OF BAIEUX.	134 a.
6.	BISHOP OF LISIEUX.	134 b.
7.	BISHOP OF [1] CHESTER.	135 a.
8.	ABBEY OF ELY.	135 a.
9.	ABBEY OF WESTMINSTER.	135 a.
10.	ABBEY OF ST. ALBAN.	135 b.
11.	ABBESS OF RAMESEY.	136 a.
12.	ABBESS OF [2] CETRIZ.	136 a.
13.	CANONS OF LONDON.	136 a.
14.	CANONS OF WALTHAM CROSS.	136 b.
15.	EARL MORETON.	136 b.
16.	EARL ALAN.	136 b.
17.	EARL EUSTACE.	137 a.
18.	EARL ROGER.	137 b.
19.	ROBERT DE OLGI.	137 b.
20.	ROBERT GERNON.	137 b.
21.	ROBERT DE TODENI.	138 a.

[1] Peter Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, but called Chester, on account of the See being removed by him thither, it being then in the diocese of Lichfield.

[2] Chatteris in Cambridgeshire.

Upon

Upon this Robert de Todeni William the Conqueror beſtowed the lordſhip of Belvoir; he buil there that famous caſtle, and made it the chief ſeat of his barony. He died about 1088, and was ſucceeded by William his ſon and heir, who took the name of de Albini, with the addition of Brito, to diſtinguiſh him from William de Albini, chief Butler of the realm.

Peerage, v. II. p. 9.

22. RALPH DE TODENI. 138 a.

23. RALFH DE LIMESY. 138 a.

He was probably nearly related to Robert de Limeſey, biſhop of Coventry and Litchfield.

24. RALFH BANGIARD. 138 a.

He poſſeſſed many lordſhips; the head of his barony was Baynard's Caſtle in Thames-ſtreet, London, but was loſt by his grandſon Henry, on his taking part with the Earl of Main and others againſt Henry I. Peerage, v. II. p. 103.

25. RANULF, brother of ILGERIUS. 138 b.

26. HUGH DE GRENTEMAISNIL. 138 b.

He accompanied the Conqueror into England, had very great truſts committed to his charge, and poſſeſſed by the Conqueror's gift near 100 lordſhips in ſeveral counties: He was created baron of Hinckley, and Lord High Steward of England, by William Rufus: He left two daughters his co-heirs. Petronella, married to Robert Blanchmaines Earl of Leiceſter, who brought to her huſband the ſaid office

office and barony; and Alice married to Roger Bigot, father of Hugh Bigot, firſt Earl of Norfolk.

Nichols, Hiſt. of Hinckley, *paſſim.*

27. HUGH DE BELCHAMP. 138 b.

He came into England with William, and had 43 lordſhips given him, moſt of them in Bedfordſhire: He ſeems to have been the head of the noble family of Beauchamp.

Peerage, v. II. p. 27.

28. WILLIAM DE OW. 138 b.

29. WILLIAM DE ODBURVILL. 139 a.

This William de Odburvill, or Aubervill, poſſeſſed Berlai; and was brother of Roger de Odburvill, who held 18 lordſhips in Eſſex and Suffolk; but the barony of Berlai expired in the time of King John in William his grandſon.

Peerage, v. II. p. 110.

30. WALTERUS FLANDRENSIS 139 a.

He aſſumed this ſurname in regard he came from Flanders, and aſſiſted the Conqueror at the battle of Haſtings.

Walter Bek, who came over with the Conqueror, had a large inheritance in Flanders, and ſeveral lordſhips given him in England; but whether Walter Flandrenſis, and Walter Bek, were one and the ſame perſon, does not ſufficiently appear.

31. EUDO FILIUS HUBERTI. 139 a.

Hubert de Rie, father of Eudo, was privado to both Edward the Confeſſor, and William the Conqueror,

queror, and alſo envoy in the greateſt and moſt private matters that paſſed between them.

Brady's Hiſt. Eng. 217.

32. EDWARD VICECOMES. 139 a.

33. GEOFFRY DE MANDEVILLE. 139 a.

34. GEOFFRY DE BECK. 140 a.

35. GOISBERT DE BELVACO. 140. b.

36. PETER DE VALONGIES. 140 b.

This Peter de Valongies or Valoines, was a great baron, and married Albreda, ſiſter to Eudo Dapifer; his deſcendants made the caſtle of Oxford the principal ſeat of their barony.

He is called the Conqueror's Nephew.

Blomef. Norf. V. p. 787.

37. HARDWIN DE SCALERS. 141 b.

He came over with the Conqueror, and was anceſtor to the noble family of the Eſchalers, or Scales, which continued in the male line until the 38th Henry VI. Morant, Eſſ. II. p. 26.

38. EDGAR ADELING.

He was grandſon of Edmund Ironſide, heir to the crown, and darling of the nation. William the Conqueror is ſaid to have given many and large poſſeſſions to him; but this is the only place in which his name, as holding land of the King, is found in Domeſday. He was alive in 1098, 12th William Rufus; but how long after, hiſtory is ſilent.

39. MAIGNO BRITO. 142 a.

40. GILBERT, FILIUS SALOMONIS. 142 a.

41. SI-

41. SIGAR DE CIOCHES. 142 a.

He was one of the great Barons who attended William the Conqueror in his expedition to England, and was rewarded with ſeveral lordſhips in Hertfordſhire, Glouceſterſhire, Bedfordſhire, and Northamptonſhire, and he was probably nearly allied to Gunfrid de Cioches, a perſon of great note. Peerage, v. II. p. 69.

42. DERMAN ET ALWARD, ET ALII ANGLICI REGIS. 142 a.

Theſe two were Thanes, or Gentlemen retainers of King William the Conqueror, who did perſonally attend upon the King, and held their lands of him by the ſervice of their duty and attendance upon his perſon, ſo long as they held their office or place under him. Chaunc. Hert. 328.

43. ROTHAIS, uxor RICARDI. 142 b.

She was daughter of Walter Giffard, earl of Buckingham, and by her huſband Richard Fitz Gilbert, had 5 ſons, the eldeſt of which, Gilbert, married Adeliza, daughter of the Earl of Clermont. After the death of Richard Fitz Gilbert, ſhe married Eudo Dapifer. Id. 214.

44. ADELIZA, uxor HUGH DE GRENTEMAISNIL. 142 b.

45. FILIA RADULFI TAILBOIS. 142 b.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

BOCKINGHEHAM. 143 a.
1. REX WILLELMUS. 143 a.
2. ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY. 143 b.
3. BISHOP OF WINCHESTER. 143 b.
3. BISHOP OF [1] LINCOLN. 143 b.
4. BISHOP OF BAIEUX. 144 a.
5. BISHOP OF CONSTANCE. 145 a.
6. BISHOP OF LISIEUX. 145 b.
7. ABBEY OF WESTMINSTER. 145 b.
8. ABBEY OF ST. ALBAN. 145 b.
9. ABBESS OF BERKING. 146 a.
10. CANONS OF OXFORD. 146 a.
11. REINBALDUS PRESBYTER. 146 a.
12. EARL MORETON. 146 a.
13. EARL HUGH. 146 b.
14. WALTER GIFARD. 147 a.
15. WILLIAM DE WARREN. 148 a.
16. WILLIAM PEVEREL. 148 a.
17. WILLIAM, FILIUS ANSCULFI. 148 b.
18. ROBERT DE TODENI. 149 a.
19. ROBERT DE OILGI. 149 a.
20. ROBERT GERNON. 149 b.
21. GEOFFREY DE MANDEVILLE. 149 b.

[1] Remigius.

22. GILBERT DE GAUNT. 149 b.

This Gilbert de Gaunt was ſon of Baldwin Earl of Flanders, and nephew to the Conqueror; he married Alice, daughter and heir of Robert ſon of Hugh Mountfort: He poſſeſſed ſeveral lordſhips in different counties. and fixed his ſeat at Falkingham, in the county of Lincoln, which he made the head of his barony. Gilbert the 5th was ſummoned to parliament 26 Edw. Iſt. but having no iſſue, he conſtituted the King heir to all the lands of his barony, and the others went to his heirs female.

Coll. Baronetage, v. I. 451.

23. MILO CRISPIN. 149 b.

24. EDWARD DE SARISBERIE. 150 b.

25. HUGH DE BEAUCHAMP. 150 b.

26. HUGH DE BOLEBECK. 150 b.

He poſſeſſed 13 lordſhips, and had iſſue Hugh and Walter, who both ſucceeded to the barony, with the laſt of which it expired in an heir female, married to Robert de Vere, afterwards earl of Oxford. Peerage, v. II. p. 99.

27. HENRY DE FEIRERES. 151 a.

28. WALTER DE VERNON. 151 a.

29. WALTER FILIUS OTHER. 151 a.

30. WALTER FLANDRENSIS. 151 a.

31. WILLIAM DE FELGERES. 151 a.

32. WILLIAM CAMERARIUS. 151 a.

33. WILLIAM, FILIUS CONSTANTINI. 151 a.

34. WILLIAM, FILIUS MANNE. 151 a.
35. TURSTIN FILIUS ROLF. 151 a.
36. TURTIN MANTEL. 151 b.
37. RALPH DE FELGERES. 152 b.
38. BERTRAN DE VERDUN. 151 b.

This barony ended with Theobald de Verden, in the reign of Edward II. he leaving three daughters his heirs. Peerage, v. II. p. 108.

39. NIGEL DE ALBINI. 151 b.

He was younger ſon of Roger de Albini (Pincerna) by Amicia de Mowbray his wife; he ſlew Robert Duke of Normandy's horſe at the battle of Tenerchebray, and brought him priſoner to king Henry I. who, for his great ſervices, added to the poſſeſſions beſtowed on him by the Conqueror, the lands of Robert de Mowbray, Earl of Northumberland, forfeited for treaſon. He died 3d Stephen; and Roger, his eldeſt ſon, by command of king Henry I. took the ſurname of Mowbray, and from him are deſcended the Dukes of Norfolk.

Id. p. 12.

40. NIGEL DE BEREVILE. 151 b.
41. ROGER DE IVERI. 151 b.
42. RICHARD DE INGANIA. 151 b.

The barony of Ingania, or Engaine, continued in this family till the 41ſt of Edward III. when Thomas Engaine dying without iſſue, his three ſiſters became his heirs.

Peerage, v. II. p. 106.

43. MANNO BRITO. 151 b.

44. GO-

44. GOZELINUS BRITO. 152 a.
45. URSONUS DE BERSERS. 152 a.
46. WINEMAR FLANDRENSIS. 152 a.
47. MARTIN. 152 a.
48. HERVEY LEGATUS. 152 b.
49. HASCOIT MUSARD. 152 b.
50. GUNFRIDUS DE CIOCHES. 152 b.

He poſſeſſed 16 lordſhips in Northamptonſhire, and others in Bedfordſhire, Leiceſterſhire, and Lincolnſhire.

51. GILONS, FRATER ANSCULFI. 152 b.
52. MATHILDIS REGINA. 152 b.

She died November 2, 1083, from whence it is evident, the compilation of Domeſday was begun before her death, although not finiſhed until 1086. In Dorſetſhire, p. 75. 2 a. and in Glouceſterſhire, p. 163. 2. b. it is ſaid, Matilda *tenuit*, and not *tenet* Litelfrome, Turneberie, Fareforde, &c. Therefore the ſurvey of theſe counties was not taken till after her death.

53. COUNTESS JUDITH. 152 b.
54. AZELINA, UXOR RALPH TAILBOIS. 153 a.
55. ALRICUS COQUUS. 153 a.
56. ALSI. 153 a.
57. LEWIN DE NEWEHAM, et alii Taini Regis et elemoſinarii. 153 a.

OXFORDSHIRE.

OXENEFORD.	154 a.
1. REX WILLELMUS.	154 b.
2. ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.	155 a.
3. BISHOP OF WINCHESTER.	155 a.
4. BISHOP OF SALISBURY.	155 a.
5. BISHOP OF EXETER.	155 a.
6. BISHOP OF LINCOLN.	155 a.
7. BISHOP OF BAIEUX.	155 b.
8. BISHOP OF LISIEUX.	156 b.
9. ABBEY OF ABINGDON.	156 b.
10. ABBEY OF BATTEL.	157 a.
11. ABBEY OF WINCHECOMB.	157 a.
12. ABBEY OF [1] PRATELLIS.	157 a.
13. CHURCH OF ST. DENYS OF PARIS.	157 a.

An Abbey of Benedictine Monks, not far from Paris, built and founded A. D. 639, by Dagobert King of France, and since that time much enriched by his succeſſors. Many of the king's of

[1] Preaux, dioc. of Liſieux. In this town there are two Benedictine Abbeys; one for Monks, the other for Nuns; founded about 1040 by Hanfridus de Vetulis, father of Roger de Bellomont, and Albreda his wife.

Neuſt. Pia, p. 520. Al. Pri. v. I. p. 90.

France are buried in the church belonging to this Abbey.

Al. Pri. v. II. p. 117.

14. CANONS OF OXFORD, and other Clerks. 157 a.
15. EARL HUGH. 157 a.
16. EARL MORETON. 157 a.
17. EARL OF EUREUX. 157 a.
18. EARL AUBERY. 157 b.
19. EARL EUSTACE. 157 b.
20. WALTER GIFARD. 157 b.
21. WILLIAM, FILIUS ANSCULFI. 157 b.
22. WILLIAM DE WARENE. 157 b.
23. WILLIAM PEVERELL. 157 b.
24. HENRY DE FEREIRES. 157 b.
25. HUGH DE BOLEBECK. 157 b.
26. HUGH DE IVERY. 157 b.
27. ROBERT DE STADFORD. 158.
28. ROBERT DE OILGI. 158.
28. ROGER DE IVERY. 158 b.
29. RALPH DE MORTIMER. 159 a.
31. RALPH PEVERELL. 159 a.
32. RICHARD DE CURCI. 159 a.

This Richard de Curcy came over with the Conqueror, was of Courcy in Normandy, and progenitor of the noble family of Courcy, baron of Kinsale in Ireland.

Peerage, v. II. p 99.

33. RICHARD PUINGIAND. 159 a.

34.

34. BERENGER DE TODENI. 159 a.
See Robert de Todeni.
35. MILO CRISPIN. 159 a.
36. WIDO DE REINBODCURTH. 159 b.
37. GILO BROTHER OF ANSCULF. 159 b.
38. GILBERT DE GAUNT. 159 b.
39. GEOFFRY DE MANDEVILE. 159 b.
40. ERNULF DE HESDING. 160 a.
41. EDWARD DE SARISBERIE. 160 a.
42. SWAIN SHERIFF. 160 a.
43. ALURED NEPOS WIGOTI. 160 a.
44. WIDO DE OLGI. 160 a.
45. WALTER FITZ PONZ. 160 a.
46. WILLIAM LEURIC. 160 a.
47. WILLIAM, FILIUS MANNE. 160 a.
48. ILBODUS, BROTHER OF ERNULF DE HESDING. 160 a.
49. REINBALDUS. 160 a.
50. ROBERT, FILIUS MURDAC. 160 a.
51. OSBERN GIFARD. 160 a.
52. BENZELINUS. 160 a.
53. JUDITH COUNTESS. 160 a.
54. CHRISTINA. 160 a.
She was one of the ſiſters of Edgar Atheling. Chaunc. Hert. 256.
55. UXOR ROGERII DE IVERI. 160 a.
56. HASCOIT MUSARD. 159 b.
57. TURCHIL. 160 b.

58. RICARDUS INGANIA ET ALII MINISTRIC REGIS. 160 b.

WILLIELMI COMITIS TERRÆ DE FEUDO. 161 a.

William Fitz Oſbern Earl of Hereford, died 5th William the Iſt, and Roger his ſon ſucceeded him; but being concerned in a conſpiracy againſt the Conqueror, he ended his days in priſon; and theſe lands ſeem to have been part of the fee of William Earl of Hereford the father, and at the time of the ſurvey let out to farm by the King.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

CIVITAS DE GLOWECESTRE.	162 a.
CASTELLUM DE ESTRIGHOIEL.	162 a.
WALES. (IN)	162 a.
BURGUM DE WINCELCUMBE.	162 b.
1. REX WILLELMUS.	162 b.
2. ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.	164 b.
3. BISHOP OF [1] WORCESTER.	164 b.
4. BISHOP OF [2] HEREFORD.	165 a.
5. BISHOP OF [3] EXETER.	165 a.
6. BISHOP OF [4] CONSTANCE, or ST. LO.	165 a.
7. CHURCH OF BATH.	165 a.
8. ABBEY OF GLASTONBURY.	165 a.
9. ABBEY OF MALMSBURY.	165 a.
10. ABBEY OF GLOUCESTER.	165 b.
11. ABBEY OF WINCHCOMBE.	165 b.
12. ABBEY OF EVESHAM.	165 b.
13. ABBEY OF ABINGDON.	166 a.
14. ABBEY OF PERSHORE.	166 a.
15. ABBEY OF COVENTRY.	166 a.

[1] Wulfſtan.

[2] Robert.

[3] Osbern.

[4] Coutances in Normandy; St. Lo, a vill in lower Normandy, in the dioceſe of C.

16. ABBEY OF [1] CORMELIES. 166 a.
17. ABBEY OF [2] LIRE. 166 a.
18. ABBEY OF [3] EGLESHAM. 166 a.
19. ABBEY OF WESTMINSTER. 166 a.
20. CHURCH OF ST. DENNIS OF PARIS. 166 a.
21 CHURCH OF [4] LANHEIG. 166 b.
22. CHURCH OF ST. EBRULFI. 166 b.

A famous Benedictine Abbey, in a town called St. Evrau, in the dioceſe of Liſieux; it was founded by St. Ebrulfus, A. D. 575, but being deſtroyed, it was reſtored by William Gerouis, and his nephews Hugh and Robert de Grandmeſnil.

Al. Pri. v. I. p. 81.

23. CHURCH OF HOLY TRINITY OF CAEN. 166 b.
24. CHURCH OF TROARZ. 166 b.

A Benedictine Abbey in the dioceſe of Baieux, founded 1050 by Roger II. de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewſbury. The town is now called Trouarn, and is ſituated on the river Dive.

Neuſt. Pia. p. 558. Al. Pri. v. I. p. 125.

[1] Cormeile, in the dioceſe of Liſieux, a Benedictine Abbey in the town of that name, founded A. D. 1060, by William Earl of Breteuil.

Neuſt. Pia, p. 595. Al. Pri. v. I. p. 95.

[2] In Normandy.

[3] Einſham in Oxfordſhire.

[4] St. Mary, at Lambeth. Bibl. Top. Brit. N° XXXIX.

25. CHURCH OF CIRENCESTER. 166 b.
26. RENBALDUS PRESBYTER. 166 b.
27. EARL ROGER. 166 b.
28. EARL HUGH. 166 b.
29. EARL MORETON. 166 b.
30. GILBERT MAMINOT BISHOP OF LISIEUX. 166 b.
31. WILLIAM DE OW. 166 b.
32. WILLAM, FILIUS BADERON. 167 a.
33. WILLIAM CAMERARIUS. 167 a.
34. WILLIAM GOIZENBODED. 167 a.
He was a Norman, and had 12 large manors in this county.
35. WILLIAM, FILIUS WIDON. 167 a.
36. WILLIAM FROISSELEUU. 167 b.
37. WILLIAM, FILIUS NORMAN. 167 b.
38. WILLIAM LEURIC. 167 b.
39. ROGER DE LACI. 167 b.
40. ROGER DE BEAUMONT. 168 a.
41. ROGER DE IVERI. 168 a.
42. ROGER DE BERKELAY. 168 a.
43. RALPH, Brother of ROGER DE BERKELAY. 168 a.
This Ralph is omitted by Genealogiſts in the pedigree of the Earls of Berkeley.
44. RALPH PAGNEL. 168 a.
45. RALPH DE TODENI. 168 a.
46. ROBERT DE TODENI. 168 a.

47. ROBERT DISPENSER. 168 a.

He was ſteward to William the Conqueror, and one of his barons, and had great poſſeſſions in the counties of Warwick, Lincoln, Leiceſter, and Glouceſter. He was brother to the Earl of Montgomery, and to Urſo de Abetot, hereditary Sheriff of the county of Worceſter, and progenitor to the noble family of Spencer, now Duke of Marlborough.

1 Collins Peer. p. 204.

48. ROBERT DE OILGI. 168 b.

49. RICHARDUS LEGATUS. 168 b.

50. OSBERN GIFARD. 168 b.

51. GOISFRIDUS ORLETEILE. 168 b.

52. GILBERT, FILIUS TUROLD. 168 b.

He took part with Robert Duke of Normandy, againſt William Rufus, and his eſtates in England were ſeized.

53. DURANDUS VICECOMES. 168 b.

54. DROGO, FILIUS PONZ. 168 b.

55. WALTER, FILIUS PONZ. 168 b.

56. WALTER, FILIUS ROGERII. 169 a.

57. WALTER THE DEACON. 169 a.

58. WALTER BALISTARIUS. 169 a.

59. HENRY DE FERIERES. 169 a.

60. ERNULF DE HESDING. 169 a.

61. HERALDUS, FILIUS RADULPHI. 169 a.

Radulph, or Ralph, was ſon of Walter de Medantine, by Goda his wife, who was daughter of King

King Etheldred. He had been official Earl of Hereford; but ſo infamous for his cowardice, that he was removed from his office.

Peerage, vol. II. p. 149.

62. HUGH DE GRENTEMAISNEL. 169 a.
63. HUGH LASNE. 169 a.
64. MILO CRISPIN. 169 b.
65. URSO DE ABETOT. 169 b.

He was brother to Hugh de Montgomery, Earl of Arundel; he is ſometimes called Urſo Vicecomes, and Urſo de Worceſter, in regard he was hereditary Sheriff of Worceſterſhire, and Conſtable of the caſtle of Worceſter. He was one of William's great Counſellors. Emeline his only child, was wife to Walter de Beauchamp, a great Baron.

Peerage, v. II. p. 104.

66. HASCOIT MUSARD. 169 b.
67. TURSTIN, FILIUS ROLF. 169 b.
68. ANSFRID DE CORMELIES. 169 b.
69. HUMFRY, the Chamberlain. 170 a.
70. HUMFRY DE MEDEHALLE. 170 a.
71. HUMFRY, the Cook. 170 a.
72. SIGAR DE CIOCHES. 170 a.
73. MACI DE MAURITANIE. 170 a.
74. GOZELINUS BRITO. 170 a.
75. ROGER, FILIUS RALPH. 170 a.
76. UXOR GERI. 170 a.
77. BALDWIN. 170 a.
78. ELSI ET ALII THANI REGIS. 170 b.

WOR-

WORCESTESHIRE.

CIVITAS WIRECESTRE.	172 a.
1. REX WILLELMUS.	172 a.
2. CHURCH OF WORCESTER.	172 b.
3. BISHOP OF [1] HEREFORD.	174 a.
4. CHURCH OF ST. DENNIS.	174 a.
5. CHURCH OF COVENTRY.	174 a.
6. CHURCH DE CORMELIES.	174 a.
7. CHURCH OF GLOUCESTER.	174 a.
8. CHURCH OF WESTMINSTER.	174 b.
9. CHURCH OF PERSHORE.	175 a.
10. CHURCH OF EVESHAM.	175 b.
11. BISHOP OF BAIEUX.	176 a.
12. CHURCH OF ST. GUTHLAC.	176 a.

Many Religious Societies were eſtabliſhed to his Honour, beſides Crowland, in different parts of the kingdom.

Naſh's Worceſterſhire, I. p. 15.

13. CLERKS OF [2] WREHAMTONE.	176 a.
14. EARL ROGER.	176 a.
15. RALPH DE TODENI.	176 a.
16. RALPH DE MORTIMER.	176 b.
17. ROBERT DE STADFORD.	176 b.
18. ROGER DE LACI.	176 b.

[1] Robert.

[2] Wolverhampton, in Staffordſhire.

19. OSBERN FILIUS RICARDI SCRUPE. 176 b.

His principal ſeat was at Ricard's Caſtle, in Herefordſhire, and ſo called from Richard his father, the builder of it. He was progenitor of the family of Says. He was ſon of Richard Scrop.

Naſh's Worceſterſhire, I. p. 15.

Dugd. Warwickſhire, p. 13.

20. GILBERT, FILIUS TUROLDI. 176 b.

21. DROGO, FILIUS PONZ. 177 a.

22. HERALDUS, FILIUS [1] RADULFI. 177 a.

23. WILLIAM, FILIUS ANSCULFI. 177 a.

24. WILLIAM, FILIUS CORBUSION. 177 b.

25. WILLIAM GOIZENBODED. 177 b.

26. URSO DE ABETOTH. 177 b.

27. HUGH LASNE. 177 b.

28. ELDEVE. 178 a.

[1] Herald was ſon of Ralph Earl of Hereford, and father of John Lord of Sudley, in the county of Glouceſter, and of Robert de Ewyas, ſo called from a caſtle in the county of Hereford.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

HEREFORD CIVITAS.	179 a.
1. REX WILLELMUS.	179 b.
2. BISHOP OF [1] HEREFORD.	181 b.
3. CHURCH OF CORMELIES.	182 b.
4. CHURCH OF LIRE.	182 b.
5. CHURCH OF GLOUCESTER.	182 b.
6. CHURCH OF ST. GUTHLAC.	182 b.
7. NIGEL MEDICUS.	183 a.
8. RALF DE TODENI.	183 a
9. RALF DE MORTIMER.	183 b.
10. ROGER DE LACI.	184 a.
11. ROGER DE MUCELGROS.	185 a.
12. ROBERT GERNON.	185 a.
13. HENRY DE FERIERS.	185 a.
14. WILLIAM DE SCHOIES.	185 b.
15. WILLIAM, FILIUS BADERON.	185 b.
16. WILLIAM, FILIUS NORMAN.	185 b.
17. TURSTIN, FILIUS ROLF.	185 b.
18. ALBERTUS LOTHARIENSIS.	186 a.
19. ALURED DE MARLBOROUGH.	186 a.
20. ALURED DE HISPANIA.	186 a.
21. ANSFRID DE CORMELIES.	186 a.
22. DURANDUS DE GLOUCESTER.	186 b.

[1] Robert.

23. DROGO, FILIUS PONZ. 186 b.
24. OSBERN, FILIUS RICARDI. 186 b.
25. GILBERT, FILIUS TUROLD. 186 b.
26. ILBERTUS, FILIUS TUROLD. 187 a.
27. HERMANNUS DE DREUUES. 187 a.
28. HUMFRY DE BUIVILE. 187 a.
29. HUGH LASNE. 187 a.
30. URSO DE ABETOTH. 187 b.
31. GRIFFIN FILIUS MARIADOC. 187 b.
32. RAYNERIUS. 187 b.
33. CARBONEL. 187 b.
34. UXOR RADULFI CAPELLANI. 187 b.
35. STEPHEN. 187 b.
36. MADOCH, EDRIC, ELMER. 187 b.

Theſe were Taini, or *Servientes Regis.*

CAMBRIGESHIRE.

BURGUM DE GRENTEBRIGE.	189 a.
1. WILLELMUS REX.	189 a.
2. BISHOP OF [1] WINCHESTER.	190 a
3. BISHOP OF [2] LINCOLN.	190 a.
4. BISHOP OF [3] ROCHESTER.	190 b.
5. ABBAT OF ELY.	190 b.
6. ABBAT OF ST. EDMUND.	192 a.
7. ABBEY OF RAMSEY.	192 b.
8. ABBEY OF TORNI.	192 b.
9. ABBEY OF CROILAND.	192 b.
10. ABBEY OF WANDREGISILUS	193 a.
11. ABBESS OF CIETRIZ.	193 a.
12. EARL MORETON.	193 a.
13. EARL ROGER.	193 a.
14. EARL ALAN.	193 b.
15. EARL EUSTACE.	196 a.
16. CANONS OF BAIEUX.	196 a.
17. WALTER GIFFFARD.	196 a.
18. WILLIAM DE WARREN.	196 a.
19. RICHARD, FILIUS GILBERT EARL.	196 b.
20. ROBERT DE TODENI.	196 b.

[1] Walkelin.
[2] Remigius.
[3] Gundulphus.

21. ROBERT GERNON. 196 b.
20. GEOFFRY DE MANDEVILLE. 197 a.
21. GILBERT DE GAUNT. 197 a.
22. GILBERT, FILIUS TURALDI 197 b.
23. EUDO DAPIFER. 197 b.

He was fourth ſon of Hubert de Rie, and ſteward of the houſhold to William the Conqueror. See Eudo, filius Huberti.

Br. Hiſ. 205.

24. HARDWIN DE SCALERS. 197 b.
25. HUGH DE BERNERS. 199 a.

Progenitor of the noble family of Berners, Lord Berners.

26. HUGH DE PORT. 199 a.
27. AUBERY DE VER. 199 b.
28. EUSTACE DE HUNTINGDON. 199 b.
29. WIDO DE REINBECOURT. 199 b.
30. PICOT DE CAMBRIGE. 200 a.
31. PETER DE VALOINGES. 201 b.
32. RALPH, BROTHER OF ILGER. 201 b.
33. JOHN, SON OF WALRAN. 201 b.
34. WILLIAM SON OF ANSCULF. 201 b.
35. WILLIAM DE CAHAINGES. 201 b.

He came into England with the Conqueror, and was Sheriff of Northamptonſhire in the beginning of the reign of King William Rufus.

Brad. Hiſt. p. 143.

36. ROBERT FASITON. 201 b.

37. DAVID DE ARGENTOMAGO. 202 a.

He was probably anceſtor of Reginald de Argenteon, Sheriff of Cambridge and Huntingdonſhire, 5 R. Iſt; a family which continued of great note for ſeveral generations.

Peerage, v. I'. p. 145.

38. CARPENTERS OF THE KING. 202. a.

39. JUDITH COUNTESS. 202 a.

40. AZELINA WIFE OF RALPH TAILBOIS. 202 b.

41. UXOR BOSELINI DE DIVE. 202 b.

42. ERCHENGER THE BAKER. 202 b.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

	BURGUM HUNTEDONE.	203 a.
1.	REX WILLELMUS.	203 b.
2.	BISHOP OF LINCOLN.	203 b.
3.	BISHOP OF CONSTANCE.	204 a.
4.	ABBEY OF ELY.	204 a.
5.	ABBEY OF CROILAND.	204 a.
6.	ABBEY OF RAMESEY.	204 a.
7.	ABBEY OF TORNI.	205 a.
8.	ABBEY OF PETERBOROUGH.	205 a.
9.	EARL EUSTACE.	205 a.
10.	EARL OF OW.	205 b.
11.	EARL HUGH.	205 b.
12.	WALTER GIFARD.	205 b.
13.	WILLIAM DE WAREN.	205 b.
14.	HUGH DE BOLBEC.	205 b.
15.	EUDO, FILIUS HUBERTI.	205 b.
16.	SWAIN OF ESSEX.	205 b.
17.	ROGER DE IVERI.	205 b.
18.	ARNULF DE HESDING.	205 b.
19.	EUSTACE SHERIFF.	206 a.
20.	JUDITH COUNTESS.	206 b.
21.	GILBERT DE GAUNT.	207 a.
22.	AUBERY DE VER.	207 a.

23. WILLIAM, FILIUS ANSCULFI. 207. b.
24. RALPH, BROTHER OF ILGER. 207 a.
25. ROBERT FASITON. 207 a.
26. WILLIAM INGANIA. 207 a.
27. RALPH, FILIUS OSMUNDI. 207 a.
28. ROTHAIS, UXOR RICARDI, FIL. GILBERTI, 207 a.
29. THAINS OF THE KING. 207 b.
Claims and Inqueſts in Huntingdonſhire, 208 a.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

	BEDEFORD.	209 a.
1.	REX WILLELMUS.	209 a.
2.	BISHOP OF BAIEUX.	209 b.
3.	BISHOP OF CONSTANCE.	209 b.
4.	BISHOP OF LINCOLN.	210 a.
5.	BISHOP OF [1] DURHAM.	210 b.
6.	ABBEY OF ST. EDMUND.	210 b.
7.	ABBEY OF PETERBOROUGH.	210 b.
8.	ABBEY OF RAMSEY.	210 b.
9.	ABBEY OF ST. PETER, WESTMINSTER.	211 a.
10.	ABBEY OF TORNY.	211 a.
11.	ABBEY OF BERKING.	211 a.
12.	CANONS OF ST. PAUL'S, LONDON.	211 a.
13.	CANONS OF BEDFORD.	211 a.
14.	ERNVINUS PRESBYTER.	211 a.
15.	EARL EUSTACE.	211 a.
16.	WALTER GIFARD.	211 a.
17.	WILLIAM DE WARREN.	211 b.
18.	WILLIAM DE OW.	211 b.
19.	MILO CRISPIN.	212 a.
20.	ERNULF DE HESDING.	212 a.
21.	EUDO, FILIUS HUBERTI.	212 a.
22.	WILLIAM PEVEREL.	212 b.
23.	HUGH DE BEAUCHAMP.	212 b.

[1] William de Carilefo.

24. NIGEL DE ALBINI. 214 a.
25. WILLIAM SPECH. 214 b.

Walter de Eſpec, who lived in the reign of the Conqueror, had an only ſon, Walter, who was ſlain by a fall from a ſwift running horſe in the life-time of his father.

Of this family probably was Walter de Eſpec, who by his military ſkill and eloquence, was very inſtrumental in procuring a glorious victory to the Engliſh at the battle of North Allerton. He was alſo ſkilful in the laws, being a Juſtice itinerant in the beginning of the reign of King Stephen.

Peer. v. II. p. 137.

26. ROBERT DE TODENI. 215 a.
27. GILBERT DE GAUNT. 215 a.
28. ROBERT DE OILGI. 215 a.
29. RALPH, BROTHER OF ILGER. 215 a.
30. ROBERT FAFITON. 215 a.
31. ALURED DE LINCOLN. 215 b.

He held alſo 51 Lordſhips in Lincolnſhire; Robert his brother held the Caſtle of Wareham, in com' Dorſet, againſt King Stephen, on behalf of Maud the Empreſs. The laſt deſcendant from Alarud died 48 Henry III. without iſſue male, leaving his three ſiſters his next heirs.

Peerage, v. II. p. 75.

32. WALTER FLANDRENSIS. 215 b.
33. WALTER, BROTHER OF SEIER. 216 a.
34. HUGH FLANDRENSIS. 216 a.
5. HUGH PINCERNA. 216 a.

36.

36. SIGAR DE CIOCHES. 216 a
37. GUNFRIDUS DE CIOCHES. 216 a.
38. RICARD, FILIUS GILBERTI COMITIS. 216 a,
39. RICHARD PUNGIANT. 216 a.
40. WILLIAM THE CHAMBERLAIN. 216 a.
41. WILLIAM LOVET. 216 a
42. WILLIAM. 216 a.
43. HENRY, FILIUS AZOR. 216 b.
44. OSBERN, FILIUS RICARDI. 216 b.
45. OSBERN, FILIUS WALTERII. 216 b.
46. OSBERN PISCATOR. 216 b.
47. TURSTIN, THE CHAMBERLAIN. 216 b.
48. GILBERT, FILIUS SALOMONIS. 216 b.
49. ALBERTUS LOTHARIENSIS. 216 b.
50. DAVID DE ARGENTON. 216 b.
51. RALPH DE LISLE. 217 a.
52. GOZELINUS BRITO. 217 a.
53. JUDITH COUNTESS. 217 a.
54. ADELIZ. UXOR HUGH DE GRENTMAISNIL. 217 b.
55. AZELINA, UXOR RALPH TAILBOIS. 218 a.
56. THE BURGESSES OF BEDFORD. 218 a.
Prefecti Regis et Bedelli — et elemosinarii. 218 b.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

NORTHANTONE. 219 a.
NORTHANTONESCIRE. 219 a.
1. REX WILLELMUS. 219 a.
2. BISHOP OF BAIEUX. 220 a.
3. BISHOP OF DURHAM. 220 a.
4. BISHOP OF CONSTANCE. 220 b.
5. BISHOP OF LINCOLN. 221 a.
6. ABBEY OF PETERBOROUGH. 221 a.
HOMINES EJUSDEM ECCLESIÆ. 221 b.
7. ABBEY OF WESTMINSTER. 222 a.
8. ABBEY OF ST. EDMUND. 222 a.
9. ABBEY OF RAMSEY. 222 a.
10. ABBEY OF THORNEY. 222 b.
11. ABBEY OF CROILAND. 222 b.
12. ABBEY OF COVENTRY. 222 b.
13. ABBEY OF EVESHAM. 222 b.
14. ABBEY OF GRESTAIN. 222 b.
15. ANSGERUS CAPELLANUS. 222 b.
16. CHURCH OF ST. REMIGIUS OF RHEIMS. 222 b.

A Benedictine Abby, founded about the middle of the sixth Century. The tomb of St. Remy, erected 1531, contains his shrine, and the Saint Ampoule, or holy Phial, containing the oil where-

with

with the Kings of France are anointed. The monaſtery is a ſpacious ſtructure, and has a good Library. The beautiful Moſaic pavement was made by a Monk of this houſe, in the 13th century. Al. Pri. v. II. p. 125.

17. ELEMOSINARII REGIS. 222 b.
18. EARL MORETON. 223 a.
19. EARL OF [1] MELLENT. 224 a.

He was eldeſt ſon to Roger de Bellomont, exceeded the reſt of the peers in riches and power, and died in 1118, 19th Hen. I.

Dugd. Warw. p. 418. Burt. Leic. 169.

His great poſſeſſions went to the firſt Earl of Warwick his brother. Dugd. War. 69.

20. EARL ALAN. 224 a.
21. EARL AUBERY. 224 a.
22. EARL HUGH. 224 b.
23. HUGH DE GRENTIMAISNIL. 224 b.
24. HUGH DE IVERY. 224 b.
25. HENRY DE FERIERES. 225 a.
26. ROBERT DE TODENI. 225 a.
27. ROBERT DE STADFORD. 225 a.
28. ROBERT DE OILGI. 225 a.
29. ROBERT DE VECI. 225 a.

He was amongſt thoſe valiant Normans who aſſiſted William the Conqueror in his expedition here, and was rewarded with great eſtates in com' Northampton, Leiceſter, Warwick, and Lincoln.

[1] Robert.

Ivo, called alſo John de Veſchi, a great baron, was either brother, or nearly allied to Roger; and from this Ivo, the preſent Lord Veſey, claims his deſcent by the female line. Edmond. Peer. 334.

30. ROBERT DE BUCI. 225 a.
30. RALPH PAGANEL. 225 b.
31. RALPH DE LIMESI. 225 b.
32. ROBERT ALBUS. 225 b.
33. WILLIAM DE CAHAINGES. 225 b.
34. WILLIAM FEVERELL. 225 b.
35. WILLIAM, FILIUS ANSCULFI. 226 b.
36. WILLIAM LOUTH. 226 a.
37. WALTER DE AINCURTH.. 226 a.

This Walter de Aincurth, or D'eincourt, coming over with Duke William, deſerved ſo well from him as to be rewarded with ſeveral Lordſhips, in com' Northampton, Derby, Nottingham, Yorkſhire, and Lincolnſhire; in which laſt Blankney became the principal ſeat and head of his barony. The laſt baron dyed in the time of Henry VI. and left two daughters his heirs, Margaret, married to Ralph Lord Cromwell, and Alice to William Lord Lovel. Peerage, v. II. p. 62.

39. WALTERIUS FLANDRENSIS. 226 b.
40. WINEMARUS. 226 b.

He was chief ſteward to the Earl of Britany.

41. WIDO DE RENBODCURTH. 226 b.
42. EUDO FILIUS HUBERTI. 227 a.
43. GHILO, FRATER ANSCULFI. 227 a.

44.

44. GOISFRIDUS ALSELIN. 227 a.

The barony of Goisfridus de Alſelin, or Hanſelin, was very conſiderable in the counties of Nottingham, Derby, and Lincoln; but great part of his eſtate, after two generations, went by a daughter to the Bardolphs.

Thor. Nott. p. 279.

45. GEOFFRY DE MANDEVILE. 227 a.

46. GILBERT DE GHANT. 227 b.

47. GEOFFRY DE WIRCE. 227 b.

He was of Little Brittany in France, and aſſiſted William Duke of Normandy in the Conqueſt of England. Dugd. Warw. 50.

48. GUNFRIDUS DE CIOCHES. 227 b.

49. SIGAR DE CIOCHES. 228 a.

50. SWAIN. 228 a.

51. SIBOLDUS. 228 a.

52. OGERIUS BRITO. 228 a.

53. DROGO DE BEURERE. 228 a.

He was a noble Fleming, and attended the Conqueror on the Invaſion, and was rewarded with ſeveral lordſhips in com' Northampton, Leiceſter, York, Lincoln, Norfolk, and Suffolk. He probably was anceſtor of William de Briwere, who ſtood in great favour with the Kings Henry II. Richard I. John, and Henry III. William his ſon died without iſſue, 16 Henry III. leaving his five ſiſters his heirs.

Peerage, v. II. p. 177.

54. MAINO BRITO. 228 a.
55. EUSTACE DE HUNTINGDON. 228 a.
56. JUDITH COUNTESS. 228 a.
57. GILBERT, THE COOK. 229 a.
58. DAVID. 229 a.
59. RICHARD. 229 a.
60. WILLIAM, AND OTHER THAINS. 229 a.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

CIVITAS DE LEDECESTRE. 230 a.
1. REX WILLELMUS. 230 a.
2. ARCHBISHOP OF YORK. 230 b.
3. BISHOP OF LINCOLN. 230 b.
4. BISHOP OF CONSTANCE. 231 a.
5. ABBEY OF PETERBOROUGH. 231 a.
6. ABBEY OF COVENTRY. 231 a.
7. ABBEY OF CROILAND. 231 a.
8. GODVINUS PRESBYTER, et alii Elemosinarii Regis. 231 a.
9. EARL OF MELLENT. 231 b.
10. EARL AUBERY. 231 b.
11. GODEVA COUNTESS. 231 b.

She was widow of Leofrick Earl of Mercia, a most beautiful and devout Lady, and Sister to Thorold, Sheriff of Lincolnshire.

Dugd. War. p. 86.

12. ALVEVA COUNTESS. 231 b.

She was the mother of Earl Morcar.

13. HUGH DE GRENTEMAISNIL. 232 a.
14. HENRY DE FERIERES. 233 a.
15. ROBERT DE TODENI. 233 b.
16. ROBERT DE VECI. 234 a.
17. ROBERT DE BUCI. 234 a.

18. ROGER DE BUSLI. 234 b.
19. ROBERT DISPENSER. 234 b.
20. ROBERT HOSTIARIUS. 235 a.
21. RALPH DE MORTIMER. 235 a.
22. RALPH, FILIUS HUBERTI. 235 a.
23. WIDO DE RENBUDCURT. 235 a.
24. WIDO DE CREDUN. 235 a.

This Wido, or Guy de Credun, or Croun, came in with the Conqueror, and was favoured with about 60 Lordſhips in Lincolnſhire, beſides what he held in this county. He made Frieſton, in the diviſion of Holland, in Lincolnſhire, the chief ſeat of his barony. This eſtate afterwards, by a female, came to the Barons of Roſs.

Magna Britannia, Lincolnſhire, p. 140. 8.
Peerage, vol. II. p. 75.

25. WILLIAM PEVERELL. 235 a.
26. WILLIAM BUENVALET. 235 a.
27. WILLIAM LOVETH. 235 b.
28. GEOFFRY ALSELIN. 235 b.
29. GEOFFRY DE WIRCE. 235 b.
30. GEOFFRY DE CAMBRAY. 235 b.
31. GUNFRID DE CIOCHES. 235 b.
32. HUMFRY THE CHAMBERLAIN. 236 a.
33. GILBERT DE GAUNT. 236 a.
34. GIRBERTUS. 236 a.
35. DURANDUS MALET. 236. a

He was probably nearly allied to the great Baron Robert Mallet.

36. DROGO DE BEURERE. 236 a.

37.

37. MAINO BRITO. 236 a.
38. OGERIUS BRITO. 236 a
39. NIGEL DE ALBANI. 236 a.
40. JUDITH COUNTESS. 236 b.
41. ADELIZA, WIFE OF HUGH DE GRENTEMAISNIL. 236 b.
42. HERBERT, and other Servants of the King, 236 b.
43. EARL HUGH. 237 a.
44. HOMINES EARL OF MELLENT. 237 a.

WAR-

WARWICKSHIRE.

BURGUM DE WARWIC. 238 a.
1. REX WILLELMUS. 238 a.
2. BISHOP OF CHESTER. 238 b.
3. BISHOP OF WORCESTER. 238 b.
4. BISHOP OF BAIEUX. 238 b.
5. BISHOP OF CONSTANCE. 238 b.
6. ABBEY OF COVENTRY. 238 b.
7. ABBEY OF ABINGDON. 239 a.
8. ABBEY OF BERTONE. 239 a.
9. ABBEY OF MALMSBURY. 239 a.
10. ABBEY OF WINCHCOMBE. 239 a.
11. ABBEY OF EVESHAM. 239 a.
12. EARL ROGER, 239 a.
13. EARL HUGH. 239 a.
14. EARL AUBERY. 239 b.
15. GODEVA COUNTESS. 239 b.
16. EARL OF MELLENT. 239 b.
17. TURCHIL DE WARWICK. 240 b.

He was ſon of Alwine, progenitor of the antient family of Arden in Warwickſhire.

Dugd. Warwick. Seld. ad Ead. 170.

18. HUGH DE GRENTEMAISNIL. 242 a.
19. HENRY DE FERIERES. 242 a.
20. ROGER DE IVERY. 242 a.

21. ROBERT DE OILGI. 242 a.
22. ROBERT DE STATFORD. 242 b.
23. ROBERT DISPENSER. 242 b.
24. ROBERT DE VESCI. 242 b.
25. RALPH DE MORTIMER. 243 a.
26. RALPH DE LIMESI. 243 a.
27. WILLIAM, FILIUS ANSCULFI. 243 a.
28. WILLIAM, FILIUS CORBUCION. 243 a.
29. WILLIAM BUENVASLETH. 243 a.
30. GEOFFRY DE MANDEVILLE. 243 b.
31. GEOFFRY DE WIRCE. 243 b.
32. GILBERT DE GAUNT. 243 b.
33. GILBERT FILIUS TUROLDI. 243 b.
34. GERINUS. 243 b.
35. URSO DE ABETOT. 243 b.
36. STEPHEN. 243 b.
37. OSBERN, FILIUS RICARDI. 244 a.
38. HAROLD, FILIUS COMITIS. 244 a.

He was ſon of Ralph Earl of Hereford, who being defeated in Herefordſhire, in 1055, in oppoſing the Welch, was diſpoſſeſſed of his Earldom. Harold fixed his chief reſidence at Sudley, in Glouceſterſhire, and from thence the family aſſumed that Surname.

Rudder's Glouceſter, p. 717.

39. HASCULFUS MUSARD. 244 a.
40. NICHOLAUS BALISTARIUS. 244 a.
41. NIGEL DE ALBANI. 244 a.
42. CHRISTINA. 244 a.

43.

43. LEVEVA ET EDDID. 244 a.

44. RICHARD the Foreſter, and other Thains and Servants of the King. 244 b.

This Richard the Foreſter is alſo called Richard Venator, and Richard Chineu. He held his lands of the gift of the Conqueror, by the ſervice of keeping the foreſt of Kanoc, in Staffordſhire, and paying to the King 10 marcs yearly.

Dugd. Warwickſhire.

45. ADELIZ, Wife of Hugh. 244 b.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

	BURGUM DE STADFORD.	246 a.
1.	REX WILLELMUS.	246 a.
2.	BISHOP OF CHESTER.	247 a.
3.	ABBEY OF WESTMINSTER.	247 b.
4.	ABBEY OF BERTONE.	247 b.
5.	CHURCH OF ST. REMIGIUS OF RHEIMS.	247 b.
6.	CANONS OF STATFORD, and Clerks of Handone [1].	247 b.
7.	SANSON CLERICUS.	247 b.
8.	EARL ROGER.	248 a.
8.	HUGH DE MONTGOMERY.	248 b.
9.	HENRY DE FERRIERES.	248 b.
11.	ROBERT DE STATFORD.	248 b.
12.	WILLIAM, FILIUS ANSCULFI.	249 b.
13.	RICHARD THE FORESTER.	250 b.
14.	RAINALD BAILGIOLE.	250 b.
15.	RALPH FILIUS HUBERTI.	250 b.
16.	NIGELLUS.	250 b.
17.	CHENVIN, and other Thains of the King.	250 b.

[1] Wolverhampton.

SHROPSHIRE.

	CIVITAS DE SCIROPESBERIE.	252 a.
1.	BISHOP OF CHESTER.	252 a.
2.	BISHOP OF HEREFORD.	252 a.
3.	CHURCH OF ST. REMIGIUS.	252 a.
	CHURCH OF ST. MILBURC.	252 b.
	CHURCH OF ST. MARY.	252 b.
	CHURCH OF ST. MICHAEL.	252 b.
	CHURCH OF ST. CEDDE.	253 a.
	CHURCH OF ST. ALMUND.	253 a.
	CHURCH OF ST. JULIANA.	253 a.
4.	EARL ROGER.	253 a.
5.	OSBERN, FILIUS RICARDI.	260 a.
6.	RALPH DE MORTIMER.	260 a.
7.	ROGER DE LACI.	260 b.
8.	HUGH LASNE.	260 b.
9.	NIGELLUS MEDICUS.	260 b.

CHESTER.

CIVITAS DE CESTRE. 262 b.

IN CESTRE-SCIRE.

The Biſhop of Cheſter holds of the King what belongs to his biſhoprick. 262 b.

Seld. Tit. Hon. p. 640.

EARL HUGH holds the reſt of the land of the county, of the King, with his men. 262 b.

Brad. Int. 171.

BISHOP OF CHESTER. 263 a.

ST. CEDDE. 263 a.

CHURCH OF ST. WAREBURG. 263 a.

EARL HUGH. 263 b.

INTER RIPAM ET MERSHAM.

REX WILLELMUS holds all that land between the Ribble and the Merſey, which Roger Pictavenſis held. 262 b.

This Roger of Poictou, was third ſon of Roger de Montgomery Earl of Arundel and Shrewſbury, and was ſo called becauſe he married a Poictovin woman; and is ſaid to have poſſeſſed 398 manors; but rebelling againſt Henry Iſt. and taking part with his brother Robert, Duke of Normandy, he was deprived of all his eſtates.

Brad. Hiſt. p. 236. Blomf. Norf. 1344.

DERBYSHIRE.

1. REX WILLELMUS. 272 a.
2. BISHOP OF CHESTER. 273 a.
3. ABBEY OF BERTON. 273 a.
4. EARL HUGH. 273 b.
5. ROGER PICTAVIENSIS. 273 b.
6. HENRY DE FERRIERES. 274 a.
7. WILLIAM PEVEREL. 276 a.
8. WALTER DE AINCOURT. 276 b.
9. GOISFRIDUS ALSELIN. 276 b.
10. RALPH, FILIUS HUBERTI. 277 a.
11. RALPH DE BURUN. 277 b.
12. HASCUITH MUSARD. 277 b.
13. GILBERT DE GAUNT. 277 b.
14. NIGEL DE STATFORD. 278 a.

He is ſuppoſed to have been brother of Robert de Statford.

15. ROBERT, FILIUS WILLELMI. 278 a.
16. ROGER DE BUSLI. 278 a.
17. THAINS OF THE KING. 278 b.

NOT-

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

BURGUM SNOTINGEHAM. 280 a.
BURGUM DERBY. 280 a.
1. REX WILLELMUS. 281 a.
2. EARL ALAN. 282 b.
3. EARL HUGH. 282 b.
4. EARL MORETON. 282 b.
5 ARCHBISHOP OF YORK. 283 a.
6. BISHOP OF LINCOLN. 283 b.
6. BISHOP OF BAIEUX. 284 a.
7. ABBEY OF PETERBOROUGH. 284 a.
8. ROGER DE BUSLI. 284 b.
He had 174 manors in this county.
9. WILLIAM PEVEREL. 287 a.
10. WALTER DE EINCOURT. 288 b.
12. GOISFRIDUS ALSELIN. 289 a.
13. RALPH, FILIUS HUBERTI. 289 b.
14. RALPH DE LIMESI. 289 b.
15. RALPH DE BURUN. 290 a.
16. ROGER PICTAVIENSIS. 290 a.
17. GILBERT DE GAUNT. 290 b.
18. GILBERT TISON. 291 a.
19. GOISFRIDUS DE WIRCE. 291 a.
20. ILBERT DE LACI. 291 a.

To this Ilbert de Lacy the Conqueror gave the Caſtle and Town of Pontefract, and at the time of

the ſurvey he had no leſs than 164 lordſhips, moſt of them in Yorkſhire.

Peerage, v. II. p. 6.

21.	BERENGER DE TODENI.	291 b.
22.	HUGH, FILIUS BALDRICI.	291 b.
23.	HUGH DE GRENTEMAISNIL.	291 b.
24.	HENRY DE FEREIRES.	291 b.
25.	ROBERT MALET.	291 b.
26.	DURANDUS MALET.	291 b.
27.	OSBERN, FILIUS RICARDI.	292 a.
28.	ROBERT, FILIUS RICARDI.	292 a.
29.	WILLIAM HOSTIARIUS.	292 a.
30.	THAINS OF THE KING.	292 b.

RUTLAND.

1.	REX.	293 b.
2.	JUDITH COUNTESS.	ibid.
3.	ALURED DE LINCO'LE.	ibid.
4.	ROBERT MALET.	ibid.
	OGERIUS.	ibid.
	GOISFRIDUS.	ibib.
	GOZELINUS.	ibid.
	FULCHERUS.	ibid.
	ALBERTUS CLERICUS.	294 a.

YORKSHIRE.

IN EBORACO CIVITATE.	298 a.
1. REX WILLELMUS.	299 a.
2. ARCHBIHOP OF YORK AND CANNONS, AND HIS MEN.	302 a.
3. BISHOP OF DURHAM.	304 b.
4. EARL HUGH.	305 a.
5. EARL MORETON.	305 a.
6. EARL ALAN.	309 a.
7. ROBERT DE TODENI.	314 a.
8. BERENGAR DE TODENI.	314 a.
9. ILBERT DE LACI.	315 a.
10. ROGER DE BUSLI.	319 a.
11. ROBERT MALET.	320 b.
12. WILLIAM DE WARENE.	321 a.
13. WILLIAM DE PERCI.	321 b.
15. DROGO DE BEURERE.	323 b.
16. RALPH DE MORTIMER.	325 a.
17. RALPH PAGANEL.	325 b.
18. GOISFRIDUS DE LA WIRCE.	326 a.
19. GOISFRIDUS ALSELIN.	326 a.
20. WALTER DE AINCURT.	326 a.
21. GILBERT DE GAUNT.	326 a.
22. GILBERT TISON.	326 b.

23. RICHARD, FILIUS ERFASTI. 327 a.
24. HUGH, FILIUS BALDRICI. 327 a.
35. ERNEIS DE BURUN. 328 b.
36. OSBERN DE ARCHES. 329 a.
37. ODO ARBALISTARIUS. 329 b.
38. ALBERICUS DE COCI. 329 b.
39. GOSPATRICK. 330 a.

Whether this Goſpatric is the ſame Goſpatric who was Earl of Northumberland, and had forfeited it for treaſon, in taking part with the rebels at York, againſt the Conqueror, is not certain, as I do not find the exact time of Goſpatric's death; but after an enumeration of many manors in the Weſt Riding of York, it is ſaid in Domeſday,

"Hæc omnia habuit, et habet Goſpatric.
"Sed modo waſta ſunt."

Dom. Yorkſh. p. 330.
Miles Cat. Hon. 710.

40. THAINS OF THE KING. 330 b.
41. ROGER PICTAVENSIS. 332 a.
42. ROBERTI DE BRUIS Feudum, quod fuit datum poſtquam liber de Wintonia ſcript' fuit. 332 b.

This Robert de Bruis, or le Brus (from whom the King's of Scotland and the noble family of Bruce, Earl of Aileſbury, are deſcended) was a perſon of ſuch note and valour, and ſo much confided in by William Duke of Normandy, that he rewarded him with no leſs than forty-three lordſhips in the Eaſt and Weſt Ridings of Yorkſhire, and fifty-one in the North Riding of that county, whereof

whereof the manor and caſtle of Skelton was the capital of his barony. In the third of King Stephen, he and his ſon Adam, with all the force they could raiſe, joined the northern Barons at North Allerton againſt the King of Scotland; but Robert having received great favours from that king, he, with the aſſent of the Engliſh army, had leave to go to him, which he did, and endeavoured to diſſuade him from battle, but returning without ſucceſs, immediate orders were given for the onſet; and both armies engaging, the Scots were entirely defeated. He died 5 Id. May, 6 Stephen 1141, very aged. Peer. vol. II. p. 97.

See figure of his ſeal, appendant to a deed on the marriage of his daughter Agatha.

Reg. Hon. Richm. p. 98.

LIN-

LINCOLNSHIRE.

CITY OF LINCOLN. 336 a.
STANFORD BURGUM REGIS. 336 b.
TORKSEY. 337 a.
1. REX WILLELMUS. 337 b.
2. ARCHBISHOP OF YORK. 339 b.
3. BISHOP OF DURHAM. 340 b.
4. BISHOP OF BAIEUX. 342 a.
5. OSMUND BISHOP. 343 b.
6. GOISFRIDUS BISHOP. 343 b.
7. BISHOP OF LINCOLN. 344 a.
8. ABBEY OF PETERBOROUGH. 345 b.
9. ABBEY OF WESTMINSTER. 346 a.
10. ABBEY OF RAMSEY. 346 b.
11. ABBEY OF CROILAND. 346 b.
12. EARL ALAN. 347 a
13. EARL HUGH. 349 a.
14. IVO TALBOIS. 350 a.

He came over with the Conqueror; was brother to Fulk Earl of Anjoy and Lord of Holland. The Conqueror gave him in marriage Lucia ſiſter of the Earls Edwin and Morcar, and with her all their lands in Lincolnſhire.

Ingulf, p. 513.

15. WILLIAM DE WARENE. 351 b.

16. ROGER PICTAVENSIS. 352 a.
17. ROGER DE BUSLI. 352 b.
18. ROBERT DE TODENI. 352 b.
19. BERENGAR DE TODENI. 353 b.
20. ILBERT DE LACI. 353 b.
21. HENRY DE FERRIERES. 353 b.
22. WILLIAM DE PERCI. 353 b.
23. GILBERT TISON. 354 a.
24. GILBERT DE GAUNT. 354 b.
25. HUGH, FILIUS BALDRICI. 356 a.
26. COLSVAIN. 356 b.
27. ALURED DE LINCOLN. 357 b.
28. GOZELIN, FILIUS LAMBERTI. 359 a.
29. EUDO, FILIUS SPIREUUIC. 359 b.

He was the founder of the Tatershall family in Lincolnshire. Blomf. Norf. v. III. p. 187.

30. DROGO DE BEURERE. 360 a.
31. WALTER DE AINCURT. 361 a.
32. NORMAN DE ADRECI. 361 b.

Nocton in Lincolnshire was the chief seat of this family for many generations, and this Norman de Adreci, or D'Arcie, was the progenitor of the noble family of D'Arcie, Earl of Holderness.

Collins, v. II. 432.

33. NORMANNUS CRASSUS. 362 a.
34. ERNEIS DE BURUN. 362 a.
35. RALPH PAGENEL. 362 b.
36. RALPH DE MORTIMER. 363 a.
37. ROBERT DE VECI. 363 a.

38.

38. ROBERT DISPENSER. 363 b.
39. WIDO DE REINBUDCURT. 363 b.
40. RAINER DE BRIMOU. 364 a.
41. OSBERN DE ARCI. 364 a.
42. OGERIUS BRITO. 364 b.
43. RALPH DE ST. WALARIC. 364 b.
44. DURANDUS MALET. 365 a.
45. MARTIN. 365 a.
46. WALDINUS BRITO. 365 a.
47. WALDINUS INGENIATOR. 365 b.
48. ODO ARBALISTARIUS. 365 b.
49. WILLIAM BLUNT. 366 a.
He is ſuppoſed to have been brother to Robert le Blund, or Blount.
50. RESTOLDUS. 366 a.
51. GEOFFRY DE CAMBRAI. 366 a.
52. GUNFRIDUS DE CIOCHES. 366 b.
53. OSBERN PRESBYTER. 366 b.
54. The ſame OSBERN, and RALPH the Steward. 366 b.
55. ANSGOTUS. 366 b.
56. JUDITH COUNTESS. 366 b.
57. WIDO DE CREON. 367 a.
58. ROBERT MALLET. 368 a.
59. ROBERT DE STATFORD. 368 b.
60. PETER DE VALONGIES. 368 b.
61. HEPPO BALISTARIUS. 369 a.
62. RALPH FILIUS HUBERTI. 369 a.
63. GEOFFRY DE WIRCE. 369 a.
64. GEOFFRY ALSELIN. 369 b.

65.

65. BALDWIN. 370 a.
66. WILLIAM TALBOIS. 370 a.
67. COLEGRIM. 370 a.
68. SORTEBRAND, and other THAINS. 370 b.
CLAMORES DE EVRVIC SCIRE. 373 a.
IN NORTH RIDING. 373 a.
EAST RIDING. 373 a.
WEST RIDING. 373 b.

Theſe claims were between Norman and Norman, upon King William's donation, whether they had their poſſeſſions or eſtates accordingly; not a ſingle claim of an Engliſh Saxon, allowances of their titles, or reſtitution of their eſtates.

Brady's Int. 285.

CLAMORES quæ ſunt in SOUTH RIDING Lincoliæ et Concordia eorum per homines qui juraver'. 375 a.
CLAMORES IN NORTH RIDING. 375 b.
CLAMORES IN WEST RIDING. 376 a.
CLAMORES IN CHETSTEVEN. 376 b.
YORKSHIRE.
WEST RIDING. 379 a.
NORTH RIDING. 380 b.
EARL ALAN. 381 a.
EAST RIDING. 381 b.

DOMESDAY, VOL. II.

ESSEX.

1. WILLELMUS REX ANGLOR. 1
2. HOLY TRINITY OF CANTERBURY. 8
3. BISHOP OF LONDON. 9 b.
4. FEE OF BISHOP OF LONDON. 11
This ſeems to have been the biſhop of London's private eſtate granted upon the Conqueſt. Morant. Eſſ. v. I. p. 104.
5. CANONS OF ST. PAUL. 12 b.
6. ABBEY OF WESTMINSTER. 14
7. BISHOP OF DURHAM. 15 b.
8. CANONS OF WALTHAM HOLY CROSS. 15 b.
9. ABBEY OF BERKING. 17 b.
10. ABBEY OF ELY. 18 b.
11. ABBEY OF ST. EDMUND. 19 b.
12. ST. MARTIN, LONDON. 20 b.
13. ABBEY OF BATTEL. 20 b.

14. St. WALERIC. 20 b.

St. Valery is a town ſituate at the mouth of the river Somme, in the dioceſe of Amiens; the abbey is of the Benedictine order, and founded by King Clothaire, A. D. 613.

Monaſt. l. II. p. 1003. a.—Al. Pri. v. II. p. 62.

15. ABBEY OF HOLY TRINITY OF CAEN. 21 b.

16. ABBEY OF ST. STEPHEN OF CAEN. 22

17. ABBEY OF ST. OWEN. 22

St. Ouen is a royal Abbey, in the city of Rouen, probably the oldeſt in Normandy, founded about A. D. 538, by King Clotaire I. who placed therein ſome Benedictine Monks.

Mon. Ang. l. II. p. 943. Neuſt. pia. p. 1. Al. Pri. v. I. p. 1.

18. BISHOP OF BAIEUX. 22 b.

19. BISHOP OF HEREFORD. 26

20. EARL EUSTACE. 26

21. EARL ALAN. 35

22. WILLIAM DE WARREN. 36

23. RICHARD, SON OF EARL GILBERT. 38 b.

24. SWEIN OF ESSEX. 42

He was ſon of Robert, who was ſon of Wimarc, and had 55 lordſhips in Eſſex alone. He was ſettled in England before the Conqueſt, and readily joining with William the Conqueror, was either

firmed in the poſſeſſion of his lands, or had them reſtored to him.

Morant's Eſſex.

Collins's Baronetage, v. I. p. 464.

25. EUDO DAPIFER. 49

He was fourth ſon of Hubert de Rie, and was appointed by William the Conqueror, ſteward of his houſhold in the room of William Fitzoſborn, who reſigned the office, on account of an affront he received from the King. He had 25 lordſhips in Eſſex alone, and was founder of St. John's Abbey in Colcheſter. He dyed at the Caſtle of Preaux, in Normandy, but his body was brought over to England, and buried in his own monaſtery, on the 28th of February, 1120. William de Mandeville, ſon of Geoffry de Mandeville, who came over with the Conqueror, married his daughter and heir, and in her right was ſteward of Normandy.

Hubert de Rie his father was William's principal confidant, and ſent over by him, when Duke of Normandy, as Embaſſador to England, with a grand retinue, to Edward the Confeſſor, then lying on his death-bed; whom he managed with ſo much addreſs, as that Edward appointed William to ſucceed him in the Engliſh throne.

Brady's Hiſt. 217. Morant's Eſſex.

26. ROGER DE OTBURVILE. 52

This Roger de Otburville, or Auberville, held 18 lordſhips in Eſſex and Suffolk, and was brother

of William de Otburville, who poſſeſſed Berlai, in Hertfordſhire.

27. HUGH DE MONTFORD. 52 b.

28. HAMO DAPIFER. 54 b.

He died without iſſue, and his lands deſcended to his brother Robert Fitz Hamon, to whom William Rufus gave the honour of Glouceſter.

Morant, v. I. p. 152.

29. HENRY DE FERRERS. 56 b.

30. GEOFFRY DE MANDEVILE. 57 b.

31. EARL OF OW. 63

32. ROBERT GRENO. 63 b.

33. RALPH BAIGNARD. 68 b.

He attended William the Conqueror into England, and had 25 lordſhips in Eſſex, and ſeveral in Norfolk and Suffolk. The head of his barony was Baynard's Caſtle, in the city of London.

34. RANULPH PIPERELL. 71 b.

This Ranulph Piperell, or Peverell, held ſeveral lordſhips in com' Eſſex, Norfolk, and Suffolk, and is reputed progenitor of the ſeveral families of that name. Peerage, v. II. p. 90.

35. AUBERY DE VER. 76

36. PETER VALONIENSIS. 78

37. RALPH, BROTHER OF ILGER. 79 b.

38. TIHELL BRITO. 81 b.

He was ſurnamed Brito, as being undoubtedly one of the Britons or Armoricans, who ſerved under Alan, Earl of Britany.

Morant, v. II. p. 531.

39. ROGER DE RAMIS. 82 b.
40. JOHN, FILIUS WALERAMI. 84
41. ROBERT, FILIUS CORBUTIONIS. 85
42. WALTER THE DEACON. 86
44. ROGER BIGOT. 87 b.
44 ROBERT MALET. 88
45. WILLIAM DE SCOHIES. 88 b.
46. ROGER PICTAVIENSIS. 89
47. HUGH DE GURNAI. 89 b.
48. WILLAM PIPEREL. 90
49. RALPH DE LIMESI. 90
50. ROBERT DE TODENI. 90 b.
51. RALPH DE TODENI. 91
52. WALTER DE DOUUAI. 91
53. MATHEW DE MAURITANIA. 91 b.
54. COUNTESS OF ALBAMARL. 91 b.
Her name was Adeliza, ſhe was half-ſiſter of the Conqueror, and wife of Odo Earl of Champagne.
55. JUDITH COUNTESS. 92
She was daughter of the above Odo and Adeliza.
56. FRODO, BROTHER OF THE ABBAT. 92
57. SASSELINUS. 92 b.
58. GILBERT, FILIUS TUROLDI. 93
59. WILLIAM LEURIC. 93
60. HUGH DE ST. QUINTIN. 93
61. EDMUND, FILIUS ALGOTI. 93 b.
62. ROGER MARSHAL. 94
63. ADAM, FILIUS DURANDI MALIS OPERIBUS. 94
64. GOSCELMUS LOREMARIUS. 94

65. JOHN NEPOS WALERAMI. 94 b.
66. WILLIAM THE DEACON. 94 b.
67. WALTER THE COOK. 95
68. MODUINUS. 95
69. ILBODON. 95 b.
70. HAGHEBERNUS. 96
71. TEDRIC POINTEL. 96
72. ROGER D'S SALVET D'NAS. 96 b.
73. GILBERT FILIUS SALOMONIS. 96 b.
74. WILLIAM, FILIUS CONSTANTINI. 97
75. ANSGER THE COOK. 97
76. ROBERT, FILIUS ROSCELINI. 97
77. RALPH PINEL. 97
78. ROBERT, FILIUS GOBTI. 97 b.
79. RAINALDUS BALISTARIUS. 97 b.
80. GONDUINUS. 97 b.
81. OTTO AURIFABER. 97 b.

Otto the Goldſmith. He was anceſtor of Thomas Fitz Otho, mintmaſter, or engraver for the King's mint; and the laſt of the male line died in 1282. Morant, v. II. p. 305.

82. GILBERT THE PRIEST. 98
83. GRIM PREPOSITUS. 98
84. ALVEVA, UXOR PHIN. 98
85. EDWARD, FILIUS SUANI. 98 b.
86. TURCHIL PREPOSITUS. 98 b.
87. STANARDUS. 98 b.
88. GODWINUS THE DEACON. 98 b.

89. LIBERI HOMINES. 99

In this county, and in Norfolk and Suffolk, many freemen are to be found, and but few focmen, and there were more freemen in theſe three counties than in all the other counties in England.

90. INVASIONES SUPER REGEM. 99

Under this title were entered ſuch people as retained their lands, or had poſſeſſed themſelves without a title from the Conqueror. That is, they that held them, were neither put in poſſeſſion by the Sheriff with authority from the King, nor by his legal or ſpecial Commiſſioner, nor by his writ, or brief; and ſo they were invaders or intruders, and poſſeſſed without title, and the lands called *invaſions*.

There were many of theſe Intruders or Invaders, but perhaps more in Eſſex, Norfolk, and Suffolk, than in any other counties, for in theſe three, there are diſtinct titles concerning invaſions.

Append. to Brady's Int. p. 24.

COLCHESTER. 104

NORFOLK.

1. REX, 109 b.
NORWICH. BURGENSES. 116
BURGENSES in H. de H. 118
FRANCI DE NORWIC IN NOVO BURGO. 118
YARMOUTH. 118
THETFORD. 118 b.
TERRE REGIS QUAS GODRIC SERVAT. 119 b.
TERRE STIGANDI Ep'i quas cuſtodit, 135 b.
W. DE NOIERS in manu regis.

Stigand had been Archbiſhop of Canterbury, but the Conqueror reſolving to put the power of Metropolitan in the hands of Lanfranc a Norman, he got him depoſed by the council of Wincheſter, confiſcated his eſtates, and threw him into priſon, in order to bring him to a diſcovery where he had concealed his treaſures, which were very conſiderable.

Warner's Eccl. Hiſt. v. I. p. 253.
Rap. Hiſt. vol. II. oct. ed. p. 459.

2. BISHOP OF BAIEUX. 142
3. EARL DE [1] MAURITANIO. 143 b.

[1] Earl Morton.

4. Earl

4. EARL ALAN. 144
5. EARL EUSTACE. 151 a.
6. EARL HUGH. 152
7. ROBERT MALET. 153 b.
8. WILLIAM DE WARENE. 157
9. ROGER BIGOT 173
10. BISHOP OF [1] TEDFORD, ad episcopatum pertinens. 191
FEUDUM EJUSDEM. 193 b.

The See was removed to Norwich about ten years after the making of Domesday.

ST. MICHAEL, NORWICH. 201 b.
11. OSBERN BISHOP. 201 b.
12. GODRIC DAPIFER. 202
13. HERMERUS. 205 b.

He was a powerful Norman Baron, and takes place in the Survey before the Abbots.

The Possessions of this Hermerus came afterwards to the Lords Bardolf.

Blomefield, Norf. 1233.

14. ABBEY OF ST. EDMUND. 209
15. ABBEY OF ELY. 212 b.
16. ABBEY OF RAMSEY. 215
17. ABBEY OF HULME. 216
18. ST. STEPHEN OF CAEN. 221 b.
19. WILLIAM DE SCOHIES. 221 b.
20. RALPH DE BELLO FAGO. 225 b.

He was a near relation, if not son, of William de Beaufoe bishop of Thetford, chaplain and

[1] William Galfagus Belfagus, or Beaufoe, who was nominated to the See on Christmas-day, 1085.

chancellor to the Conqueror. Ralph left a daughter and heireſs Agnes, who was married to Hubert de Rie, ſecond ſon of Hubert de Rie, a truſty ſervant of William Duke of Normandy.

Blomefield, Norf. 1065.

21. RAINALDUS FILIUS IVONIS. 230

He was a Norman, and had many lordſhips granted him by the Conqueror; all which came into the family of the Earls of Clare.

Blomefield, Norf. v. III. p. 807.

22. RALPH DE TOENIO. 235
23. HUGH DE MONTFORT. 237
24. EUDO DAPIFER. 239 b.
25. WALTER GIFARD. 240 b.
26. ROGERII PICTAVIENSIS. Quæ fuerunt. 243
27. IVO TAILBOIS. 244 b.

He had by gift of the Conqueror that part of Lancaſhire which adjoins unto Weſtmorland, and ſo much of the county of Weſtmorland as is now called the barony of Kendal.

Burn's Weſtmorland, p. 30.

28. RALPH DE LIMESI. 245
29. EUDO FILIUS SPIRUWIC. 245 b.
30. DROGO DE BEURERE. 247
31. RALPH BAINARD. 247 b.
32. RANULPH PIPEREL. 254
33. ROBERT GRENON. 255
34. PETER VALONIENSIS. 256
35. ROBERT, FILIUS CORBUTIONIS. 258 b.
36. RALPH, FRATER ILGERI. 260 b.

37.

37. TEHEL BRITO. 261 b.
38. ROBERT DE VERLI. 262
39. HUMFRY, FILIUS ALBERICI. 262
40. HUMFRY DE BOHUN. 262 b.

He came in with the Conqueror, and from him deſcended Humfry de Bohun, who marrying Margery, the eldeſt of the ſiſters of Mahell, Earl of Hereford, and Conſtable of England, he poſſeſſed thoſe honours in her right.

Peerage, v. II. p. 154.

41. RALPH DE FELGERES. 263
42. GILBERT, FILIUS RICHERI. 263
43. ROGER DE RAMIS. 263
44. IVIKELLIS THE PRIEST. 263 b.
45. COLEBERNUS THE PRIEST. 263 b.
46. EDMUND, FILIUS PAGANI. 264
47. ISAAC. 264
48. TOVUS. 264 b.

Tovi was one of the Conqueror's attendants, and had ſeveral manors granted him in Norfolk.

Blomefield, Norf. p. 802.

49. JOHN NEPOS WALERANI. 265 b.
50. ROGER, FILIUS RENARDI. 266 b.
51. BERNERUS ARBALISTARIUS. 267 b.
52. GILBERT ARBALISTARIUS. 268 b.
53. RALPH ARBALISTARIUS. 269
54. ROBERT ARBALISTARIUS. 269
55. RABELLUS ARTIFEX. 269 b.

He had the command (as an engineer) of all the engines, or brakes, and the direction of them, at the battering of forts, &c. Blomef. Norf. 1558.

56. HAGO. 269 b.
57. RALPH, FILIUS HAGONIS. 270
58. ULCHETEL. 270 b.
59. ALFRED. 270 b.
60. ALDIT. 271
61. GODWINUS HALDENUS. 271

He ſeems by his name to have been an old Engliſh Saxon, or Dane, and was allowed by the Conqueror to keep the lands he held at the time of the Conqueſt, which was the only perſon Mr. Blomefield had obſerved in Norfolk to have had that favour. Blomef. Norf. 1325.

62. STARCOLFUS. 271 b.

This Starcolf was a Dane, and, for his ſervices to the Conqueror againſt King Harold, had lands granted him in this county. Id. p. 1224.

63. EDRIC ACCIPITARIUS. 272
64. LIBERI HOMINES AD NULLAM FIRMAM PERTINENTES T. E. R. 272
65. LIBERI HOMINES REGIS. 272 b.

Theſe Liberi Homines Regis, were Taini or Servientes Regis. Brady's Int. App. fo. 2.

66. INVASIONES in Nordfulc. 273

See Eſſex, p. 133.

SUF-

SUFFOLK.

1. TERRA REGIS de Regione quam ROGER BIGOT ſervat. 281 b.
Terræ RADULFI COMITIS quas GODRICUS DAPIFER ſervat in manu regis. 284 b.
Terra Regis quam PETRUS VALONIENSIS cuſtodit. 286 b.
Terra Matris MORCHARI COMITIS quam WILL. CAMERARIUS et OTHO AURIFEX ſervant in manu regis. 286 b.
Terra Regis quam ALURIC WANZ cuſtodit. 287
Terræ STINGANDI quas WILL. DENOERS ſervat in manu regis. 288
Terræ Regis de Regno quas PICOT cuſtodit. 289
Quod cuſtodit ROGER BIGOT in manu regis. 290
2. ROBERT EARL OF MORETON. 291
3. EARL ALAN. 292 b.
4. EARL HUGH. 298 b.
5. EARL EUSTACE. 303
6. ROBERT MALET. 304
7. ROGER BIGOT. 330 b.

8. ROGER PICTAVIENSIS. 346
9. WILLIAM DE SCOIES. 353
10. HERMERUS DE FERRERS. 354
11. RALPH DE BELLA FAGO.[1] 354
12. FRODO, BROTHER OF THE ABBAT. 354 b.
13. GODRICUS DAPIFER. 355 b.
14. ABBEY OF ST. EDMUND. 356 b.
15. L. ARCHBISHOP. LANFRANC. ARCHBISHOP. 372 b.
16. BISHOP OF BAIEUX. 373
17. ABBEY OF RAMSEY. 378 b.
18. WILLIAM BISHOP OF [1] TEDFORD. 379
19. FEUDUM EPI DE TEDFORT. 379 b.

Not as belonging to the original revenues of his biſhopric, but as part of thoſe revenues that his predeceſſors had been enfeoffed in, by other pious benefactors. Blomef. Norf. 274.

20. BISHOP OF ROCHESTER. 381
21. ABBEY OF ELY. 381 b.
22. GILBERT, BISHOP OF [2] EBROICENSIS. 388 b.
23. ABBEY OF BERNAI. 389

A Benedictine Abbey, in the diöceſe of Liſieux, founded A. D. 1013, by Judith Dutcheſs of Normandy, wife of Richard II. [3] Duke of Normandy.

[1] William Galſagus.

[2] Evreux.

[3] Ale Pri. v. I. p. 84.

24. ABBEY OF [1] CETERITH. 389
25. RICHARD, SON OF EARL GILBERT. 389 b.
26. WILLIAM DE WAREN. 398
27. SWAIN OF ESSEX. 401
28. EUDO DAPIFER. 402 b.
He was a great inſtrument in placing William Rufus on the throne.
29. ROGER DE OTBURVILE. 403 b.
30. WILLIAM, BROTHER OF ROGER DE OTBURVILE. 405
31. HUGH DE MONTFORT. 405 b.
32. GEOFFRY DE MANDEVILLE. 411
33. RALPH BAIGNARD. 413 b.
34. RANULF PEVEREL. 416
35. AUBERY DE VER. 418
36. ROBERT GRENO. 419 b.
37. PETER DE VALONIS. 420 b.
38. ROGER DE RAMIS. 421 b.
39. RANULF BROTHER OF ILGER. 423 b.
40. ROBERT, FILIUS CORBUTIONIS. 425 b.
41. WALTER THE DEACON. 426
42. TEHEL DE HERION. 427 b.
43. RALPH DE LIMESI. 428
44. ROBERT DE TODNEI. 429
45. WALTER GIFART. 430
46. COUNTESS OF ALBAMARLE. 430 b.
47. WILLIAM DE ARCIS. 431 b.
48. DROGO DE BEURERE. 432

[1] Chatteris.

49. HUGH DE GRENTEMESNAIL. 432
50. RALPH DE FELGERS. 432
51. WALTER DE ST. WALERIC. 432 b.
52. HUMPHRY THE CHAMBERLAIN. 433
53. EUDO, FILIUS SPERWIC. 434
54. WILLIAM DE WATEVILE. 435
55. JOHN, FILIUS WALERAMI. 435 b.
56. HUMPHRY, FILIUS ALBERICI. 436
57. HUBERT DE MONTE CANESIO. 436

The laſt Baron of this family was William de Montchenſi, who was killed in ſervice againſt the Welch, in the reign of Edward I. Dionyſia his only daughter and heir was married to Hugh de Vere, younger ſon of Robert Earl of Oxford. Peerage, v. II. p. 129.

58. GONDWINUS THE CHAMBERLAIN. 436 b.
59. SAISSELINUS. 436 b.
60. ROBERT DE VERLI. 437
61. RALPH PINEL. 437
62. ISAAC. 437 b.
63. NORMAN SHERIFF. 438
64. JUHICHEL THE PRIEST. 438
65. GIROLDUS MARESHAL. 438 b.
66. ROBERT BLOUNT. 438 b.
67. HERVEIUS BITURICENSIS. 440 b.
68. GILBERTUS BALASTARIUS. 444
69. RALPH BALISTARIUS. 445
70. RAINALDUS BRITO. 445

71. ROBERT DE STRATFORT. 445 b.
72. STANARDUS, FILIUS ALWH. 445 b.
73. VLMARUS. 445 b.
74. VAVASORES REGIS. 446
Theſe are much the ſame with Liberi homines Regis. Seld. Tit. Hon. p. 625.
75. LIBERI HOMINES qui remanent in manu Regis. 447
76. INVASIONES ſuper Regem.

The reader muſt obſerve from this catalogue, that almoſt all the lands in England were divided by the Conqueror amongſt his great men, commanders, ſoldiers, and miniſterial dependents.

The Earldoms and Baronies, Biſhopricks and Prelacies of the whole nation, he gave to his Normans, and ſcarcely permitted any Engliſhman to enjoy any place of honour, dominion, or power; and ſuch as were favoured with their own lands again, were contented to hold them as tenants to Norman Lords, and under ſuch compoſition, rents, and ſervices, as they put upon them.

The Church Lands indeed, by the mediation of Abp. Lanfranc, were moſtly reſtored; and Taini or Miniſtri, ſervants and rural or other ſmall officers that had ſerved Edward the Confeſſor, were afterward retained by the Conqueror.

The ſocmen, ſervi, villans, bordars, cottars, &c. in every town and place, held their lands of the military

military tenants, and tenants in ſerjeanty, by baſe and ſervile tenures; and at the time of making the ſurvey, there was no *free ſocage*; Brady being of opinion, that if there had, it would have been entered, as the land holden in Alodio was, for hidage fake: nor does he think there was any *frank fee*, that is, land holden without performance of any ſervice, ſuch as we now call moſt of our *freeholds*; unleſs ſome ſmall parcels that belonged to ſome pariſh churches, eſpecially in Suffolk, which is called *terra libera*, or *burgage tenure*, or the land holden in *Alodio* in King Edward's time, or afterwards was ſuch; of which there is here and there a town or manor, a hide or carucate, &c. ſo holden in the Survey.

Brad. Pref. Hiſt. Eng. p. 24. 25.
Dalrymple, p. 326.

At the End of this volume of Domeſday is the following Entry:

ANNO ꝐILLESIMO OCTOGESIMO SEXTO. AB INCARNATIONE DN̄I. VIGESIMO V REGNI WILL̄I FACTA EST ISTA DESCRIPTIO. NON SOLUM ꝑ HOS TRES COMITATUS. SED &IA̅ ꝑ ALIOS.

SELECT

The DIFFICULT PASSAGES in DOMESDAY, ſelected and tranſlated, with occaſional NOTES.

TERMS, ABBREVIATIONS, AND NAMES of FOREIGN ABBIES, } Explained.

SELECTA EX DOMESDAY.

A.

A. Al. Com. *Earl Alan, Earl of Britany.*

A. Comes hꝫ jn ſua Caſtellatu cc. maner' un' min'. *Earl Alan has within his Caſtellany, or the juriſdiction of his caſtle (i. e. Richmond), 200 manors, all but one.*

A. Almarus. *Ethelmar, Biſhop of Elmham.*

Aālia. *Bullocks, Cows, and other black cattle.*

Aālia 2. *Two head of cattle; two young growing beaſts.*

Abbe ſub. *Under the Abbot.*

Abbia. Abbathie. *Abby.*

Abbatiam fecit Rogerius Comes S Milburge. *Earl Roger made the Churth of St. Milburg an Abby.*

Abierit (ſi) domum. *If he ſhall quit his houſe.*

Abierunt. *Are gone away.*

Abſtulit. *Took from.*

Abſtulit (Mare). *The Sea waſhed away.*

Abuit de quo Abbas. *Of whom the Abbot had.*

Acs.[1] *Acres.*

Accepit de firma Regis. *Rented it of the King.*

Accep̄ eā de S. *Took it from S.*

Accepit quas ab earum d'nis. *Which he took from the owners thereof.*

Accepit eā ſine libatore. *Took it without a voucher, or ſeiſin being properly delivered to him.*

Accip̄. *Takes.*

Accipere legem (nolunt) niſi Regis[2] E, uſque dum diffiniatur per Regem. *Will not receive, or be urged upon any other law than King Edward's, until it ſhould be declared by the King, whether the trial was to proceed by teſtimony only, or by battle.*

Accipitre (p) x lib. *Inſtead of a hawk,* 10l.

Accipitrem noreſcum. *A Norway hawk.*

Accipitrem ſorum[3]. *A ſor or ſoar hawk.*

Accipite' træ. *A taſſel, or male hawk.*

Accomodat'. *Let, demiſed.*

Accomodabant Vicecomiti carucas ſuas ter in anno. *They lent their ploughs to the Sheriff three days in the year.*

[1] Acres were not equal, ſome having 16, ſome 18, ſome 20, and others more feet to the perch.

[2] By the law of Edward, ſimple teſtimony was ſufficient; but trial by battle, was brought in by the Normans.

Brad. Int. Hiſt. Eng. 273.

[3] Anniculus. Un Epervier de l'année qui prend l'eſſor. Howard, Traités ſur les Coutumes Anglo-Normandes, v. I. p. 222.

Accom-

Accomodavit eũ Vicecomiti ſuo ut in vita ſua haberet. *Permitted his Sheriff to hold it for his life.*

Accomodaver' eas ſuis amicis. *Let them out to their friends.*

Accomodata fuit. *Was lent.*

Accomodationem p. *By aſſignment, by demiſe.*

Accrevit huic M. *Added to this manor.*

Ad III car' ẽ trã. *There is arable land ſufficient for 3 ploughs.*

Ad arma IIII ſol. *4s. towards furniſhing arms.*

Adcenſati. *Taxed.*

Additamtũ. *Addition.*

Adelina joculatrix. *Adelina the minſtrel.*

Adeũ. *To him.*

Adhuc II 7. dim' poſs' fieri. *And yet there may be two more and a half.*

Adhuc in B. *Alſo, moreover in B.*

Adhuc ſunt ablat'. *Are now taken away.*

Adhuc pertinebant. *There have belonged to it to this time.*

Adhuc tenebat. *He held moreover.*

Adjac'. *Adjoins, belongs to.*

Adjac' ñ alicui M. *Does not belong to any Manor.*

Adjuncto molendino. *His mill being added.*

Adjunit. *Adjoined it.*

Adjunxit hunc liũm hominẽ ad firmam regis. *Added this Freeman to the King's farm.*

Adjutorem. *Aſſiſtant.*

Adjutorium facit. *Contributes.*

Adjutorium haberet. *Should have aid.*

Adjuvabat in exercitu Regis in Terra, et in Mari. *Contributed towards the King's army by land and by ſea.*

Adq'etabat ſe Civitas p̄ xv hid̄. *The city was taxed only at 15 hides.*

Adquietavit. *Paid for.*

Adquietatæ. *Redeemed.*

Adq'etat' fuit. *Was diſcharged from Geldage.*

Adq'ſivit. *Purchaſed.*

Ad sc̄m Michaelem ẽ una car'. *One carucate belongs to the Church of St. Michael.*

Advocat Regem ad Protectorem, et H. de T. ad liberatorem. *Vouches the King for his Protector, and H. de T. as the perſon who delivered ſeiſin to him.*

Advocatum dicit Regem ſuum eſſe. *Says the King is his voucher.*

Adulterium vel Raptum faciens VIII ſol̄ et IIII den̄ em' dat hō et fem[a] tntd'. *For Adultery or Rape let the man and woman each pay 8s. 4d.*

Adulterio (de) u[o] p̄ totum Chev. ht Rex hominem 7 Archiep̄ mulierem, excepta, &c. *For adultery, the man throughout all Kent, becomes the property of the King, and the woman of the Archbiſhop, except, &c.*

Æccla. *Church* [1].

Æccla IIII ac. *A church endowed with 4 acres.*

Æccla XXIV acr'. *A church and 24 acres of glebe.*

Æccla ſine terra. *A church without any glebe.*

Æccla (ab) non ſe poterant ſeperare. *Could not ſeparate themſelves from the church.*

Æccla (ab) ñ potere recedere. *Could not withdraw from the church.*

Æccla (ab) Godric' ñ potuit ſeparari. *Godrick could not be ſeparated from the church.*

Æccla (ab) Terrã q. ten' non poterat ſeparari. *The land which they held could not be ſevered from the church.*

[1] *Eccleſia* and *Preſbyter* not occurring in Domeſday Book ſo often as the ſubject-matter ſeems to require, ſeveral Writers have inferred, that the number of Parochial Churches in England, at the time of the Survey, was but few; and that where there is not any entry made in that venerable Record of a Church or Presbyter, none ever exiſted; but the Rev. Mr. Denne, in ſome doubts he has entertained reſpecting this queſtion, and which, in the eighth volume of the Archæologia, he has, with great deference, communicated to the Society of Antiquaries, expreſſes his wiſhes that ſuch an Hypotheſis may not be taken for granted, and thinks that on an accurate inquiry, it will not appear to be well founded; and this opinion is warranted by Dugdale, who expreſſly ſays, "that although the Survey here and there takes notice of a "church in Warwickſhire, being in ſuch a vill, there were "many more at that time which were not ſet down."

Dugd. Warwick.

Æccleſia (ibi) habuit venationem ſuam p̄ III haias. *The church had three incloſures for katching deer.*

Eccla S'ti Petri. *The church of St. Peter, Weſtminſter.*

Æccla lignea in B. *A church built of wood in B.*

Æccleſia [1] ibi eſt. *There is a church there.*

Æccleſia (de) fuit et eſt. *It antiently belonged, and ſtill belongs to the church.*

Æcclam dicunt quod S. ſine alicujus licentia potuit facere ſibi, in ſua terra et in ſua ſoca, et ſuam decimam mittere quo vellet. *Say that S might build a church for himſelf, without licence from any one, upon his own land, and within his own ſoke, and put his tyth to what church he pleaſed.*

Æcclam dimid'. *Half the advowſon of the church.*

Æcclas (II) et dimidiam. *The patronage of two churches, and the moiety of another.*

Æcclas tenebant XV. *They were patrons of 15 churches.*

[1] Perhaps all that was meant in moſt places by this return of the Commiſſioners was, that a church was there, which was appendant to the manor.

Denne on Eccleſia and Presbyter.

Howard's notion is, that it is called a church, in Domeſday, when it is ſerved by Monks; but when the patronage is in a layman, it is ſaid, a prieſt is there (i. e.) ſerves the church.

Howard, 207, 217.

Æcclam

Æcclam habet R ibi quæ fuit B. *R has one church there which was B's.*

Æcclam (ſup) S. Mariæ habet Rex medietatem elemoſinæ trium feſtorum S. Mariæ. *The King has one moiety of the alms, or offerings, given at the church of St. Mary on the three feſtivals dedicated to her.*

Æcclas (II) cū una domo habet, quas emit. *Has two churches and one houſe, which he purchaſed.*

Æccłaſiolæ. *Chappels.*

Æcclaſtice terræ IIII acr'. *Four acres of church land.*

Ædgeva Comitiſſa. Ælveva Comitiſſa. Alveva [1] Mat' Morcari tenuit. *Alveva the mother of Morcar held it.*

Ælveve [2] ſoror Heraldi Com'. *Alveva ſiſter of Earl Harold.*

Æiræ accipm. *Ayries of hawks.*

Almarus [3] Eps. *Biſhop Almar.*

Æqualiter et pariliter. *Equally and ſhare and ſhare alike.*

Æquo ſi ſal portabat. *If he carried ſalt on a horſe.*

Ætatē ad trium hōium. *For 3 lives.*

Afri. *Cart-horſes.*

Afrus. *A Moor* [4].

[1] Theſe were probably the ſame perſon.

[2] Hiſtorians make no mention of her.

[3] He was biſhop of Elmham in the time of Edward the Confeſſor, and brother to Stigand Archbiſhop of Canterbury.

[4] Rudder, Glouc. p. 369.

Agram

Agram unam terræ. *One acre of land.*

Al. *Another.*

Algar Com. *Earl Algar* [1].

Aliq°. *Any.*

Allecibus. *Small Fiſh; Herrings.*

Alleciũ II C). 2000 *Herrings.*

Alnor' Silva. *A wood of Alders.*

Alodiarios [2] (has forisfacturas ht. Rex ſũp' oms) totius Comitatus de Chent. *The King has theſe forfeitures over all the allodial tenants throughout the county of Kent.*

Allodiũ (in) tenuer duo liẽi hoẽs de Rege E. p II man' tunc et modo geld. *Two freemen held it as allodium, in the time of King Edward for two manors; then and now it paid geld or Hidage.*

Alta. *Other.*

Alñal XII. *Twelve beaſts or young cattle.*

Ambræ ſalis X [3]. 10 *ambres of ſalt.*

[1] He was ſon of Leofric, Duke of Mercia.

[2] The tenure of Allodium in the Survey refers to the tenants and poſſeſſors chiefly before the Conqueſt.

It ſignifies an hereditary and perpetual eſtate, free and in the power of the poſſeſſors to diſpoſe of by gift or ſale, but ſubject to the common and conſtant land-tax of Hidage; and in Kent, the King on the commiſſion of particular offences was entitled to pecuniary mulcts from all the allodial tenants and their men.

He was alſo on the death of an allodial tenant intitled to relief. Brady Hiſt. p. 204. Gloſſ. p. 1.

[3] An ambra was a Saxon meaſure both dry and liquid; a meaſure of ſalt, of bees, butter, meat, &c. though the quantity is not now known.

Amiticia

Amiticia (gratis et.) *Freely and in Friendſhip.*

Amiſit poſtquam ſocam. *After the ſoke was taken away.*

Amittebat Vicecomitatū. *Quitted the Shrievalty.*

Ammonitione (ſine) *without being warned or ſummoned.*

An' animal-animal. *Young cattle, cows.*

An' otioſa. *Cattle not fit for huſbandry; as ſwine, &c.*

Ancilla [1]. *A maid ſervant.*

Angerus [2] Stalra. *He is ſometimes called Aſgerus and Eſgarus.*

Ancipitrari' Com'. *The Earls Faulconer.*

Angl'. *An Engliſhman.*

Angli III habent V car' cū XVIII vill. *The Engliſh have 5 carucates with 18 villains.*

Angulū tre. *A nook of land.*

Annona de uni' anni XXX lib. *For the produce of one year's harveſt, 30l.*

Annonæ groſſe X modia. *Ten buſhels of wheat.*

Annuer'. *Granted to.*

Anteceſſor [3] (Almær) Archiepi de Soca. *Almar, Predeceſſor of the archbiſhop in the Soke.*

Ante

[1] Servi et Ancillæ. Were pure villains, living under the arbitrary pleaſure of their lord.

Rudder's Glouc. 80.

[2] He was maſter of the horſe or ſtandard-bearer to Edward the Confeſſor.

[3] This Almar was not anceſtor to Thomas in the archbiſhopric, for there never had been one of that name; but was his anceſtor or predeceſſor in the poſſeſſion of the Soke.

In

Ant'. Ante c. Ante c̄ ũ. *Anceſtors.*

Antecom̄d, t. r. e. *The former patron in the time of King Edward.*

Anteq. *Before.*

Anti'qt. *Of old time.*

Ap' Windeſores. *At Windſor.*

Apium cuſtos. *The perſon who had the management of the Bees.*

Appciat. app'. *Rated at.*

Appreciatur hoc in capite. *This manor is deemed to be held in capite.* Naſh's Worc. p. 13.

Appendet addice in Sutfulc. *Belongs to Dice in Suffolk.*

Appoſiti. *Laid to.*

Appoſuit hanc in L. M. et foris miſit de hund *M. laid this to the manor of L., and took it from the hundred.*

Appoſuēr xxx ac. (ad eccliam huj' man.) *Added to the church of this manor* 30 *acres.*

Ar' q̄ tc̄. *Than was then ploughed.*

Arabant et herciabant ad curiam Dn̄i. *They plowed and harrowed the lord's demeſnes.*

Arant ñ v villi. *Five villains who have no ploughs.*

Arantes ibi. *Who have ploughs there.*

Arat eā cũ ſuo dn̄o. *Plows it with his own demeſne.*

[1] In the Survey, Anteceſſor ſignifies only a bare præpoſſeſſor, one that poſſeſſed the lands before the preſent poſſeſſor, without any relation to blood or kindred.

Brady Hiſt. p. 142. Int. Gloſſ. p. 18.

Arans, (1 Soch.) *One Sockman who has a plough.*

Aratura (de.) *For ploughing.*

Arbaliſtarius [1] Baliſtarius. *A croſs bowman, archer, a maker of croſs-bows.*

Arch. *Archbiſhop.*

Arçuarius. *A Bowyer.*

Areã Salinar. *A plot of ground where there are ſalt-pits.*

Arf' epſ. [2]. *Arfaſtus or Herfaſtus, Biſhop.*

Arma (ad) IIII ſol. *4s. towards furniſhing armour.*

Arpend' [3] I vineæ. *One acre or furlong of Vineyard.*

Arſuram propter. *Through fire.*

Artas [4] et penſatas (Lib. LVI.) *56l. burnt and weighed.*

Arundel Roger de [5].

[1] Our Kings had an officer ſtiled Baliſtarius Regis, and lands were held in capite of the King, by the ſervice of preſenting annually a croſs-bow, and of finding thread to make a croſs-bow ſtring, as often as he paſſed through a certain diſtrict.

Blount's Ant. Ten. p. 57. 70. 81. Pref. Groſe Ant. p. 31.

[2] He removed the See from Elmham to Thetford.

[3] A meaſure made uſe of in Normandy, and of uncertain quantity.

There is frequent mention of Vineyards in Domeſday.

[4] When Domeſday was compiled, there was always a fire ready in the Exchequer, and if they liked not the allay of the money, they burnt it, and then weighed it. Brady's Hiſt.

[5] He was anceſtor to the Lords Arundel of Wardour.

Aſa

Aſa habuit terram ſuam ſeparatam et liberam a dominatu et poteſtate Bernulfi mariti ſui etiam cum ſimul erant ita ut ipſe de ea nec donationem nec venditionem facere nec forisfacere poſſet. Poſt eorum vero ſeparationem ipſa cum omni terra ſua receſſit et eam ut Domina poſſedit.

Aſa held her land ſeparate and free from the power and controul of her huſband Bernulph, even whilſt they lived together, ſo that he could neither grant, ſell, or forfeit it; but after their ſeparation, ſhe retired with all her land, and kept poſſeſſion of it as owner.

Aſin'. *Aſſes.*

Aſportaſſe (dicunt W. de Pci) ſibi in caſtellum unam manſionem. *They ſay that W. de Percy included one houſe within the caſtle.*

Aſſiduus quicunque manens in villa de D. *Whoſoever conſtantly reſided in the town of D.*

Aſſuefact' novũ thelonium. *A new toll ſet up.*

Aſturconẽ (1). *One Pad or Palfrey; or one Hawk.*

Attam̃. *Nevertheleſs, yet, ſtill.*

Attributum. *Granted, aſſigned.*

Attributum ſive preſtitũ fuiſſet ad ſerviendum Epõ. *Was granted or demiſed to ſerve the biſhop.*

Avantwarde [1] et in reverſione, Redreward. *In the Vanguard, and when they return the Rereward.*

[1] The Kentiſh men, accordingly, at the battle of Haſtings, were in front of the Engliſh army, as their antient privilege.

Auditũ

Auditū dr̄e. *Have heard say.*

Avera. *A horse.*

Avera [1]. *A day's work of the plough.*

Avera (de) id est servitium LX sol. *From average, that is service, 60s.*

Averā I invenieb cū Rex in Scyra veniebat si non V denar' reddebat. *Found one day's work of a ploughman, when the King came into the county, or payed 5d.*

Averæ IIIIam partē. *The 4th part of a day's work by a ploughman.*

Averā et inevardū invenit in servitio regis sed injust' et p vim. *Found average and inward in the service of the King, but unjustly and by force.*

Averas VI 7 VII inuuard invener' vicecomiti, itaque trās suas dare 7 vendere potuer'. *Found 6 averages and 7 inwards to the Sheriff, therefore might give and sell their lands.*

Averas nec curr' T. R. E. invenieb'. *Neither found ploughs or carts in the time of King Edward.*

Averam (reddeb S. apud M.) *S. rendered one days work at M.*

Averiæ. *Working horses,*

Aufer'. *Took away.*

Aufugiit (dic̄ Wapent' n̄ habuisse Herewardum die qua.) *The Wapentac say, Hereward was not seised of it the day he made his escape.*

1 Average, also signified that service which the tenant owed to the King, or other Lord, by horse or ox, or by carriage with either. Cowel, Somner.

Aula. *A court baron, a hall, or chief manſion-houſe, the lord's manor-houſe.*

Aulam (ad) de Glouceſter, quæ pertinet. *Which belongs to the barons court of Glouceſter.*

Naſh's Worceſt. p. 10.

Aula ſ. tam̃ fuit ibi. *But nevertheleſs there was a hall or manſion-houſe there.*

Aula in (1 eq'.) *One horſe for the uſe of the hall, or at the lord's hall.*

Aulā ad ej' ptinet. *Belongs to his houſe.*

Aulā cū ſaca et ſoca. *A hall or manſion houſe, with the liberty of ſac and ſoc.*

Aulam [1] (Tor reliquam terram cum ſoca et ſaca, et non.) *Tor had the reſt of the land with ſoc and ſac, but no hall.*

Aulam ſuam (habuerunt x Taini quiſque.) *Ten Thains, and every one had their hall.*

Aulis (ſine) et dñiis. *Without manſion houſes and demeſnes.*

Aurā invenit vicecomiti. *Found average to the Sheriff.*

Auri faber. *The goldſmith.*

Aurifriſium fecit et facit Regis et Reginæ. *Embroyderer to the King and Queen.*

Aut'. *But.*

Auund'. *Uncle.*

[1] A hall did not of neceſſity include ſac and ſoc, as from this paſſage it appears, a freeman might have his Aulam without any juriſdiction.' Howard 211, 214.

Ber'

B.

B. Ber' Berev' ƀwita. Berevita, biuuita. *A village, or hamlet, appertaining to ſome town or manor; a ſmaller manor belonging to a larger one.*

B. 7 M. *Berwick and manor.*

B. 7 S. *Berwick and ſoke.*

B. *Two perſons hold a Berewick.*

B f℥. Bere' (f). *Free Berewick.*

Bacons XXXII. 32 *bacon hogs, or fat hogs.*

Baliſtarius [1]. *See Arbaliſtarius.*

Bancos duos in macello. *Two benches or ſtalls in the butchery.*

Barones Regis (i. e.) W. ep̃m. E. et R. S. (invadiavit Abbas c̃t[a]) ꝑ c ſol.

The Abbot mortgaged the land to W. the Biſhop. E. and R. S. Barons of the King for 100 *ſhillings.*

Barones [2] Regis habent CXII domus in Burgo de W. *The Barons of the King have* 112 *houſes in the borough of Warwick.*

Ba-

1 The Baliſtarii were men who ſhot ſtones and darts out of croſs-bows; or perhaps the officers of the ſteel bowmen, or directors of the management of the great brakes or engines, with which they battered walls. Brad. Hiſt.

2 Theſe were the King's greateſt tenants.
Seld. ad Eadm. 169, 170.
The King's immediate freeholders or tenants.
Hollis's Rem. 107.

Baronibus Regis vadimonium dedit. *Gave ſecurity, or pledged himſelf to the king's barons; viz. ſuch barons as were commiſſioners to make the ſurvey of the county of Lincoln. In ſome counties there were* 5, *in others* 4.

Baronibus aliis, t. r. e. *Other Barons, or Thanes, in the time of King Edward the Confeſſor.*

Baronum (judicio) Regis qui placitum tenuer'. *By the determination of the King's Barons, before whom the matter was pleaded.*

Batſueine (IIII), Regi mittebant, vel IIII lib denarior. *Sent* 4 *Boatſwains, or Mariners, to the King, or paid* 4*l.*

Bedellus. *An Apparitor, or Cryer, the under Bailiff of a manor.*

Bello (p) qđ cont' G. facere debuit. *For ſupporting his right againſt G.*

Belmont (Roger de) [1].

Baronies were of no determinate ſize, being more or leſs, according to the grant, each of which being held in capite by barony was accounted a compleat barony, notwithſtanding the difference in number of fees contained in each.

Chauncey's Hertf. p 56.

[1] Roger de Belmont, or Beaumont, anceſtor of the earl of Leiceſter, was ſon to Humphrey de Vetulis, grandſon to Turolf of Pont Audomar, by Wevia, ſiſter of Gunnora, wife of Richard I. Duke of Normandy, great grandfather to the Conqueror. Robert, the ſon of Roger, ſignalized himſelf at the battle of Haſtings, where he was poſted in the right wing, and ſucceeded his unele as Earl of Mellent.

Dugd. Bar. I. p. 83. 85.

Bene-

Beneficio (pro) ſuo hoc m. dedit Rex W. monachis. *The King gave this manor to the Monks in benefice, not in fee.*

Bernerius [1] (Hugo de) tenebat XXXVII ac. de rege. *Hugh de Berners held 37 acres of the King.*

Berwita (p) adjunit huic m. *Joined it to this manor as a berewick.*

Beſtiarum per mortem. *By the death of cattle.*

Biga. *An officer appointed to provide carriages, &c. for the uſe of the King. See De Bigariis capiendis. Rym. Fœdera, V. IX. p. 261.*

Blato (de). *Of corn.*

Bled. *Corn.*

Blodewita. *A cuſtomary fine, paid on a compoſition or atonement for the ſhedding or drawing of blood. Cowel.*

Blomam ferri redd. *Renders one blome of iron.*

Bocheland [2]. *Bocland.*

Bolonienſis Comitiſſa [3]. *Counteſs of Bologne.*

[1] This Hugh de Berners was anceſtor of the noble family of Berners. Coll. P. 4. v. p. 368.

[2] This was one of the titles by which the Engliſh Saxons held their lands, and was always in writing, and from thence called Bocland, that is deed or charter land. It was free-land, and of the ſame nature with Allodium, ſo often mentioned in Domeſday, and Tainland. Cowel, Somner, Brady.

[3] Ida, eldeſt daughter of Godfrey III. Duke of Lorrain and Boulogne, married to Euſtace, Earl of Bologne, who had by her three ſons, Euſtace his ſucceſſor, whoſe daughter married Stephen afterwards King of England; Godfrey, and Baldwin, ſucceſſively Kings of Jeruſalem.

Diceto, Chron. int. X Script. p. 472.

Bordarii [1], bord. bor. b. *Bordars.*

Bordarii q[i] non habent ſuā ꝑpā trā ſed manent in xx ac̄ de ſuꝑ dict̄ā-trā. *Bordars who have no land of their own, but are reſident on* xx *acres, part of the land above-mentioned.*

Bordarii (ccccLxxx) q[i] ꝑpt̄ pauperiem nullā redd̄ conſuetud'. 480 *bordars, who, on account of their poverty, pay no cuſtomary taxes.*

Bovarii IIII. *Four neat herds, or cowherds.*

Bovata terræ [2]. *An oxgang of land.*

Bove uno arantes. *Ploughing with one ox.*

Boves arantes VII. *Seven oxen fit for the plough, or draught oxen.*

[1] Theſe were diſtinct from the Servi and Villani, and ſeem to be thoſe of a leſs ſervile condition, who had a bord or cottage, with a ſmall parcel of land allowed to them. Cowel.

They were drudges, and performed vile ſervices, which were reſerved by the lord upon a poor little houſe, and a ſmall parcel of land, and might perhaps be domeſtic works, ſuch as grinding, threſhing, drawing water, cutting wood, &c. Howard, p. 204. Brad. Pref. 56.

They held a little houſe of huſbandry on the bords or outſides of the manor. Morant's Eſſex, v. I. p. XXVII.

Tenants, that paid poultry, and other proviſions, for the lord's board or table. Blomef. Nor. v. III. p. 548.

[2] This is ſaid to be as much as one, or a pair of oxen could plough or keep in huſbandry tilth, in a year; by ſome accounted 24 and 18 acres, by others but 10, 12, 15, or 13; but like carucates, and other portions of land, was uncertain, according to the ſoil, which was harder, or eaſier to plough. Reg. Hon. Richm. 11. Brad. Hiſt. 141.

Boum

Boum (terra eſt III.) *The land is three-carves, or three oxgangs.*

Braſii tntd. *The ſame quantity of malt.*

Braziabat cujuſcunque uxor x. *From every man whoſe wife brewed,* 10*d.*

Bretaill [1] (in.) *In Bretvill.*

Bvē. *Writ, Precept, Commiſſion.*

Breve (in) Regis ſcriptæ ſunt. *Are in charge in the King's writ.*

Brevi (in) de Hereford ſcriptæ ſunt. *Are entered in the Roll of Hereford.*

Briſtric [2] fil. Algar (hoc M. tenuit.) *Briſtric, the ſon of Algar, held this manor.*

[1] This was a ſeigniory in Normandy, which belonged to William Fitz Oſborn Earl of Hereford, from whom it was, that the ſame laws and cuſtoms which were obſerved in Bretville, were alſo obſerved and practiſed in Hereford, and at Roelent in Cheſhire. Brad. Hiſt. 202.

See Selden's obſervation on this law of Earl Fitz-Osborn's. Tit. Hon. 2d edition, 675.

This William Fitz-Osborn was not remote in alliance to the Conqueror. He was the earneſt adviſer for his enterpriſing the crown of England, and was chief in the army at the battle of Haſtings. William appointed him Juſticiar for the north of England (as Odo was for the ſouth); but in this office he was a great oppreſſor of the Engliſh, acting, eſpecially when the King was out of the realm, more like a general, giving laws to the conquered, than a chief magiſtrate adminiſtering juſtice to his fellow-ſubjects. He was ſlain in battle in Flanders, about 5 William, with Arnulph Earl of Hainault, whoſe cauſe he was ſent to eſpouſe.

Lord Lytt. Henry II. v. I. p. 37.

[2] Briſtric had the honour of Glouceſter, which was a noble ſeignury, and many other great eſtates, by inheritance from

Broce II acs. *Two acres of bruſhwood or heath.*

Burbio (in) huj' villæ. *Within the precinct or circuit of this vill; or in the borough of this vill.*

Burgheriſh. *The cognizance and puniſhment of the offence of breaking into a houſe, &c. in a borough.*

Burgenſem [1] (hĩ H. C. 1) q. fuit Hõ de B. *Earl Hugh hath* 1 *burgeſs who was under the protection of B.*

Burgenſes x (ũ) de T ptin'. *Ten burgeſſes belonging to the manor of T. (i. e.) paid their cuſtoms to the Lords of it.*

Burgenſes x aliorũ hõum. *Ten burgeſſes under the protection of other men.*

Burgſes VIII de LXVI·deh. *Eight burgeſſes who paid ſixty-ſix pence.*

his grandfather Hailward Snow; but having incurred the diſpleaſure of Maud, Queen to William the Conqueror, and daughter to Baldwin Earl of Flanders, by refuſing to marry her when he was embaſſador at her father's court; ſhe revenged the inſult, by procuring his impriſonment, and the confiſcation of all his poſſeſſions.

Rudder's Glouc. p. 739.

[1] The burgeſſes, or tradeſmen in great towns, had in the reign of Edward the Confeſſor, and at the time of the Survey, their patrons, under whoſe protection they traded, and paid an acknowledgement therefore: or elſe, were in a more ſervile condition, as being *in Dominio Regis vel aliorum*, altogether under the power of the King, or other Lords.

Brady on Boroughs, p. 6. 27.

Burgenſes Anglig' de Sciropſberie dicunt multũ grave ſibi ẽe qũd ipſi redd̃t tot' geld̃ ſicuti reddebatur. T. R. E.

Thoſe burgeſſes of Shrewſbury who are Engliſh, ſay, they ſuffer great hardſhip in being obliged to pay the whole tax as it was paid in the time of King Edward.

Burgus. *A borough, a city.*

Burgo (in) hedæ. *In the borough of Hyth.*

Burgum tenet unum parvum. *Holds one ſmall burgh.*

Burũ unũ. *One huſbandman, boor. A middle ſort of tenants, between ſervile and free, much the ſame as the Colibertus.* Naſh's Worceſ.

Buzecarles. Buſcarles. *Mariners, or ſeamen.*

Buzecarl ad paſcendos ſuos. *Towards ſupporting his mariners.*

C.

Ceti, C&cas. *Other.*

Cæc' qu'dã tenet. *A certain blind man holds it.*

ſuetud'o. *Cuſtom.*

t^a dicit. *Denys it.*

ctra. ct^a. *Againſt.*

Cui'dã libe. *Of a certain free woman.*

C. c. *With.*

C. c. *Carves, Carucates.*

C et b. *Carucate and Oxgang.*

C tre, car' trẽ, cart' træ. *A carucate, or carve of land. A plough land.*

Car' VII habent. *They have 7 carves or ploughs.*

Car (1) in dnio, 1 et dimid' hõum. *One plough land in demeſne, and one and a half belonging to the tenants.*

Car' XII. terra eſt. *The arable is 12 carucates, or ploughed lands.*

Caruca. *A plough, cart, or team.*

Carucata terræ [1]. *A carucate, or carve of land. A plough land.*

Caru-

[1] This is as much land as may be tilled and laboured with one plough, and the beaſts belonging thereto in a year; having meadow, paſture, and houſes for the houſeholders and cattle belonging to it. The hide was the meaſure of land in the Confeſſor's reign, the carucate that to which it was reduced by the Conqueror's new ſtandard. Thus every place is ſaid to have paid geld for ſo many hides, T. R. E. and then

Carucatæ terræ [1] (12) faciunt unam Hydam,
Twelve Carucates of land make one hide.

Carucata terræ continet in ſe c acras et 8 bovatæ faciunt carucatam, e quælibet bovata continet 15 acras.

A carucate of land contains 109 *acres*; 8 *oxgangs make a carucate, and every oxgang contains* 15 *acres.* Reg. Rich.

Carucatæ XIII [2]. *In length* 13 *carucates.*

Caru-

hen follows its preſent meaſure of ſo many carucates; "eſt IX carucatarum."

It muſt be various according to the nature of the ſoil and cuſtom of husbandry in every county.

Seld. Tit. Hon. p. 622.

When Car, or Caruc, follows Villani, or Bordarii, it often ſignifies the number of ploughs they kept, and not the land or quantity of it. Brady's Pref. 17. Naſh's Worceſt.

Sometimes a carucate might be ſo large as one plough could not till it, and ſometimes ſo ſmall, as one plough might till two. Ibid.

In thoſe ſhires in Domeſday, where Hide is named as well as Carucata, carucata is to be referred to a ploughland, which is about 6 acres. Agard.

In the time of Richard the Iſt, ſixty acres ſeem to have made a carucate, and that for ſome purpoſes, 80 or 100 were required. Dufreſne.

[1] In Lincolnſhire, Nottinghamſhire, and Derbyſhire, a carucate is of the ſame contents as a hide.

Reg. Rich. Thoroton, Not.

[2] Halſted is ſaid in Domeſday, to have 13 car' of arable in length.

Theſe

Carucatæ XLIIII, quas carucæ XXX poſſunt arare *Forty-four carves of land, which thirty ploughs can till.*

Carucatæ LXXXV, quas carucæ XLV poſſunt arare. *Eighty-five carves, which may be ploughed with forty-five ploughs.*

Carucatæ XV, quas carucæ VIII poſſunt arare. *Fifteen carves, which eight ploughs may till.*

Carucatæ XXXVII, quas carucæ XX poſſunt arare. *Thirty-ſeven carves, which may be managed with twenty ploughs.*

Car' aliæ 5 poſſunt fieri [1]. *Five more ploughs might be employed.*

Caballo pro tranſducendo. *For the paſſage of a horſe.*

Caballū in exercitu, et ad navē faciendā invenire. *To find a horſe for the army, and to contribute towards building a ſhip.*

Cābitor non fuit ibi, ſed in B. *There was no hangman in that place, but at B.*

Cambiere. } *Exchanged.*
Cābivit. }

Calcaria. *Spurs.*

These Sir John Cullum, in his hiſtory of this town, computes at about 1300 acres, p. 174.

The manor is valued at 4l. which, according to the neat meaſurement of the land, he ſays, would be about half an acre.

[1] It was capable of improvement, ſo that we are not always to conclude that there were as many ploughs on it, as it was capable of working.

Calci-

Calciamenta (reddt̃ LX ſol ad) canonicorum. *Render 60s. towards ſhoes for the Canons or Prebendaries.*

Calle (in) Regis. *In the King's highway.*

Callibus (de rectis.) *As to the highways or ſtreets.*

Calumnioſum int' Regem et Comitem. *In diſpute between the King and the Earl.*

Calun'. *Claims.*

Calupnia (mº eſt in.) *Is now in diſpute.*

Camerarius [1]. *Treaſurer.*

Campo A. *A. the Champion.*

Canes [2] VI ad urſum. *Six bear dogs.*

Canes (ad) XLII lib. reddt̃. *Renders 42 l. for dogs or hounds.*

Canonici Conſtantienſes [3]. *Canons of Conſtance.*

Cap̃ M. *The capital manor.*

Cap (hẽ) manerii H. de M. *H. de M. has the head or chief part of the manor.*

Capite (de ſupradictis bord' habet Rex Scotum de ſuo) tantum. *From the above-mentioned bordars, the King has Scot by poll only.*

[1] The office of the Camerarius was to take charge of the king's camera, or treaſury, and anſwered to the treaſurer of the houſehold at preſent.

[2] Thomas Engaine held certain lands in Pighteſle (now Pitchley) in Com' Northampton, by the ſervice of finding, at his own proper coſts, certain dogs for the deſtruction of wolves, foxes, martrons, cats, and other vermin, within the counties of Northampton, Rutland, Oxford, Eſſex, and Buckingham. Blount, Ten. p. 15.

[3] The Dean and Chapter of the church.

Capi-

Capitib⁹ (de) eor' tantū m̃. *Now in their own perſons only; by poll only.*

Capitibus (ſuis de) adhunc redd̃ Burgenſes. *The burgeſſes at this preſent anſwer it in their perſons, or pay ſo much a head.*

Capitibus (niſi unum denarium de ſuis.) *Pay only one penny a head.*

Captione (in) Regis. *In the King's priſon.*

Caput m̃ redd̃ n̄. *Now they pay only head-money.*

Car' p. *By deed.*

Caraduech p regem ſunt iiii villæ vaſtatæ. *Four vills were laid waſt by King Caraduech, (viz.) Trheaern ap Coradoc, King or Prince of North Wales.*

Caretedes lignor'. *Cart loads of wood.*

Carricantem (aliquem hominem) infra leuuam civitatis. *Any man driving a cart within a mile of the city.*

Caſati ſunt de hoc m H. de V. et R. de V. *Henry de V. and R. de V. are enfeoffed of this manor, or this manor is apportioned between them.*

Caſtellum de Cliford eſt de regno Angliæ, non ſubjacet alicui hundret, neque in conſuetudine. *The caſtle of Clifford is held of the Crown of England, and is not ſubject to or within any hundred; or to the payment of any cuſtomary rents.*

[1] This caſtle was built by William Fitz Osborn, Earl of Hereford, as were alſo the caſtles of Wigmore and Ewyas.

Caſ-

Caſtellum donec fractum eſt. *Till the caſtle was demoliſhed.*

Caſtellū donec invaſum eſt. *Till the caſtle was beſieged.*

Caſtellum refirmaverit. *Fortified, or repaired the caſtle.*

Calengio remanet. *Remains in diſpute.*

Caſtellaria ſua (in). *Within the precinct of his caſtle.*

Caſtellatione ꝑ aquarum. *For the keeping up of the waters.*

Celatum eſt. *Is concealed.*

Cem̃tarius unus ten' dimid' hidæ. *A Plaiſterer holds half a hide.*

Cenſarii. *Farmers.*

Cenſau (Richard' punat' ad.) *Richard the champion taxed them there.*

Cenſor. Cenſorem. Cenſorium. *A Farmer, ſuch as might be taxed; or ſuch as pay a rent.*

Cenſu Ormesbei (in) ſemper valuit, 2s. 6d. *Always paid 2s. 6d. rent to the manor of Ormsby.*

Cenſu (fuit in) man' regis. *It was accounted for among the manors in the king's hands.*

Cenſu ſine. *Untaxed.*

Cenſu ſuo. *At his own expence.*

Cenſu (de) tr̃æ. *From the rents of the lands.*

Genſum non potuit habere. *He could not get the rent.*

Cenſus. *Rent. Tax. Tribute. Alſo a man's effects, or property.*

Cep'

Cep' q̄s de iſto m' in ſua manu. *Which he took from this manor into his own hands.*

Cerviſiores. *Brewers.*

Ceſſione (p). *By grant.*

Ceſſu de omni ſuo. *Of all his effects.*

Ceti quatuor. *The other four.*

C&as vero. *But the reſt.*

Chentiſcus (Alnod). *Alnod of Kent. See Alnod*

Chriſpianitatem (preter quod pertinet ad) quam ad Archiep̄m ptinet. *Except what relate to ſpiritualities, and thoſe belong to the Archbiſhop.*

Cibo (de) monachorum. *To the uſe of the refectory of the monaſtery.*

Cibū ad. *For their ſuſtenance.*

Cice. Ep̄c. *Biſhop of Chicheſter.*

Cilt. *One allyed to the Royal Family; alſo a great Thane.*

Cilt. Cild. Chit. Alnod [1].

Cilt (Aluuard) teign' regis E. hoc M. tenuit. *Alward Cilt, a Thain of King Edward held this manor.*

[1] This Alnod Cilt, was Ulnoth, 4th ſon of Earl Godwin, and younger brother to king Harold, who, from the royalty of his kindred, had the addition of Cilt; a ſimilar denomination to the Latin word Clito; with which thoſe of royal blood were always honoured in thoſe times.

Haſted's Kent, v. II. p. 182.

He was ſent into Normandy as a hoſtage upon Godwin's Reſtoration from baniſhment, where he continued the whole reign of King Edward; after the Norman Conqueſt, he was brought back into England, and kept priſoner at Salisbury till his death. Id. v. I.

Cilt

Cilt Brixi. Eduuard.

Cilt Eduuj tenuit 1 hid̄ et unā v' et poterat ire quo volebat. *Edwi Cilt held* 1 *hide and* 1 *yard land, and might go where he pleaſed.*

Cilt Goduin' hō Eddevæ pulchræ hoc m̄ tenuit. *Godwin Cilt, a tenant of Eddeva the Fair, held this manor.*

Cilt leuric. *Leofric Cilt, i. e. Leofric Duke of Mercia.*

Cilt Leuuin. *Leofwin Cilt. He was brother of Harold, and killed at the battle of Haſtings.*

Cilvellis cum duabus. *With two ſmall coppices.*

Circſet. Cyriſcet [1]. *Churchſet.*

Clamat ſuper regem. *Claims upon the King.*

Clavile Walter de [2].

Clauſuram (ad). *For ſupporting of the fences.*

Codunandi [3] (unum villañ cauſa) lanam Reginæ. *One villan for winding, or mixing or working up the Queen's wool with other wool; or for gathering wool for the Queen.*

[1] Corn paid to the church. A ſum paid for the Firſt-fruits, or garden ſeeds, to be paid at Martinmas. Proviſions paid in kind. Cowel.

[2] He was anceſtor of the family of Clavile, or Clavel, in the county of Dorſet, and which has continued there ever ſince the Conqueſt. Hutch. Diſſ. p. 14.

[3] Petrus de Baldewyn tenet quandam Serjantiam in Cumbes in Com. Surrey ad colligendam * lanam reginæ per albas ſpinas, ſi voluerit, &c.

* To go a woolgathering for the Queen, among the thorns and briers. Blount's Ten. p. 79.

Cole

Cole caſtro (de). *Of Colcheſter.*

Coliberti [1].

Colit'. *Cultivated.*

Collocare ſicut poterat partem ſuam. *According as he could let his part.*

Com'. com. comis. [2] *Earl. Count.*

Comes vetus [3] R. *Old Earl Ralph.*

Comes Gert [4]. *Earl Gert.*

1 Theſe were a middle ſort of Tenants, like the Coloni, between ſervile and free, or ſuch as held their freedom of tenure under condition of ſuch works and ſervices. They had their patrons to whom they paid rent, and were manumiſed as ſervants uſed to be, but not abſolutely free.

They were ſuch of the Servi as were enfranchiſed, but ſtill paid ſome duties to the ſuperior Lords.

Morant's Eſſex, vol. I. p. xxvii.

2 The grandeur of the nobility under William the Conqueror was very great.

The Earls Palatine had all royal Officers, and in ſtate differed very little from kings.

All other Earls likewiſe had their great officers of ſtate, though they lived not in the ſame magnificence as the Earls Palatine did.

Earls (as alſo Barons) in theſe times had every one their caſtles very well fortified and endowed with many priviledges, which were called the head of their baronies.

Brady's Hiſt. 201.

3 He was father of Ralph de Guader, Earl of Norfolk. Therefore R. the ſon was not the firſt Earl of the Eaſt Angles, as is generally ſuppoſed. Dom. v. II. p. 128, 129.

4 He was Harold's brother, and killed with him at the battle of Haſtings. Of what county he was Earl does not appear.

Com.

Com. E. e. *Earl Euſtace.*

Com. G. g. *Earl Gilbert.*

Com. H. h. *Earl Harold* [1].

Comes Heraldus de his habebat IIIciũ den' in XL ſol. *Earl Harold out of theſe had the 3d penny (i. e.) 40s.* [2]

Comitis (tertia). *The third part was the Earls.*

Comitatus dicunt. *The county or jury ſay.*

Comitatu (de) hab̃ W. IIII mans' quæ p̃tin' ad R. manerĩũ Comit'. *W. holds of the Seigniory 4 houſes, which belong to P. a manor of the Earls.*

Comitatum (Comes tenet) totum et totum dñiũ qđ Rex E. ibi habeb̃. *The Earl (Roger) holds the whole county or Sheriffewicke, and all the demeſne and poſſeſſions which king Edward had there.* Seld. Tit. Hon. 675.

Comantes. *Dwelling, inhabiting.*

Comd̃. Comendatus. *Patron. Protector* [3].

Commendatus dimidius Edrico, et dimidius comendatus anteceſſori Malet. *Half under the protection of Edric, and half under the protection of the anceſtor of Malet.*

[1] As Harold was an Uſurper, he is never ſtyled Rex in Domeſday.

[2] He poſſeſſed in the time of Edward the Confeſſor 175 lordſhips.

[3] It is probable the Britons learned this of the Romans, and ſo came to the Saxons. Blomef. Norf. v. IV. p. 45.

Commendati. *Perſons who by voluntary homage put themſelves under the protection of ſome great man, lord or patron, who undertook to ſecure their eſtates and perſons, for which protection and ſecurity, they paid him an annual ſtipend, or performed ſome annual ſervice.*

Pref. Brad. Hiſt. p. 56.

Commendati dimidii. *Perſons who depended on two ſeveral lords, and were to pay half their annual rent for their protection to one, and half to the other.*

Sub-commendati. *Were ſuch, as like under-tenants, were under command of thoſe who were themſelves depending on ſome ſuperior lord.*

Sub-commendati dimidii. *Thoſe who were under the commendati dimidii, and had two patrons or protectors, and the ſame as they had.*

Comd̄ (huic manerio adjacent x lib̄ hoēs) de LX ac̄ p'ti. *To this manor belong ten freemen, who hold in commendation* 60 *acres of meadow.*

Blomef. Norf. v. IV. p. 4.

Com'd̄ (& lib̄os hoēs quos h̄ ſub ſe) tenet. *And is in poſſeſſion of the freemen who claim their protection under him.*

Commendatio. *This was the protection itſelf, and many times ſignified the annual rent paid for ſuch protection.*

Cm̄doem. *Protection.*

Commendationis de illo A habuit quinque partes. *A had five parts of what was paid for his protection.*

Com-

Commendatione (in) has hĕ trās R. de rege. *R holds of the king theſe lands for his protection.*

Commendatione (in) R tenet de rege III. car'. *R holds of the king 3 caruates for his protection.*

Cōmdaṫ (hoc tenuit B prepoſit' epi' tantum, ſed nunc cōmḋtus eſt G. in manu regis. *B. the Biſhop's ſteward held this land under the commendation of the Biſhop, but now B is under the commendation of G. who takes care of it for the king.* Blomef. Norf. vol. IV. p. 17.

Commendatas (has villas habet abb̄ duobus militibus ſuis.) *Two knights of the abbot's put theſe villas under his patronage.*

Commendatus liber homo Gerti. *A freeman under the protection of Gert.*

Cōmendavit Rex p ſuum breve R. T. ut eum ſervaret quamdiu viveret. *The King by his writ put him under the protection of R. T. to take care of him as long as he lived.*

Comendavit hōs (W. com.) prepoſitō de B. ut eorum haberet ſervitium. *Earl Wm. put thoſe under the protection of B. that he might have the ſervice of them.*

Cōmendavit cui eq̄s ſilvaticas regis. *To whoſe charge he committed the king's brood mares.*

Cōmdaſſe eam ad firmā Herewardo. *Let it to farm to Hereward.*

Cōmiſit extra. *Set apart.*

Comune burgenſum (in) xx ac̄. *Twenty acres for the uſe of the burgeſſes in common.*

Commune (in). *In common.*

Commune (R. conceſſit eam Regi in) ad faciendum burgum. *R. granted it to the King in common, or in commune, with himſelf, to make a borough.*

Communitate (in). *In common.*

Commutatione (de) villæ quæ vocat' T. *In exchange for the vill called T.*

Commutationem iniquam. *An unequal, unjuſt exchange.*

Comportandum (mittebant regi IIII equos ad) arma vel alia quæ opus erat. *Furniſhed the King with 4 horſes to carry armour, or whatever elſe was neceſſary.*

Conceſſionē p. *With the conſent.*

Conceſſu. *With the conſent, with the leave, by the grant.*

Conciliat' eſt regi. *He had made his peace with the King.*

Co'pot' (ad) *for an entertainment.*

Con. *When.*

Concubina Heraldi. *A concubine of Harolds.*

Condonavit (E ſic) *Edward granted it as ſuch.*

Condonavit p xxx hidis. *He granted it as* 30 *hides.*

Condonavit illis x lib. *Remitted them* 10*l.*

Condonavit VI hid Rex W. quietas a geldo. *King W. by his grant acquitted* 6 *hides from the tax.*

Con-

Condonavit 60 ſol. *He abated 60s.*

Confirmabat. *Avowed, affirmed.*

Con forisfecit. *When he forfeited it.*

Confuſi omnes. *All ruined.*

Cõfuſionẽ ꝑpt' træ. *On account of the badneſs of the land.*

Confuſione (ſ; ñ poſsñt ſufferre ſine.) *But they cannot bear it without being almoſt ruined.*

Confuſionem hanc. *This waſt.*

Congregatione v° creſcente. *But the ſociety increaſing.*

Cõqſivit Angliã. *Conquered, or acquired England.*

Conredium dabat ꝑpoſit'. *The bailiff gave them their diet.*

Conredium vel mercedem hoc facientibus dabat ꝑpoſitus. *To thoſe who performed this ſervice, the bailiff of the borough gave either an entertainment, or a gratuity.*

Conſequi ſi poſſet infra leuuam. *If he can be apprehended within a mile round the ſalt-wych.*

Conſecut' extra leuuam, nihil. *If apprehended out of that circuit, nothing.*

Conſtantienſes canonici. *Canons of Conſtance* [1].

Conſtricta (et ſi) juſticia prepoſiti alicui debit̃ ſolvebat, et ſi terminum a prepoſito dat' non attendebat hic ꝑ XL ſol emendab̃. *And if the ſheriff had adjudged a debt to be paid at a certain day, and defendant did not keep the time given him, he was to be amerced 40s.*

[1] The dean and chapter of the church of Conſtance.

Conſuetudinaria hæc t̄ra fuit ſolum de thelonio regis. *This land was ſubject to no other cuſtomary payment than the King's toll* [1].

Conſuetudinem nullam reddiderunt niſi geldū regis q̄do colligebatur. *Paid no cuſtomary rent but the king's tax, and that, when it was collected.*

Conſuetudinem nullam habuit niſi commendationem. *Had no cuſtom but commendation.*

Conſuetudinem ſuam reddit maner'. *Pays to the manor his cuſtomary rent.*

Conſuetudinem (ad) Scotū civitatis. *Towards the cuſtomary payments and ſcot of the city.*

Conſutudinē ñ reddit. *Does not pay any cuſtom or old rent.*

Conſuetud' de canum. *For the cuſtomary payment for dogs.*

Conſuetud' (de) XLI ſol. *Forty-one ſhillings for cuſtomary dues.*

Conſuetud' om̄em. *All cuſtomary dues.*

C̄ſuetud' regis. *The King's cuſtom, or the cuſtomary rents due to the King.*

C̄ſuetud placitor'. *The cuſtomary profits of the court.*

C̄ſuetud' hundredi. *The cuſtomary payments made by the hundred, or the profits of the hundred court.*

[1] All cuſtomary tenants, cottagers, villans, bond-men, or nativi, (as diſtinguiſhed from Servi and Operarii) that performed certain works, might be called privileged perſons, or foc-men. Brad. Pref. Hiſt. Eng. p. 66.

C̄ſue-

C̄ſuetud' regalē reddebant, T. R. E. *In the time of King Edward they paid the cuſtomary rent due to the King.*

Conſuetud' (de his Rex omnem) h̄t. *Of theſe burgeſſes the King has all ſorts of cuſtom.*

C̄ſuetud' nullā redd̄ niſi venationem. *No cuſtom due from it but veniſon.*

Conſuetudinarios (VII hōes ad hoc M.) *Seven men whoſe cuſtomary dues belonged to this manor.*

Conſuetudinem (contra hoc) quantum oportebat. *Inſtead of thoſe cuſtomary payments, they paid thereout what was reaſonable.*

Conſuetudinem (redde debet p̄) II oves cū agnis. *Ought to render by cuſtom two ſheep with their lambs.*

Conſuetudinem in his nemo alius habebat niſi ut Burgenſis. *In theſe, no one but as a burgeſs, was entitled to any cuſtomary payments.*

Conſuetudinem plenam habebat archiep̄s de ſua ſcyra. *The archbiſhop was entitled to all cuſtomary payments in his diviſion.*

Conſuetudines. *Old rents, quit-rents, ſervices, or cuſtoms.*

Conſuetudines om̄s hæ erant ibi quando W. R. in Angliā venit. *All theſe cuſtoms prevailed there, when king William came into England.*

Conſuetudines Regis et Comitis. *Cuſtomary payments &c. belonging to the King and Earl* [1].

[1] This muſt be referred to the Saxon times, for Domeſday comprehends (among other things) thoſe ancient cuſtoms which could not have had ſo late a beginning as the coming in of the Normans. Seld. Tit. Hon. p. 621.

Conſuetudines inter ſuas et placita. *For his cuſtomary rents and pleas, or mulcts and forfeitures.*

Conſuetudines habebat ſuas quietas preter has VI. *Held his land free from all cuſtomary payments and ſervices except theſe* 6.

Conſuetudine (uñ denar' red' de.) *Pays a cuſtomary quit-rent of* 1*d. a year.*

Conſuetudine (de omni) Regis dat. 27 lib. *For all dues to the King pays* 27*l.*

Conſuetudine (de) ſilvæ x arietes per annum. *A cuſtomary payment for the wood of* 10 *rams a year.*

Conſuetudine (dē) ſilvæ x ſol. *A cuſtomary payment of* 10*s. for the wood.*

Conſuetudine in. *At a yearly rent.*

Conſuetudine (p) canum xxiii lib. redd p anñ. *Renders* 23*l. a year as a cuſtomary payment towards providing for hounds or dogs.*

Conſuetudinibus de omnibus. *In lieu of all cuſtomary payments.*

Conſuetudinibus (p frumento, braſio, melle, et aliis minutis). *For corn, malt, honey and other ſmall cuſtomary payments.*

Conſuetudinibus (de aliis) aliorum ſuperiorum maneriorum erant conſortes. *What other cuſtoms there were in the other above-mentioned manors, they had an equal right to them.*

Conſuetudo. *An old cuſtomary rent or ſervice.*

Con-

Conſuetudo remanebat cum manerio. *The cuſtomary rents and ſervices remained with the manor.*

Conſuetudo una de xđ huic maner' jacet. *A cuſtomary rent of* 10*d. belongs to this manor.*

Conſuetudo in paſtura. *Right of common in the paſture.*

Conſul. *Earl.*

Conſulatus. *County. Earldom.*

Conſulatu (in) jacet. *Lies in the county.*

Conſulat' ut teſtat' ſine juſſu regis. *As the county teſtify, without the king's command.*

Cont' dicit totus H. hoc. *This H. wholly denies.*

Contraduxit ſuum teſtimonium P. de villanis. *P. on the other ſide brought his evidence made up of villans.*

Conveniebant et operabant (duæ hidæ quæ) H. D. in B. ſed R. divertit illas ad G. *Two hides, which, as to the meeting of the tenants, and the works to be performed by them, were conſidered as in the hundred in B, but R caſt them into G.*

C̄venit (qtū) 1 hidæ. *As much as is ſufficient for* 1 *hide.*

Conventio. *Agreement.*

C̄vertit eā ad M. *Turned it over to the manor.*

C̄vincend' ad. *To prove.*

Conviviis de $\frac{bs}{III}$ xx ſol. *Twenty ſhillings for three entertainments.*

Cootū

Cootũ & Consuetudinem. *Custom and scot.*

Copsi [1].

Coquinæ pertinet Archiep̃i. *Belongs to the kitchen of the Archbishop.*

Corporal justicia in B capietur. *Let corporal justice be executed upon him at B.*

Coscet. Coscez. *Cottagers who paid a certain rent for very small parcels of land, such as gardens. They are much the same as the Cottarii* [2].

Cot'. Cotar'. *Cottars. Cottagers.*

Cot' II q̃ redd̃ p̱ ann̄ XX den' vicecomiti. *Two cottagers who pay 20d. a year to the sheriff.*

Cot' VIII de suis hortis. *Eight cottagers who have gardens of their own.*

[1] He was a person of great prudence in council, and being constituted Earl of Northumberland by the Conqueror, viz. for the north parts beyond Tine, he drove out Osculf, whom Morcar had substituted there; but at length Osculph returning with strength, he compelled Copsi to take asylum in the Church of Newburne; and that being set on fire, at Copsi's coming forth to save himself from the flames, he ws slain at the very door on the 4th of the ides of March, in the fifth week of his administration, about the 2d of W. I.

Peerage, vol. II. p. 246.

[2] The Cotarius (according to Cowel) was not a servile tenant, but had a free socage tenure, and paid a stated firm in provisions or money, with some occasional customary services.

They generally occupied a small tenement with a curtilage, for which they paid a small rent.

Reg. Rich. App. 66.

Cot'

Cot' XLI q̄ redd̄t ꝑ ann' XL sol. ꝑ ortis suis. *Forty-one cottages who pay 40s. a year for their gardens.*

Cotmanni, Cotseti, Cozeti, Cozets [1].

Cremento (de). *For an increase of rent* [2].

Crevit modo prepositus in P. I Car. *The Sheriff has lately increased P. by* I *Carve.*

Crevit ibi p̄posit' I car. & molin' de VIII denar'. *The Sheriff added there* I *carucate and a mill.*

C̄rū III. *Three plough lands.*

Cubicularius. *A chamberlain.*

Cultur̄ un̄ træ. *One parcel of land.*

Cuicunq; v° alterius d̄ni lib̄ homo. *But the freeman of any other lord whatsover.*

Cuneis (ꝑ) monetæ accipiendis quisq; monetarius dabat XX sol ad Lundoniam. *Every monier or minister of the mint, gave 20s. at London, when the stamps for coinage were delivered to him, for the use of the dies.*

C̄un̄tione eo. *Under this agreement.*

Curbespine (Rad. de) or Crookthorn [3].

[1] Cottagers who by their servile tenure were bound to work for their lord.

[2] These were improvements of the King's rent beyond the old rent.

[3] In the year 1076, archbishop Landfranc in the solemn assembly of the whole county of Kent, held by the Conqueror's command at Pinnendon Heath, recovered from this R, de Curbespine, 60 solidatas terræ, which had been taken from that Church, and he immediately restored the same to it. Hast. Kent, v. I. p. 91.

Curia in una manſerunt. *Paid their ſuit to the ſame court.*

Curiā (ad) opabant ſic̄ villani. *They worked at the lord's houſe, or hall, as villans.*

Curiam 1. *One court or hall.*

Cur' ad pertinent x hidæ. *Ten hides belong to the hall.*

Curiam (preter) Archiep̄i et domos canonicorum. *Beſides the biſhop's hall (or palace) and the houſes of the canons* [1].

Curia propria in ep̄i. *In the biſhop's own court, or palace.*

Curr'. *Carts.*

Cuſtodia. *A ward, diviſion, canton.*

Cuſtodiæ ſunt VI in Stamford, quinque in Lincoleſcyre, et ſexta in Hantuneſchyre, quæ eſt ultra pontem. *There are 6 wards in Stamford, 5 of them in Lincolnſhire, and the 6th in Northamptonſhire, which is on the other ſide of the bridge.*

Cuſtodia (habuiſſe eum in). *He had it in ward.*

Cuſtodiebant regem. *Guarded the King.*

[1] Monſieur Houard ſays, Aula and Curia have very different ſignifications; that the firſt is only the houſe of a freeman, for himſelf, and all his dependants; but that Curia means the meeting, at which the officers of the principal heads of a lord, direct the courſe of huſbandry of his lands, and the police which his Coloni, Villani, et Servi, are to obſerve.

Houard, Traités ſur les Coutumes Anglo-Normandes, v. I. p. 211. 214.

Cuſtodit

Cuſtodit W. P. p regem. *W. P. has the cuſtody of them by the king's order.*

Cuſtos apium XII vaſculorum. *The manager of* 12 *hives of bees.*

Cuthbertus Sanctus. *St. Cuthbert, or the church of Durham.*

Cuva ceruiſiæ. *A tub of ale.*

D.

đ, d. *Half.*
đ. *Of.*
đ. hid. *Half a hide.*
ɔc. 600.
Dãnũ. *Damage.*
D'e. *Day.*
Deb'. *An invalide.*
Deđ. *Gave.*
Dī p judiciũ. *By the judgement of God.*
đepō. *Of the Biſhop.*
Dicť. *Say.*
đn̄s ej'. *His lord.*
đn̄ic. *Vaſſal.*
dnm'. *Lord.*
đn̄io. *Demeſne.*
dnť. *Say.*
dr̄e audiũ. *Have heard ſay.*
ii *Two.*
dũ. *Whilſt.*
Daia. *A Dairy-maid.*
Dani uſq; ceperunt illũ (viz. W. Mallet.) *Until he was taken by the Danes.*
Dapifer. *Seneſcal, Steward, Sewer, a Purveyor of the Houſehold* [1].

[1] Regiæ menſæ prepoſitus.
Houard, Traités ſur les Coutumes Anglo-Normandes, vol. I. p. 204.

Debitis

Debitis ex omnibus. *In lieu of all debts.*

Decim'. *Tithes* [1].

Decima de villor' xxvi den'. *Of the tyth of Villans 26 pence.*

Decimam ſuam mittere quo vellet. *Might put his tyth to what church he pleaſed* [2].

De cremento lx lib. *Of increaſe beyond the old rent 60l.*

Dedit totum ad firmam. *Let the whole town to farm.*

[1] The firſt expreſs mention we have of tithes, is in the conſtitution of Egbert, Archbiſhop of York, A. D. 750. They then belonged to the common treaſure of the dioceſe, and ſeem to have been paid into the hands of the biſhop, and diſtributed by him among his clergy, in ſuch proportion as their ſervices deſerved. But when churches were founded, and endowed with glebe or certain portions of land appropriated to the reſident miniſter, the biſhops were eaſily prevailed on to appropriate the tithes alſo (reſerving ſome ſhare to themſelves) to the miniſters officiating within the diſtricts from whence they aroſe; the neceſſity of maintaining a number of itinerant prieſts being now at an end, and their cathedrals, by the munificence of princes, and piety of private Chriſtians, being amply endowed for the maintenance of themſelves and their college of prieſts who attended on the ſervice of the cathedral church.

Introd. Hutchins Dorſet, p. xxx.

[2] Such had been the uſe to pay tithes where they pleaſed, that Pope Innocent the Third, in 1199, writes to the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, "Ut eccleſiis parochialibus juſtæ decimæ perſolvantur." Dugd. Warw. p. 11.

They often paid their tithes to that place they had a mind to be buried at. "Ubi quis decimas perſolvebat vivus, ibi ſepeliatur et mortuus." Ibid.

Dedit

Dedit eum. *Let it.*

De denar' 20 in ora. *In pence 20 in ore.*

Denarios (et propt̃ hos VI.) *And for thoſe 6 pences.*

Defend' ſe ꝑ V ſolinis, hidis, vel carucatis. *Pays danegeld for five ſolins, hides, or carucates* [1].

Def' ſe h' t̃ra ꝑ bis II hidis. *This land anſwered for, or was taxed at two hides.*

Defenſabilis domus. *A houſe fortified.*

Defend ſe ꝑ XL hões. *Let him wage his law, or purge himſelf by the oaths of 40 men.*

Defenſione (potuit ire quo voluit ſed ꝑ) ſub abbatia ſe miſit. *She was free, but for the ſake of protection, put herſelf under the patronage of the abby.*

Defenſione in regis. Defenſu in regis. *Within the defence, or incloſed lands of the King.*

Defenſo (miſſas in). *Fenced up to ſecure the growth of the underwood.*

Defenſorem (unde revocat eum ad). *Upon which account he calls on him for defender, or vouches him to warrant.*

Deficit hund. ei. *The hundred does him injuſtice.*

Definiatur (uſq; dum) per regem. *Until the King ſhould define or appoint.* Brad. Int. p. 273.

[1] The certainty of meaſuring of lands came not in until the realm was under the tribute to the Danes, which was about the 30th of King Ethelred, for the levying of which tribute, the realm was admeaſured, and the money levied per hidas, and all paid their danegeld according to their hides. App. Reg. Rich. p. 3.

Defuit

Defuit R. *R. made default.*

De hoc M. *For this manor.*

Dei. *On the day.*

Dei. *Half.*

Dei [1] judicium p. *By battle.*

Den'. [2] *A penny.*

Den' 26 ad numerum. *Twenty-six pence by tale.*

Den' $\overset{\text{ciū}}{\text{III}}$. *The 3d penny* [3].

Denar' rodmensium. *According to the penny of Roan.*

Denominavit illis constitutū t̃pm. ut ambo adfuissent. *Summoned them, in the time of his shrievalty, that they both should be present at a certain day.*

Dep̃cant' $\overset{\text{I}}{\text{q}}$ cotidie ꝓ reg' et ōi popło Xpiano. *Who daily put up their prayers for the King and all Christian people.*

Dep̃cari sic̃ poterat a p̃posito. *As it might be valued by the bailiff.*

Dep̃cari sic̃ poterat ab ep̃o. *As it might be valued by the bishop. Or upon the best terms it could be obtained of the bishop.*

đepō. *Of the bishop.*

Derationavit. *Deraigned. Proved.*

Derationasset. *Proved his right to.*

1 By this expression is frequently meant the trial by Ordeal. Brad. Int. Gloss. 48.

2 It was equal in weight to our three pence.

3 The most ancient way of creating Earls was by charter; the King thereby granted him *tertius denarius comitatus*, the 3d penny of the county, and then girded him with the sword of the county or earldom. Mad. Baron. p. 137.

Deratiocinavit (hec duo maneria) Weꝑc. *Wm. the biſhop recovered theſe 2 manors by due courſe of law.*

Derationat' (q̄ad uſq;) ſit. *Until he is deraigned, or it is proved to what lord he belongs.*

Deſaitus. *diſſeiſed.*

Deſerviebat ſic̄ eꝑus volebat. *Performed ſuch ſervices as the Biſhop enjoyned. He held at the will of the Biſhop.*

Deſervivit hanc trā R. erga C. de M. ꝑ hoc qđ ipſe G dixit ei q̄tin's Rex ſibi dederat ſervitium illi's træ.

R. put this land under the ſervice of G. of Mandeville, becauſe the ſame G had affirmed to him, that the King had given the ſervice of that land to him.

Deſt̄ xxx ac̄ ſil. *Thirty acres of wood are wanting.*

Deſunt (que modo.) *Which are now wanting, or demoliſhed.*

Deſup (hic) eſt. *Moreover this is.*

Detuliſſet (ſiquis) thelonium. *If any one carried away that which was to be yielded for toll.*

Deuuin (ad ſc̄m.) *At the feaſt of St. Dewin, or David.*

Dī judicium. *Judgement of God. By ordeal.*

Diac̄. *Deacon.*

Dicra ferri. *A dicker of iron, ten bars to the dicker.*

Dicras ferri (T. R. E. reddebat civitas Gloweceſtre xxxvi.) *In the time of K. Edward, the city of Glouceſter rendered 36 dickers of iron.*

Dic̄

Dict (ut.) *As they ſay.*

Dict. *They ſayd.*

Dies ſi ille fract' fuerit. *If breach of payment ſhall be made on that day.*

Die quo vivus et mortuus fuit. (i. e.) *Either at his death, or at the taking a like ſurvey when when he was alive.*

Blomef. Norf. v. II. p. 11.

Die (dimid.) *Half a day's work.*

Die feriato. *A feſtival. A holy day.*

Diffiniat' p regem (dum.) *Until it be decided, or declared by the King.*

Dimid æccla. *A moiety of a church.*

Dimidiū diē mellis. *Half a day's work towards making honey.*

Dimidio (in) Hundred' de H. *In the half hundred of H.*

Dimid poteſt fieri. *There may be made another half.*

Dim' mol. *The half ſhare of a mill.*

Dimiſerunt burgum. *Have forſaken the borough.*

Dimiſit ſed modo. *But he has now given it up.*

Dimiſit eū in manu regis. *Put him under the king's protection.*

Dimiſit vicecomitatum. *Diſcharged from the Sheriffwick.*

Dimittēb regi. *Fell, or belonged to the king.*

Dimittunt in judicio regis. *They refer the deciſion to the king's court.*

Dingis (Gamel cum IIII.) *Gamel one manſion or meſſuage, with 4 dinges* [1] *or drenches.*

Dirationavit coram regina. *He proved his right before the Queen.*

Diratiocinavit illud Lanfranc' Archiep's contra baiocenſem ep̃m. *Lanfranc Archbiſhop proved his right to that manor againſt the biſhop of Baieux* [2].

Diratiocinatæ ſunt in d̃nio regis. *Are proved to be part of the King's demeſne.*

Diſceſſer̃ amicabilit' ſine judicio. *They departed amicably without awaiting the judgement of the court.*

Diſcoopta (ita) ut pene corruat. *So uncovered, that it was ready to tumble down.*

[1] See Drenches, p. 200.

[2] This cauſe was tried by virtue of a ſpecial commiſſion in the county court of Kent at Pinendene Heath, about 1072. The Biſhop of Couſtance ſat as chief, and repreſented the King; and ſeveral other Biſhops, Barons, Great Men, and Freeholders, both Engliſh and Norman, out of ſeveral counties, compoſed the court.

Agelric, Biſhop of Chicheſter, on account of his great age, and as moſt ſkilled in the laws of the land of any of the realm, was, by the king's command, conveyed to the court *in quadriga* (a waggon, or chariot.)

The Archbiſhop and Earl pleaded their own cauſe, and after a tryal, which laſted three days, the archbiſhop, by the unanimous ſuffrages of the whole court, had judgement to recover againſt the Earl 25 manors, with their cuſtoms and appurtenances.

Dugd. Orig. p. 29, 30. Seld. ad Eadm. p. 9. Notæ ad Eadm. p. 197. Reeve's Hiſt. Eng. Law, v. I. p. 175. Haſt. Kent.

Diſ-

Dispartita erat in tribus locis. *Was divided and put under 3 different districts.*

Dissolutum a vadimonio. *The mortgage was paid off.*

Dissolverit (si) eum a nona hora sabbati usq; ad diem lunis. *If he shall unpack it between the 9th hour on Saturday, and Monday.*

Distructum et confusum. *Spoiled and disordered.*

Disvadiavit hanc trã. *Redeemed this land.*

Divadiatus evadat. *And not being in frank pledge shall escape.*

Divertit illas ad G. *Turned them over to G.*

Divertere n̄ poterat ab eo. *Could not turn himself over to another lord.*

Divisæ per singulos p ep̄m Baioc'. *The Bishop of Baieux allotted to each canon or prebendary his own portion.*

Divisisset (non.) *Had not devised, or disposed of.*

Diviso (non) censu suo. *Without having made any devise of his effects.*

Dix̄. *Sayd.*

Dix̄ (ex h̄ qđ) qđ. *On account of his having said that, &c.*

đnica firma monachor'. *The demesne farm of the Monks* [1].

[1] Lanfrank, Archbishop of Canterbury, separated his revenues from those of the Monks; and after his example, several Bishops did the same, for before his time, the Bishop and his monks lived in common as one family.

Hast. Kent, v. II. p. 23.

dnicales decimas. *Tythes of the demeſnes of a Manor.*

dnice foreſtæ regis. *Demeſne foreſts of the King.*

dnicor' villor' (H. tra fuit.) *This land belonged to the lord's villans.*

dnicos equos (ad) paſcendos. *To feed the lord's horſes; or on the lord's demeſnes.*

dnicis (arata eſt cum.) *It is ploughed with the lord's ploughs.*

dnico (H' maner' ē de) victu canonicor'. *The demeſnes of this manor are for the ſupport of the canons.*

dnicum (inibi pertinentes ad) victum et regis ſervitium et ſuū. *There belonging to his own table, and the king's ſervice and his own.*

dnic' ita ei. *So much his vaſſal.*

dnic' regis e (ita) ut non poſſent eſſe homines cujuſlibet ſine licentia regis. *They were ſo of the demeſnes of King Edward, or ſo much under the power of King Edward; or ſo much his vaſſal; as they could not be the vaſſals of, or have any other man to be their patron, without his licence.*

dnio in (ex his Socmannis ſunt xx.) *Of theſe Socmen there are 20 in demeſne; or the lords vaſſals.*

* Such as were *in Dominio*, were the Lords proper men, wholly under his power and diſpoſal, both in body and goods. Pref. Brad. Hiſt. Eng. p. xxv.

dnio com' erat (in.) *Was the demeſne of the Earl.*

dnio (fuer' de ipſo) æccliæ. *Were of the very demeſnes of the church.*

dnio Regis (in) xx Burgenſes habentes. *There were twenty demeſne burgeſſes of the King, having &c.*

dnio Regis et Comitis (in.) *Vaſſals to the King and Earl.*

dom' (jacet in) S. P. *In the demeſne, or under the dominion, power, or juriſdiction of the church of St. Peter Weſtminſter.*

dnio (in) ſunt 11 car' 7 11 villi 7 ix bord cũ 11 car. *There are in demeſne 2 carucates, and 2 villans, and 9 borders, with 2 carucates.*

Dominationibus (de quatuor) 1 ecc̃ 15 ac̃. *One church endowed with 15 acres belonging to four patrons.*

Dominos petunt ubi volunt. *Chooſe any lord or patron where they will.*

Dom' equitum (R de B habet xiii) in una harum manet unus mercator. *R de B has 13 houſes which pay knights fees, and in one of theſe a merchant lives.*

Dom' equitum (W. P. habet xii.) *W. P. has 12 houſes, which are held by knights ſervice, or in which knights or horſemen dwell.*

Dom̃ mercator' xlviii. W. P. habet reddentes xxxvi ſol. *W. P. has 48 houſes inhabited by merchants, ſhopkeepers, or tradeſmen.*

Dom' (R F H. habet xi) in his manent 11 *R fitz H. has* 11 *houſes, and* 3 *of them are inhabited.*

Dono p novo. *Lately given him.*

Dono de Reginæ et de feno x lib. *For a preſent to the Queen, and for hay,* 10*l.*

Dotatam ſi habuerit. *If he ſhall have endowed her.*

Drenches. *Drenchs.*

Drenchs (xv homines quos) vocabant. *Fifteen men called Drenches* [*].

Duplicit' trā ad arand'. *The land pays double rent, or is taxed double, when ploughed.*

Duplū (ad) terra arabilis. *The arable land is taxed at double.*

[*] Mr. Somner is of opinion that Drenches, Threnges, and Thegnes, may all be rendered Allodiarii.

They were free tenants of a manor, and all thoſe who held by Drengage, lived on their own eſtates before the coming of the Normans. Somner, Gav. 124. Spel. Cowel, Blount's Tenures, p. 4.

But, notwithſtanding theſe great authorities, Burn thinks they were tenants in pure villenage; and ſays, it was common for owners of eſtates to give lords of manors a ſum of money to make their tenants free. Burn's Weſtmorland.

E.

E. *Is.*

E pſañg delaqs. *Is in exchange for Lewes.*

e. *In.*

e ẽ. *Is.*

eã, ea'. *It.*

ee, ẽe. *To be.*

een, eeN. *Were.*

eeñt. *Were.*

ẽet, rat e. *Was.*

èèt ut ipſa. *That ſhe might be.*

e, *Biſhop.*

Now the Biſhop.

ece. *To the Church.*

ei'. *His.*

ej'd. eidẽ. *Same.*

e liƀi hoẽs. *Freemen of King Edward.*

&. *And.*

& jã. *Even, alſo.*

eũ. *Him, it.*

E. R. B. Aƀƀ tenuit (tpr̃.) *In the time of King Edward, Abbat B. held.*

E (rege) *King Edward the Confeſſor.*

e. ſcī. e. s. *St. Edward.*

Ebroica (inivit.) *Went to York.*

Edda (omi) 11 feria miſſam p ſolvit p anima Regis et Reginæ. *Says maſs on the Monday in every week for the ſouls of the King and Queen.*

Edded. Eddid. Eddeva. *Queen Editha, wife of Edward the Confeſſor.*

Eddeva pulchra, faira. *Editha the fair.*

Eddeva puella. *Editha the damſel.*

Eddeva monial. *Editha the nun* [1].

E. Com. *Euſtace Earl of Bulloign.*

E. Conſul. *Earl Euſtace.*

Eddied ſoror Odonis Com' tenuit. *Eddied ſiſter of Earl Odo (Biſhop of Baieux and Earl of Kent) held it.*

Edeldryda ſcā. *St. Etheldred.*

Edictu ej'. *His Command.*

Edintone (Teſelinus coquus tenet de rege.) *Tezelin the cook holds of the King Edintone* [2].

[1] This was Editha the wife of Edward the Confeſſor, whom the King, inſtead of conſummating his marriage with her, put away, and ſent to the monaſtery of Wharwell in Hampſhire.

Ingulphus ſays, ſhe was not only the moſt beautiful, chaſte, humble, and modeſt lady of her time, but alſo very learned.

Ingul. p. 62. Ed. Gale.

Edward, upon his reconciliation with Earl Godwin, honourably took Editha again. She died in 1074, and was buried at Weſtminſter-Abbey.

[2] This manor, now called Addington, is held by grand ſerjeanty, by preſenting at the King's table on the day of the Coronation, a meſs of pottage, called Dilligrout; and Tezeline the Cook holding it at the time of the Survey, the tenure may readily be accounted for.

Blount's An. Ten. p. 1.

Edricus

Edricus ſalvage. *Edric the ferocious* [1].

Edwardus Vicecomes. *Edward the Sheriff* [2].

Edwin, lib. ho. t. r. e. *Edwin, a freeman in the time of King Edward* [3].

Effect' e homo G. *He became the man of G.*

Eiam-heiam (ad) *At Eye in Suffolk.*

Eldredus Arch. *Aldred Archbiſhop* [4].

Eleemoſynæ. *Alms-land* [5].

Elemoſyna regis (in) eſt una villa. *One vill is the King's elemoſynary land.*

Elemoſina (de) fuerunt. *Were held of free alms.*

Elemoſyna plurimorum. *The alms of many.*

[1] He was an Engliſh Lord, to whom Hiſtorians frequently give the name of Foreſter. He took up arms (in the 2d of William the Conqueror) in the county of Hereford, and barbarouſly uſed all the Normans, who fell into his hands.

Rapin, vol. II. p. 238.

[2] He was Sheriff of Wiltſhire, and this office was for ſome time hereditary in his family.

[3] This Edwin was the great Earl of Mercia; and it is to be obſerved, the Conqueror's reſentment was ſo great, that titles of Honour are not beſtowed, for the moſt part, on the greateſt Engliſh Noblemen who were living and held eſtates before the Conqueſt; Harold, King of England; Godwin, Earl of Kent, his father, &c. are ſtyled freemen.

Blomef. Norf. v. IV. p. 410.

[4] He was Archbiſhop of York, and crowned the Conqueror.

[5] Theſe were poſſeſſions belonging to the church; the rents of which were to be applied to religious or charitable uſes.

Many branches of the King's fixed revenue were alſo charged with alms, called Eleemoſynæ conſtitutæ.

Mad. Ex. 238.

Ele-

Elemoſyna (ſibi in) conceſſit. *Granted it to him in alms.*

Elemoſinar' regis. *An alms-woman of the King's.*

Elyg. *Ely.*

Emendā habent de adulterio in ſuis domibus. *They have the forfeiture for adultery committed in their own houſes.*

Emdoem. *Amends, ſatisfaction. The power of amending and correcting abuſes.*

Emendationem communem. *Satisfaction was made by the community.*

Emendationem foriſfacturæ eorum. *The pecuniary puniſhment of their faults.*

Emendatione (p) uni' ſuæ forisfacturæ. *As an amends for an offence he had committed.*

Emendatione in W. *In exchange for W.*

Emdare non potuit. *Could not raiſe money to diſcharge the mulct or fine.*

Empticium ſal vel proprium. *Whether it was ſalt which he had bought, or of his own pit.*

Epc. Eps. Epo. *Biſhop.*

Epiſcopatum (fuit in.) *Became part of the poſſeſſions of the ſee.*

Epo Dunelmenſis pcepit ut hanc ipſā ccеſſionē ſuā in brevibus ſcribet. *The King commanded the Biſhop of* [1] *Durham, to enroll this very grant.*

Epopatu. Epatu. *Biſhoprick.*

[1] The Biſhop of Durham was then Juſticiary.

Epiſcopatu

Epiſcopatu (M. hoc non eſt de.) *This manor is not held in right of the Biſhoprick.*

Equarius regis. *The breaker of the king's horſes; or the officer who had the care of them.*

Equas ſilvaticas Regis. *Stud mares of the King.*

Eque ſilvatice. *Mares turned out into the woods; breeding mares.*

Equi III in aula. *Three ſaddle horſes.*

Equo (de) venator' xx ſol redd. *Pays 20s. inſtead of a hunter.*

Eq°s. *Horſes.*

Eq°s dñicos (ad.) *For horſes belonging to the demeſne lands.*

Eq'lit'. *Equally.*

Erfaſto reddidit. *Paid to Erfaſtus* [1].

Erga regem. *As to the King.*

Eſcotavit in H. *was ſcotted in H.*

Eſgari. Aſgari. Stalri reg. Edw'. *Eſgar. Maſter of the Horſe to Edward the Confeſſor, or Conſtable of the army* [2].

Eſtats (in.) *In ſummer.*

Eſtrighoiel (Caſtellum de) fecit Will's Com'. *William Earl (i. e. of Hereford) built the caſtle of Strighull, viz. the caſtle near Chepſtow in Monmouthſhire.* Groſe. Ant. v. III. p. 153.

[1] He was Biſhop of Elmham.

[2] He was thrown into priſon, by the Conqueror, where he ended his days.

Eſt-

Eſtbrigholel (Caſtellum de.) *The caſtle of Eſtbrigholel, i. e. The caſtle of Glouceſter* [1].

& et. ten& tenet. *Holds.*

& IĀ etiam. *Alſo.*

Evocat eos ad ſiremot. *Calls them out to the county court.*

Eurewic i. *To York, or in Yorkſhire.*

Excābitione p. *By exchange.*

Excluſam. *A ſluice.*

Excrever' ſilvæ. *In which there were woods.*

Exerceret (ſi bene.) *If it was well managed.*

Exercitum non debent. *Not obliged to attend the king's, or his lord's men in the army.*

Exeunt ei. *Are payable to him.*

Exeunt (tantum ſilvæ unde) LX porc̄ de paſnag'. *As much wood as will afford paſnage for 60 hogs.*

Exibat ad firmam (reddeb̄ vic̄ de hoc M. quod.) *The Sheriff paid for the farm what it yielded.*

Exitu de aquæ. *From the profits of the river.*

Exitu (de) port'. *Of the profit of the haven.*

Exivit terram e foris fecit. *Quitted the land and forfeited his eſtate.*

Expeditione (in) et in navibus. *Was taxed towards the army by land or by ſea.*

Expetitionē træ † maris. *Towards the army by land or by ſea.*

[1] This was built by William Earl of Hereford. Rudder's Glouc. 89.

Ex

Ex quo. *From the time that.*

Exſartis de ſilvæ exeunt xx ſol et IIII den'. *A rent of* 1*l.* 0*s.* 4*d. is payable for cutting down groves and trees in the wood, and turning the ground into arable land.*

Extra burg'. *Without the borough.*

Extra civitatem nec extra parentes eorum niſi conſenſu regis dare non potuerunt. *They could not give away their land from the city, or their kindred without the king's conſent.*

Extra diviſionem. *Out of the boundaries or limits.*

Extra æccliam emptũ fuit. *It was purchaſed from the church.*

Extra firmam (qui dab VII lib regi et comiti.) *Who paid* 7*l. to the King and the Earl beſides their firm.*

Extra hanc adhuc st. *Beſides this, there are now.*

Extra maneriũ ſunt IIII membra. *There are* 4 *members ſeparated from the manor.*

Extra miſit h firmam. *Put theſe out of farm.*

Extranei hões. *Foreigners.*

Exulatus (ſiquis pro aliquo reatu) fuerit a rege et Comite et ab hominibus Vicecomit': nullus niſi Rex ſibi dare pacem poterit.

If any one was outlawed for a crime by the King and Earl, and by the Freeholders of the county, no one but the King could give him his peace.

Ezzarz de I Car'. *One carucate of aſſart ground.*

Exul

Exul habebit' 7 ſiq's eū occiđe p̄valuerit. Spolia ej' licenter habebit. *Let him be held as an outlaw, and if any one can kill him, he ſhall be intitled to the ſpoil.*

F.

f. *Son.*
f. C. G. *Son of Earl Gilbert.*
f. ꝺ. *Frith, free.*
f. Berew'. *Free Berewic.*
f. ꝺ B̃. *Free Berewic*
ꝺ. m̃. *Free Manor.*
f. ꝺ m̃. *Free Manor.*
f. m̃. *Free Manor.*
f. Soca. *Frith Soke.* Tuendæ pacis jurisdictio; or Immunitatis locus. Cowel.
Fr̃. Frm̃. *Brother. Brethren.*
Fr̃s. *Brethren. Friars.*
Fr. *French.*
ft. *Was.*
Faꝺ. *A ſmith; alſo a carpenter.*
Fabrica ferri. *A forge of iron.*
Facere de ea potuit quod voluit. *Might uſe it as he would.*
Facit (non modo.) *It does not make ſo much now.*
Faldam (ad) jacent. *Belong to the fold.*
Faldã (ad) ões p̃t III. *The Lord had Faldage over all but* 3.
Faldã Com'. *The Earl's fold.*

Faldam (VIII de illis erant conſuetudinarii ad) anteceſſoris ſui. *Over 8 of theſe freemen, his anceſtor, by cuſtom, had right of faldage; or 8 cuſtomary tenants belonging to the lord's fold.*
Blomef. Norf. v. IV. p. 144.

Famulū (neq; brevē neq;) regē ex parte habuerunt. *Never had any charge upon it on the part of the King.*

Famulus Regis. *Eſquire to the King; one of the King's ſervants.*

Feltris (p) ſommarior' Regis x ſol redd. *Paid 10s. towards providing pannels or rugs for the King's ſervants.*

Femina (E. tota) T. *E. was entirely the woman of T.; or T had the entire protection of her.*

Fenum pret' boum. *Beſides hay for their cattle.*

Fenum ad congregandum. *To make the hay into cocks.*

Feræ ſilveſtræ. } *Beaſts of the foreſt.*
ſilvaticæ. }

Ferdine (11 d et 1) de g'. *Taxed at 2d. ¼.*

Ferding (1). *One farthing.*

Feriato (in die.) *On a feſtival day.*

Ferling. Ferlingata terræ [q]. *The 4th part of a yard land.*

This

[q] Sciendum quod magnum Feodum militis conſtat ex quatuor hidis, et una hida ex quatuor virgatis, et una virgata

This is chiefly made uſe of in the weſt parts of England, and ſeems to contain no more than an Oxgang. Reg. Hon. Rich. p. 11.

Ferlings ꝑ IIII et quarta parte unius ferling geldb. *It was taxed at the rate of 3 ferlings and the 4th part of 1 ferling.*

Ferlingels de frumto. *Quarters of wheat.*

Ferlingi ſunt IIII in burgo Huntedone. *In the borough of Huntingdon are 4 ferlings, or quarters of wards.*

Ferra carucis dnicis. *Iron work for the king's ploughs.* (See Silva.)

Ferra CXX quiſq; eorum faciebat de ferro regis. *Every one of them made 120 nails out of the king's iron.*

Ferramenta reparare ad tres carucas. *To repair the iron-work of three ploughs.*

Ferraria. *A ſmith's forge.*

Ferrarios III. *Three Smiths.*

Feudum. *A fee. A baronial eſtate.*

Feudo de Alb' Com' 1 burg. *One burgeſs was of the fee of Earl Albemarle.*

Feudo de Com'. *Of the fee of the Earl.*

Feudo epi B. (W. de C. de.) *William de C. feudal tenant to the biſhop of B.*

Feudo de Reginæ. *Of the fee of the Queen.*

gata ex quatuor ferlingis; et una ferlinga ex decem acris. Ita ut feodum militis magnum continet DCLXXX acras.

Ex initio Libri Rub. in Scac.

Feudo de ſuo R. habet XLI mans'. *R. has 41 houſes in which he himſelf has the fee.*

Feudo (in) tenet de Rege. *Holds of the King in fee.*

Feudo (non fuit de) A. ſed tantum fuit homo ſuus. *He was not of A's feud, but was only his man.*

Feudo (de) Reginæ tenet C. *Holds C of the fee of the Queen.*

Fidejuſſor V. p̄poſit'. *V. the Bailiff is ſurety.*

Figuli v. *Five potters.*

Fin dan' tenuit. *Fin the Dane held it.*

Firma. *A banquet, or any proviſion for the table; a dinner, ſupper, or entertainment; alſo a rent, and farm.*

Firma in Regis E. *In the occupation of King Edward the Confeſſor.*

Firma Regis. *A vill or manor of the King.*

Firma nimis alta ē. *The farm is valued too high, or is too high rented.*

Firma ej' eū gravabat. *The farm almoſt ruined him.*

Firma (in) multum p̄dit. *Is a great loſer by the rent he pays to the crown.*

Firma p̄poſitis q̄do deficit. *When there is a deficiency in the ſheriff's farms.*

Firma Regis E. fuit XIIII lib̄ ad numer̄ p̄ omnibus rebus ad firmā p̄tinentibus. *The rent in king Edward's time was 14l. in tale, in lieu of all payments.*

Firmabat

Firmabat (inde) ipſum epiſcopum oñi anno. *Paid every year rent to the Biſhop himſelf for it; or let it to the Biſhop at a rent every year.*

Firmam ad. *To farm.*

Firmam et non erant ad. *And they were not put to farm.*

Firmam totam Vicecomes tamen redd. *Yet the Sheriff is accountable for the whole farm or rent.*

Firmam (Northantonſchire reddit) noctium trium xxx lib. *The county of Northampton pays* 30 *l. towards* 3 *nights entertainment* [1].

Firmam noctis (hoc M reddeb dimid'.) *This manor rendered half the expence of one night's entertainment.*

Firmam reddunt unius diei. *Provide one day's entertainment; or pay a certain ſum inſtead of it.*

Firmam III dierũ int mel, frumentum, et braſium. *Honey, corn, and malt, towards three days entertainment.*

Firmam (comitat' Oxeneford reddit) trium noctium hoc eſt C. L. lib. *The county of Oxford pays* 150*l. towards an entertainment for three nights.*

Firmam (dabat in anno monachis 1) pro recognitione. *Gave an entertainment to the Monks once a year as an acknowledgement.*

[1] This is according to the old Saxon or German way of accounting time by nights, as we by days.

Brad. Hiſt. 210.

Firmam reddebat quatuor ſeptimanum. *Rendered proviſions for 4 weeks.* Forteſc. on Monarchy, *p.* 140.

Firmam unam aut xx ſol. *An entertainment, or 20s.*

Fiſcanno (Abbas de.) *Abbot of Feſcamp*[1].

Flum̃ juxta. *Near the river.*

Foras mittere non potuit de J. *He could not alienate it from J.*

Forefacte tr̃e. *Forfeited lands.*

Forenſi ab omni ſervitio pret' ecc̃lĕ quietam. *Free from attendance on any court but that of the church.*

Foreſtam ad poſuit. *Added it to the foreſt, afforeſted it.*

Foreſtel. Foriſtel. *The obſtructing or aſſaulting a perſon in the highway.* *Alſo* Viæ obſtructio, itineris interceptio.

Foris rap̃. *Out of the rape.*

Foris remanſit diviſionem ſuam. *Was out of his diviſion.*

Foris (de hoc in ſunt) III denæ quæ ibi fuerunt. *There are now three dens out of the manor, which once were there.*

[1] This Abbey is of the Benedictine order, in the dioceſe of Rouen; it enjoys very conſiderable privileges, and its income is ſaid to be 40,000 crowns a year. There is a noble Library, and amongſt its archives are many original charters, deeds, &c. of William the Conqueror, and ſeveral of his ſucceſſors.

Mon. Ang. t. II. p. 949. Neuſt. Pia, p. 193. Al. Pri. v. I, p. 8.

Foris ſunt. *There are in the foreign.*

Forisfact' (fuit ipſe.) *He was a delinquent.*

Forisfactis (eſt una de hominibus) erga regem. *One of thoſe hides belonged to men forfeited to the king.*

Forisfacturas tres Rex habeb̄ in ſuo d̄nio; hoc eſt pacem ſuam infractam, et heinferam, et foriſtellum. *The King had theſe three forfeitures in his demeſne; (i. e.) Breach of his peace, heinfar, and foriſtel.*

Forisfacturas (has III) habeb̄ in d̄nio Rex E. in omni Anglia extra firmas. *King Edward had theſe 3 forfeitures in demeſne throughout all England, beſides his farms or rents.*

Forisfacturas omnes alias habet preter illas IIII quas Rex habet p̄ totum regnum. *Hath the mulcts for all other crimes, except thoſe 4 which belong to the King throughout the realm.*

See Heinfar.

Forisfact' p̄t VI sc̄i Eadmundi. *Except the ſix forfeitures belonging to St. Edmund.*

Forisfacturas VI Rex et Comes. *The King and Earl have the mulcts for 6 offences*

Forisfactura (p̄) quia mulier que tenuit, nupſit infra annū p' mortem viri. *Seized the lands as forfeited, becauſe the woman who held it married again within a year after the death of her huſband.*

Forisfactus eſt erga regem de VIII lib̄. *Forfeited it to the king by not paying 8d.*

Forisfecer ſuã terrã cont' abb. *Forfeited their lands to the abbat.*

Foriſtarius. *Keeper of a foreſt or wood* [1].

Foriſterium fecit de ſilva regis. *Made him keeper of the King's foreſt or wood.*

Forum. *A fair. A vill, which has a right to a fair.*

Foſſarius. *One whoſe office it is to bury the dead* [2]. *Alſo a ditcher.*

Foſſato. *A ditch.*

Foſſæ duæ lapidum. *Two ſtone quarries.*

Fr' (int) et Anglic. *Between French and Engliſh.*

Franc' et vill' (int) xxvi car. *Between the Freemen and villain 26 carves.*

Franci de Norwic. *Frenchmen of Norwich.*

Francigena. *A Frenchman born, a foreigner, an alien, in contradiſtinction to an Engliſhman* [3].

Franci et Angli (ut dicunt.) *As the French and Engliſh ſay* [4].

Francigen' v° Burgenſes. *But ſuch Burgeſſes as are Frenchmen.*

Francus homo. *A free man.*

Francones hões ibi ſunt iii. *Three freemen are there.*

Fraxinetum. *A grove of aſhes.*

[1] There was a foreſter appointed by the King to take care of his foreſts in every county.

[2] Dufreſne.

[3] It was a general name for all perſons who could not prove themſelves to be Engliſh. Rud. Glouc. p. 80.

[4] Theſe were members of the hundred court.

Frige,

Frigeſoka. *Free ſoke.*

Fructif' qdo. *When there is maſt to fat hogs with.*

Fructificaſſet (ſi) ſilva ibi erat ad CLX porc'. *A wood there large enough to fatten* 160 *hogs, if the ſeaſon had been favourable for pannage.*

Fruſtum terræ. *A portion of land, a detached piece of land.*

Fruſtum unũ tr̃æ unde exeunt 6 vomeres. *A portion of land, or one incloſed piece of land which employs* 6 *ploughs.*

Fugientes iſti. *Thoſe who fled.*

Fulbertus. *Fulbert* [a].

Fumagium. *A cuſtomary payment from every houſe that had a chimney, or fire hearth.*

Fumagio (p) x ſolid'. *Ten ſhillings for fire or hearth-money.*

Furat' e i qa. *Becauſe he had been guilty of theft.*

Furnus. *An oven. A bake-houſe.*

Furtim aufert' regi. *Is fraudulently taken or concealed from the king.*

[a] This was Fulbert de Dover, who, after the diſgrace of Odo, Biſhop of Baieux, held ſeveral lands in Boreham, or Berham in Kent, of the King, in capite by barony, by the tenure of Ward to Dover Caſtle, for the defence of it.

Haſt. Kent, v. II, p. 752,

G.

G. *Godric. Geoffry.*
g. *Geld.*
G°. *Therefore.*
G. com. *Earl Gilbert.*
Gers'. See Gerſuma. *A fine.*
g̃ld (ad). *At geld.*
G[a]ngia. *A grange.*
g̃nut Rex. *King Canute.*
Gablum. *Rent.*
Gablũ reddentes. *Paying rent.*
Gablũ tenet ad. *Rents.*
Gablo de. *Of rent.*
Gablo cũ ruſticorum. *With the rent of the ſoc-men.*
Gablo (de) et thelonio. *For rent and toll.*
Gablum et conſuetudinem. *Rent and cuſtom.*
Gablatores. *Gavelmen; thoſe who paid a certain rent.*
Gablatores (VII) redd' XVII ſolid'. *Seven who pay 17s. gable rent.*
Gallinas XL. *Forty hens.*
Gand (abbas de). *Abbot of Ghent* [1].

[1] A Benedictine Abbey in the dioceſe of Ghent, founded about A. D. 610.

Mon. t. I. p. 550. Al. Pri. v. II. p. 137.

Geldum[z]. Gildum. Geld. Geldage. *Land-tax, particularly the tax called Danegeld, which varied according to certain emergencies.*

Geldum

[z] As Geldum is ſo frequently mentioned in Domeſday, ſome extracts from Mr. Webb's Account of it may be acceptable to the Reader.

It was firſt impoſed in the reign of King Ethelred, about 991, and was an annual tax of 2s. on every hide of arable land, in the kingdom.

P. C. Webb's Account of Daneg. p. 2.

Every town was to bear a proportion according to the taxation laid on the hundred. Sir Henry Spelman in his Gloſſary, p. 292, makes the number of hides of land in England amount to 243,600; conſequently the groſs produce of this tax, at 2s. per hide, would at that rate amount to 24,360l. p. 2.

Cities and towns which had no arable lands, paid Danegeld in proportion to a certain number of hides. p. 19.

But the produce of this tax was greatly diminiſhed by the many claims of exemption from the payment of it.

The *demeſne lands*, which belonged to the King and Queen, and thoſe in the hands of their immediate tenants and fermors, although aſſeſſed, did not pay this tax; as it would have been paying with one hand, what they were to receive with the other.

The eſtates of many other perſons were originally, or in a courſe of years, exempted from paying it.

The *demeſne lands* of churchmen and religious houſes were excuſed from it, in conſequence either of the elemoſinary grants by which they held their lands from the crown; or by virtue of ſome general grant antecedent to the commencement of this tax. p. 21.

The *demeſne lands* of the great lords and barons, and others, who held by military ſervice, were in like manner exempted

Geldum ad regis ſe defendebat H. Burg. *The borough of H. was rated to the king's tax.*

Geldum regis quando colligebatur. *The king's tax, when it was collected.*

Geldũ (niſi commune) in villa venerit unde nullus evadat. *Unleſs the common geld be laid upon the vill which every one muſt pay.*

Geltum nunq; reddidit. *Never was taxed.*

Geldũ monetæ (poſtquam rex W.) poſuit in burgo. *After that King William aſſeſſed the borough at a certain ſum of money.*

Geldum (Stanford burgum regis dedit) T. R. E. pro XII hundrez et dimidio. In exercitu et in navigio, et in danegeld. *Stamford, a royal borough, paid geldage in the time of King Edward, after the rate of* 12 *hundreds and a half, when any expedition by land or by ſea, or when danegeld was levied.*

Geldo (terram defendit a.) *This land is not liable to be taxed.*

exempted from paying Danegeld, it probably ſeeming unreaſonable that thoſe, whoſe perſons were by tenure employed to ſerve in the wars, ſhould be doubly charged by paying for their lands to the ſame ſervice. p. 22.

The Barons of the Exchequer, Sheriffs of counties, and the aſſeſſors and collectors of the tax, were alſo exempted for their *demeſne lands*, or at leaſt for a part thereof.

In ſome inſtances likewiſe, lands were exempted from paying this tax by the King's particuiar order.

How often Danegeld had been collected, and the ſeveral ſums it raiſed, ſee Morant's Eſſex, vol. I. p. 229.

Geldã

Geldā ad. gld ad. *At geld.*

Geld (quando) dabat T. R. E. comunit' p totā B dabat hida III denar' et obolū. *Whenever geldage was paid in the time of King Edward throughout the realm, every hide in the county of B. gave 3 ½d. at Chriſtmas, and as much at Whitſuntide.*

Geld' in G et opant, ſed in iſto H ad placita conveniunt qui ibi manent. *They pay geld and perform their ſervices in G. but meet at the hundred court of H. to do and receive juſtice.*

Geldabat (non) civitas Exon niſi quando Londonia et Eboracum et Wintonia geldab. *Exeter was never taxed but when London, York, and Wincheſter were.*

Geldā ad habet 4 car. trē. *Hath 4 carucates of land which he rents out, or pays tax for.*

Geldb p xx hid. *It was taxed at the rate of 20 hides.*

Geldb ñ una ex his hid qa in dnio erat. *One of theſe hides did not pay tax, becauſe it was in demeſne.*

Geldavit nunquam Cauna id̃o neſcit' quot hidæ ſunt ibi. *Caln never paid geld, therefore it is not known how many hides are there.*

Geldavit nunquam nec hidata fuit. *It never was taxed or caſt into hides.*

Geldant

Geldant villi et [1] ſochi ſecundum hidas in brevi ſcriptas. *The villains and ſockmen pay geldage according to the quantity of hides ſpecified in the writ, or roll.*

Geldaꝟ (que ñ) neque geldaver' xv hidæ. *hides there which do not pay geld or ever did.*

Geldo (in.) *Subject to Danegeld.*

Gildo (ꝑ forisfactura de) regis ſe ñ reddidiſſe [2]. *As forfeited, for his not paying the King's geld.*

Gerſuma, gers'. *The Saxon word ſignifies reward, riches, treaſure, or money, paid before hand. Sometimes fine or income.* Brady Int. 290.

Gerſuña de Reginæ c ſol. 100 *ſhillings as a gift to the queen. Queen Gold.* Blount, Ten.

Gerſuma de redd xxv ſol. *Pays 20s. as a fine or income.*

Ghida, Gudda, Geda, Goda. Com[s]. *Counteſs Guida.* See Goda.

Gihalla burgenſium. *The Guildhall of the burgeſſes.*

Gildam ſuam (in.) *Towards the maintenance of their guild.*

[1] The inſtances in the Conqueror's Survey, which mention that in ſome few eſtates the number of hides were not known, and that they never paid this tax, were probably owing to thoſe lands not having been turned up into tillage until after the time of King Ethelred.

Webb's Account of Danegeld, p. 12.

[2] A fine at each King's acceſſion. Blomef. Norf. v. I. p. 13. A free gift. Blomef. Norf. v. II. p. 13.

Gloſo (ſub) rege e. *Under the glorious King E. i. e. Edward the King and Martyr.*

See Dom. Suff. p. 372.

Goda [1] tenuit ſoror, R. E. *Goda the ſiſter of King Edward held it.*

Goda commendata Algari Com. *Goda under the protection of Earl Algar.*

Godeva hanc trã tenuit ſub Algaro Com. *Godeva held this land under Earl Algar.*

Godeva Cometiſſa. *Counteſs Godeva* [2].

Godevine Com'. *Earl Goodwin.*

Goduin et Herald (quando) erant exulati. T. R. E. *In the time of King Edward, when Goodwin and Harold were baniſhed.*

Seld. Tit. Hon. p. 634. Rapin, v. II. ed. 8vo. p. 73. 202.

Goduinus [3] dedit ſue uxori ut inde viveret, donec ad Berchelai maneret, nolebat enim de ipſo M. aliquid comedere pro deſtructione abbatie. *Goodwin gave it to his wife (Gueda) for her maintenance whilſt ſhe ſhould remain at Berchelai, for ſhe would not eat any thing of the produce of that manor, on account of the deſtruction of that abbey.*

[1] This Goda was the only daughter of King Ethelred II. by Emma of Normandy, his ſecond wife; ſhe was firſt married to Walter Earl of Mantes, and afterwards to Euſtace, Earl of Bulloin. Rap. v. II. p. 26.

[2] She was the widow of Leofricke, third earl of Leiceſter.

[3] Earl Godwin, by a well-known villainous ſtratagem, had ſtripped the nuns of Berkeley of their poſſeſſions.

Gort

Gort unum et dimid de XII sol. et VIII den. *One wear and half worth* 12*s.* 8*d. a year.*

Gorg (de III) mills anguill. *From* 3 *wears* 1000 *eels.*

Granatarius. *Keeper of the granary, or corn-chamber, or the person who looked after the granary.*

Gratis et ingratis. *Sometimes with the consent of the owner, at other times without.*

Grava. *A coppice, or small wood; sometimes a grove.*

Gribrige. Grith-break. *A violation of the Peace.*

Grifin regis. *Of King Griffin* [1].

Grip (uxor Hugonis fil.) *The wife of Hugh son of Grip* [2].

Guarant. *Warrant. Voucher.*

Guarant (& R. ē ilī tat̄) q̄ aliq̄s Viceomes ē et juste t. r. e. *And Roger warrants the same to them, in like manner as any other Sheriff would, justly, in the time of King Edward* [3].

1 He was king or prince of North Wales.

2 She had upwards of 130 manors in the county of Dorset; and both she and her husband were remarkable for unjustly seizing and detaining the property of the church.

Hutch. Diss. p. 16.

3 The Livery was, according to the Saxon usages, by the Sheriff.

Gud-

Gudmund, Chetel [1], et alii Tani. *Gudmund, Chetel, and other Thains.*

Gudmund' [2] lib hões. *Freemen of Gudmund.*

Gueda [3], Gida, mat' Herald' Com', tenuit V. *Gueda, the mother of Earl Harold, held V.*

Guert [4], Goerth.

Gueth, uxor Radulfi [5] com', hoc M. tenuit. *Gueth, wife of earl Ralph, held this manor.*

Guort, Gorz, Gort. *A Wear.*

Gurgite (de) XVI. *For the ſtream of water, 1s. 4d.*

[1] Theſe being Saxon names, thoſe who bore them were probably noblemen in the Confeſſor's court, who joined William on his landing, or victory, or whom it was not ſafe to diſpoſſeſs. Hutch. Diſſert. p. 16.

[2] This Gudmund was brother of Ulric Abbot of Ely.

[3] Gueda (or Gith) was ſiſter to Sweyn, king of Denmark, after the death of Hardicanute, and died by a ſtroke of lightning. Mills, p. 757.

[4] Brother of King Harold, and ſlain with him at the battle of Haſtings.

[5] This was Ralph de Maunt, the firſt Earl of Hereford, in the time of Edward the Confeſſor.

H.

H̃. H℥. *Hundred.*
H̃. H. h. ħ. *This. These.*
H̄ H̊ M̄. *These 2 manors.*
H. t̃ra. *This land.*
ħ man'. *This manor.*
Ht ħ. ht̃. *has. contains.*
hđ. hb̄. *had.*
ħb̄r. *had.*
hb̄e hab̄e. *to have.*
hc̄. *him.*
hñt. *having.*
ħ t̃ræ II. *2 hides of land.*
h' ñ viđ. *they did not see it.*
h' c̃tra. *besides this.*
ħ qñ scot'. *when this is scotted.*
ħ &. *this also.*
ħ mañ. *this manor.*
hc̄ addit' huic man'. *added him to this manor.*
Hđ. *Hundred.*
hē. *Man. Men.*
ħm'. *Man.*
Hō. *Man. Tenant. Vassal. Burgess.*
hō dī. *Ecclesiastics.*
hō dei (Dot) hanc trā tenuit. *Dotus, an ecclesiastic, held this land.*

hē

hē heroldi calupniat' vicecomes in fagenham ēcē. *The sheriff claims Herold's man as belonging to the Church of Fakenham.*

hoū. *Men. Tenants.*

H. Hug. Com. *Earl Hugh (Earl of Chester).*

habebit. *Shall be deemed.*

habet Alured II hid. *Allured has 2 hides* [1].

habet qūdiu bene se erga eum tenuit. *Held it so long as he should behave himself well towards him.*

Hagæ (IIII) in Civitate. *Four houses in the city.*

Hagæ (centum fuerunt) et sunt in eisdem mansuris 60 domus. *There were 100 Hagæ, and there are in the said mansions 60 houses* [2].

Haia, Heia, Haga. *A separate inclosure within a forest or park, fenced with a rail or hedge, or both.*

[1] This Alured, who held 2 hides in Adford (i. e. Ackford, in the county of Devon), was ancestor of the family afterwards called de Lincolnia, perhaps because the bulk of his estate lay in Lincolnshire, and whose successors became at length Lords of the whole vill of Ackford, under their lords Paramount, the abbot of Glaston.

Hutch. Dorf. v. II. p. 403.

See Alured de Lincoln. p. 100.

[2] The Hagæ, or Haughs, were pieces of land inclosed with hays or hedges, and are here called mansions, because they were convenient to build mansions or dwelling houses on.

Blomef. Norf. v. II. p. 13.

Haia in qua eſt. *In which is an incloſure.*

Haia. *A deer-hay, a net, a toil, a wood uninclo ſed, alſo a hedge.*

haia capreolis capiend'. *A net for catching goats, or deer* [1].

haia una in qua qđ poteſt capere captat. *One net or hay, in which he takes what he can.*

haiæ firmæ III. et molin. *Three ſtrong nets, and a mill.*

haie (ibi II) quas habet ſaiſitas rex. *There are 2 incloſures which the king has ſeized.*

haiam I in qua capiebant' feræ. *One incloſure in which deer were taken.*

Halla, Haula, Hall. *A manſion houſe, manor houſe, halimote.*

halla (M. ſine.) *A manor without a hall, or manſion-houſe.*

Hallæ II. *Two halls.*

hallæ (in đnio.) *As belonging to the lord's-hall, or for the ſervice of the hall.*

hallam (ſervit ad.) *Belongs to the hall.*

Hallæ ſerviens. *Belonging to the halimote.*

Hamtona Shiram de. *Northamptonſhire.*

Handſoca. *Hamſoken. A mulct for breach of the peace in a man's houſe.*

Hangewitha, Hangwite. *The offence of hanging a thief without judgment, or for letting him eſcape.* Dufreſne. Cowel.

[1] Capriolus non eſt Beſtia Venationis foreſtæ. Manwood 237.

Hange-

Hangewitham faciens in civitate x ſol dabat. *Whoſoever hanged a thief in the city without judgement, or let him eſcape, he was to forfeit* 10*s.*

Hanteceſſor. *Anceſtor.*

Hantuneſcyre (in.) *In Northamptonſhire.*

Hardvices. *Villages belonging to Herdſmen. A grange or place for cattle and huſbandry.*

Dufreſne. Cowel.

haſtingenſi bello (in.) *At the battle of Haſtings.*

Hedæ. *Hythes.*

Heia (mercatum de.) *The market at Eye.*

Heimaris (medietas uni') & q̃rta pars alt' medietatis. Tc̃ reddebat xx mill. alletiū. m̃ xx v. ml. ſ. e. ſoc' 7 ſac.

The moiety of one Heiemaris [1]*, and the 4th part of another moiety, at that time rendered* 20,000 *herrings, now* 25,000*; but St. Edmund has the ſoc and ſac.*

Heinfara. *Forfeiture for flight for murder. A departure of the ſervant from his lord.*

Dufreſne. Minſhew.

Recompence to the lord, for having killed his ſervant. Naſh.

heli. *Ely.*

Heriete, herigete, harieta. *Heriot.*

Her'. *Harold.*

Herald ſ Radulf' Com'. *Herald ſon of Earl Ralph.* [2]

Heredem poſt tertiam. *After the 3d ſucceſſion.*

[1] Lector! Tu tibi Œdipus eſto.

[2] This Herald was ſon of Ralph, who was Earl of Hereford before the Conqueſt, and afterwards diſplaced.

Hereditatem (per) ſui anteceſſoris. *By the poſſeſſion of his anteceſſor.*

Heres tertius eſt. *Is the third life.*

Hetret' (Rog̃ habuit de patre ſuo). *Roger inherited it from his father.*

Herfordſcire. Hertfordſcire. Herefortſira. *Hertfordſhire.*

Herefordſcire. Heref'ſcire. *Herefordſhire* [1].

Herewardum die qua aufugiit. *Hereward, the day he made his eſcape* [2].

Heſtha. *A capon, or young cockerel. Alſo a little loaf of bread.* Dufreſne. Cowel.

Heſthas cc et unã çuvã plenã cerviſiæ. 200 *loaves of bread, and* 1 *tub of ale.*

Heueward, Heuow'd. *Perſons bound to do certain ſervices without the precincts of a manor.*

Heuewarꝺ (VIII averas, VIII jnew', et III) vicecomiti invenit. *Found* 8 *averages,* 8 *inwards, and* 3 *outwards.*

[1] At this time Herefordſhire was eſteemed a Welch county, and is the only one which is deſcribed in Domeſday.

[2] This Hereward, with great magnanimity, oppoſed William the Conqueror and his army, and was one of the braveſt heroes of his age and country. He was younger ſon of Leofrike earl of Mercia, and was then lord of Brune (in Lincolnſhire), and the marſhes adjoining. He left Turfrida his only daughter and heir, married to Hugh de Evermont, lord of Deeping.

Ingulf. Dugd. Hiſt. Imbanking, 194.

Hida. *A hide of land* [1].

hida (in unaquaque ſunt 6 caruc' træ). *In every hide there are 6 plough lands* [2].

Hida (nec) ibi diſtributa fuit. *Nor was it there ever caſt into hides.*

hid' (de v) un' miles ibat. *One knight went for every 5 hides.*

hid' ſed ñ potuit vendere p̄t ej' lic̄tiam. *But could not ſell an entire hide without his licence.*

hid' ſilvæ ſupdic̄te de hac t̄ra tulit B. *B took from this land 1 hide of the above-mentioned wood.*

hid' (dimidia) ſilvæ. *Half a hide of wood.*

[1] When the realm was firſt divided into hides, a hide contained 100 acres, that is, 120 according to Engliſh meaſure.

Four yard-lands make 1 hyde. Dugd. War. 65.

Plea Rolls temp. Joh. Reg. Brit. Muſ.

In that part of Lancaſhire which lies between the rivers Ribble and Merſey, every hide of land contained 6 carucates. The kingdom of England is ſaid to contain 243,600 hides.

[2] Agard, in his tract of Dimenſion of land, ſays, he found the diverſity of meaſurement ſo variable and different in every county, ſhire, and places in the realm, and all things ſo full of doubtfulneſs, that he could not reduce the queſtion of dimenſion of land into any certainty.

App. to Reg. Hon. Rich. p. 8.

The juſt value of a hide that might fit the whole kingdom never appears from Domeſday, and was ever of an uncertain quantity. Seld. Tit. Hon. p. 622.

The hide was the meaſure of land in the Confeſſor's reign, the carucate that to which it was reduced by the Conqueror's new ſtandard. Hutch. Diſc. p. 7.

Hida Ricardi xx ſol. Herfridi x ſol valet. *The hide of Richard is worth* 20*s. that of Herfrid* 10*s.*

Hida (in iſta) quando aratur non ſunt niſi LXIIII ac̄ tr̄æ. *That hide when it is ploughed contains only* 64 *acres of land.*

Hidæ XI (in quibus erant) et dimid̄ et x carucat' tr̄æ et dimid̄. *In which there were* 11 *hides and an half, and* 10 *carucate of land and an half.*

Hidata. *Caſt into hides; liable to payment of the taxes.*

Hidata (non). *Not caſt into hides; diſcharged from, and not liable to pay the uſual taxes* [1].

hiſtis (ex) *of theſe.* Seld. Tit. Hon. p. 622.

Hiz. Hitch. Hitchend. *Hitching.*

hocci 11. *Two hokes of ſalt, or leſſer pits.*

hoccus. *A ſmall meaſure of ſalt water.*

hollant (hōes de) *The men of Holland.*

homagio (p̄) tantum. *For homage only.*

Homo. *Man, tenant, homager.*

Homo regis Edwardi. Homo A. *The man of king Edward. The man of A, or the like.*

Homo (Ælviva) Aſchil. *Ælviva, the tenant of Aſchil* [2].

[1] The number of hides is ſaid in ſome few eſtates not to be known, and that they never paid Danegeld, thoſe lands probably not having been converted to tillage before Ethelred's time; but in general the number of hides belonging to the king and queen, and their tenants are enumerated as well as thoſe of their other ſubjects. Webb on Danegeld.

[2] Theſe held their land in ſocage. Chaunc. Hert. p. 30.

Ho[3]

Ho' (B fuit) M totū. A dim'. *B was entirely the man of M. and of A, he had only half the protection.*

hō (effect' ē) anteceſſoris R P. ſ; trā ſuam ſibi non dedit. *Became the man of the anceſtor of R. P. but did not give him his lands.*

hōes inde fuer' confuſi. *The jury were in doubt about it* [3].

hōes qui poſſent vende terrā ſuā ſi eā prius obtuliſſent dno ſuo. *Vaſſals who might ſell their lands if they had firſt offered it to their lord.*

Hōes de comitatu inqſiti dixer' ſe nunquā vidiſſe brevē regis qui hanc terrā diceret datā eſſe comiti W. *The inqueſt declared they never had ſeen any writ of the king's which ſhould expreſs that this land was given to earl W.*

hōes man' (H. vicecomes invenit cxxxvi.) *The ſheriff found* 136 *inhabitants.*

hōibus huj' m. *Tenants of this manor.*

hōibus (de quibuſdam) ibi hoſpitatis hnt. c deñ. q̄diu voluerint. *From certain men who have their habitation there, they receive* 100 *pence as long as they chuſe.*

hominibus (de) forisfactis. *Which aroſe from lands of men who had forfeited them.*

hominibus (de) regis. *Of the feudataries or milites of the king.*

[3] The number of jurors in each county differed according to its extent.

homine

homine (de) IIII den' quocunque loco emat infra rapum. *A cuſtom to pay 4d. for every vaſſal ſold within the rape of Lewes.*

homines qui juraverunt. *The men that were ſworn in this or that county.*

homines (ibi ſunt) reddentes x ſol et VIII den' p ſuis hoſpitiis. *There are tenants there who pay* 10s. 8*d. for what they hold.*

hominum ſunt aliæ. *The reſt are let out to tenants.*

hominum (tunc 41 car.) modo 40. *Then* 41 *carucates among the men or tenants, now* 40.

hominationem eorum clamat epſs. *The biſhop claims their ſervices and protection of them.*

Honor. ' *Honor* [1].

honore

[1] It uſually ſignified the lordſhip or fee of an earl; and the lordſhip or fee of a baron.

Tenure in capite of the king was twofold; viz. of the king *in capite ut de corona*, and *in capite ut de honore, baronia, caſtro*, being in the king's hands.

The holding of the king *in capite ut de corona* was, when a man was originally feft by the king himſelf, out of his own demeſne, to hold to the feoffee and his heirs, of the king and his heirs.

Afterwards, when eſcheats and wardſhips fell into the king's hands, the phraſe was, to hold of the king *in capite ut de honore*, and this was found convenient, and even neceſſary, to contradiſtinguiſh this holding from the primary and original holding, which was *ut de corona*.

Mad. Baron. p. 4 5, 9. 169. Seld. Tit. Hon. p. 667. Reg. Rich. p. 227. Morant, Eſſ. v. II. p. 106.

A queſtion

honore (hæc eſt de) ſint—phin. *This is of the fee of ſint, or phin.*

honore (de) comitū habet rex xxii manſ in burgo de S. *The king has 22 houſes in the borough of S. part of the feudal poſſeſſions of the earldom.*

Seld. Tit. Hon. p. 666.

honore (de) comitum habet xiii manſ R. de S. *R. de S. has likewiſe* 13.

honore (in) S. Gregorii Eccleſia huj' manerii eſt. *The church of this manor is in the fee of St. Gregory.*

honore p v hidarum. *For the fee of 5 hides.*

honorem (poſtquam ad) venit Nigellus ſaiſitus fuit i virg. *Nigel had ſeiſin of* 1 *yardland, after that the fee deſcended to him.*

A queſtion ariſing in the 12th Edward the IId, whether the lands of Roger de Huntingfeld were holden of the king *ut de corona*, or *ut de baronia vel honore*; the treaſurer and barons of the exchequer were directed by the king's writs to ſearch Domeſday and other records, and to call to their aſſiſtance the judges and others of the king's council, and to make their return thereof; they accordingly returned to the king in his chancery a certificate, by which they ſet forth ſeveral things which were found upon the ſearch, and (int. al.) verbatim what they found relating thereto in Domeſday; but as to the words contained in the ſaid book of Domeſday, they ſet forth they were not able to make a declaration or interpretation of them, unleſs juſt as the words of the book ſounded: "Neſcimus interpretationem facere niſi quatenus verba inde ſonant."

Terra Roberti Gernon, Domeſday, p. 197.
Mad. Baron. p. 175.

honores

honores (ad) Chei H ẽra ptin. *This land belongs to the fee of Chei.*

hoſpitatæ terræ tantum tenet quod valet xxxvi ſol. *Holds as much land let at a rent as was* 36*s. a year.*

hoſpitatæ manſiones. *Such houſes as were let for an annual rent, and the inhabitants bound to reſide in them.*

hoſpitatæ non. *Not inhabited; that is, they had no conſtant inhabitants tied to reſidence, but ſuch as went and came as they pleaſed.*

hoſpitatæ (cccc manſiones non) quæ reddunt melior 1 den', et aliæ minus. 400 *manſions which do not yield cuſtomary ſervices, but ſome only* 1*d. rent, and others leſs.*

hoſpitata hæc non fuit T. R. E. *This was not improved, and let at a rent in the time of king Edward.*

hoſpitatum vel veſtitum totum erat dominiũ regis in civitate T. R. E. *In the time of king Edward all the king's demeſnes in the city were inhabited or cultivated.*

hoſpites VII redd̃ v ſol. *Seven tenants pay five ſhillings.*

hoſpites III nil habentes. *Three occupiers of houſes who have no land.*

hoſpites (IIII) ibi redd XL den'. *Four tenants there pay* 40 *pence.*

hopi-

hoſpitia (in) II mans'. *Two manſions at a rent.*

hoſpitia XXVIII minut. *Twenty-eight ſmall manſions at a rent.*

hoſpitavit (domos quas) in vaſta terra quam rex ſibi dedit, et quæ nunquam ante hoſpitata fuit. *Houſes he built on the waſte which the king gave him, and which was never before built upon, or paid any rent.*

Hoſtarius. *Uſher. Door-keeper* [1].

Hoū car. xx. *Twenty carucates belonging to the tenants.*

hu'frid c'abarari'. *Humfry the chamberlain, or treaſurer.*

hug' de mùt. *Hugh de Montford.*

Hund' Hundret. *A hundred.*

Hundret p̄ficiuñ. *Make up the hundred.*

hund̄ (venit in.) *Came to the hundred court.*

hund p̄poſit'. *Bailiff of the hundred.*

Hundred' et dimid' H de D. *The hundred and half hundred of D.* [2]

Huſcarl.

[1] There was a monaſtic officer called Hoſpitalarius, who had the charge of entertaining ſtrangers. Another called Hoſtilarius, who had the care of the oſtle yard, which included the ſtables and offices. Hutchins, Dorſet, v. II. p. 165.

[2] Hundreds and tythings were firſt ordained by Alfred. Hundred is a portion of the county, wherein anciently dwelt an hundred ſureties for the king's peace, as a tithing wherein were ten. Pref. Dugd. War.

The Biſhop ſat in the hundred court with the lord of the hundred,

Huſcarl. *A ſtout man. A domeſtic ſervant.*

Huſcarlium regis dimid marc argenti. *Half a mark of ſilver for the uſe of the king's Huſcarls, or menial ſervants* [z].

hundred, until the ſeparation of eccleſiaſtical cauſes from civil, by William the Conqueror.

Reeves Hiſt. Eng. Law, vol. I. p. 45.

It is much to be lamented that the hundreds are not prefixed to the name of each place in every county in Domeſday, as in Eſſex, and ſome other counties; but in Dorſet the hundred is only twice named. Hence ſeveral obſcure names cannot be aſcertained; and as there are a multitude of ſynonymous names of places which did not receive additional denominations to diſtinguiſh them till a century or two after, they cannot be known, except they then belonged to ſome religious houſe. Thus the name of Pidle in Dorſetſhire is repeated 8 times, Winterborn 36 times, and ſome other places almoſt as often. Not that there are or were ſo many diſtinct places of each name, but becauſe ſo many different perſons held parcels of land in them. Sometimes order and vicinity of places are obſerved under ſeveral titles, but this only happens when poſſeſſions in them were held by the ſame perſon under the title of whoſe lands they occur.

Hutch. Diſc. on Domeſday, p. 8.

[z] His rank among the Saxons was that of a complete freeman, and he often became the military retainer to ſome potent and warlike Earl, and was called the Huſcarl of ſuch an Earl. Henry Hiſt. Eng. vol. II. p. 231.

J.

⁘	*is.*
ī i' ī ī	*in.*
I *John.*	*these.*
ī ī ī	*one.*
jā.	*now.*
id̄.	*the same.*
idō. ido'. i'.	*for this reason.*
I. (Tc̄.) bi.	*there were then there.*
i dō.	*in demesne.*
I. iħos. ıhōis.	*John. of John.*
ill.	*to them.*

ĭt ep̄m et mat̄re Rob̄ti. *Between the Bishop and the mother of Robert.*

ĭt omnes. *All together.*

i'vasit. *invaded.*

ju' hō. *A tenant of Ivo.*

jacet. *Lies near, lies to, belongs to.*

jac& ad elemosynā regis. *Is part of the king's elemosynary lands.*

jacet in eccl̄a de W. *Belongs to the church of W.*

jacet (hoc totum) ad firmam regis. *All this belongs to the king's farm; or all this is let to farm by the king.*

jacebat

jacebat quando rex in hac civitate. *When the king reſted in this city.*

jacuit ad eccleſiam. *Belonged to the church.*

ibi ſed non eſt. *But now it is not ſo much.*

ibi ſi non eſt. *If there is not elſe.*

ibi eſt. *There it is.*

ignē (ad) et ad pensā. *By aſſay and by weight.*

Imma regina. *Queen Emma.*

imminutum valde. *Very much diminiſhed.*

impetuit. *Obtained.*

incepunt noviter. *Lately begun.*

incraſſand'.c porc. *Sufficient to fat 100 hogs.*

indaciam exlex. *Baniſhed into Dacia.*

inde hť. *Has from thence.*

inducians tantum modo. *Deferring it only.*

Inewardus. Inew' *Men appointed to guard the perſon of the king when he lodged in a city. Alſo thoſe who attended the ſheriff. Others who were to do ſervile works about the king's demeſnes, or lords inlands.*

Ineward 1 et 2 averas invener'. *Found 1 inward and 2 days work of a ploughman, or 2 days average.* Somn. p. 116.

Ineward vel IIII den' in ſervitio regis. *Inward, or 4d. in the ſervice of the king.*

Inewardos ad aulam inveniebat. *Found inwards to attend at the hall.*

Inewardos II h̄ tra inveniebat vicecomiti. *This land found 2 inwards to the ſheriff.*

Ineward'

Ineward' (H dim' virg' III) inveniebat. *This half-yard land found 3 inwards.*

Inguardos (XII equos et XII) redd̄ unoquoque anno. *Renders 12 horſes and 12 inwards every year.*

Inewardt. (ipſi VI averas 7 VII) vicecomiti invener'. Oīs itaque XXII trās ſuas dare 7 vende' potuer'. *They found 6 days average, and ſeven inwards to the ſheriff, therefore all theſe 22 men might give or ſell their lands.*

inf'. *within.*

in firma tantū. *As much in Rent.*

in his erant CCLXXVI hagæ. *Upon theſe were 276 houſes.*

iniquam. *unjuſt, unfair.*

inj'te. *wrongfully.*

Inland. *Land holden in demeſne, in the owners own hands; to diſtinguiſh it from the outland, which was let out in ſervice by the lord to his tenants.* Somner.

Inland et Soca. *Inland and Soke.*

Inland (de) II hid̄. *Two hides of inland.*

Inland ejd̄ m̄ II car. *Two carucates of inland, parcel of the ſame manor.*

inland (p̄ter) in d̄nio XII hid̄. *In demeſne 12 hides beſides the inlands.*

Inova. *In the new.*

inp'tio de toft. *Valued in toft.*

in quaī partes. *Into 4 parts.*

int' burgū et M. val. T. R. E. xvi. lib. *The borough and manor together in the time of king Edward, were worth* 16*l.*

int' ſilvam et planum et pratum (ibi xv hid) *There were* 15 *hides, including the wood, the plain, and the meadow.*

int' (ſilva v leug) longē et lat'. *A wood about* 5 *miles in length and breadth.*

integri libi hōes (v) 11 U. t'ci' A. quart' G. quint' A. comd. *Five Tenants entirely free; 2 under the protection of U, the 3d of A, the 4th of G, and the 5th of A.*

intercepit W. 2 mans'. *W. uſurped 2 manſions.*

interceptam. *Uſurped.*

int'fect' fuit ppt latrociniū. *Was put to death for a robbery.*

intrans neque exiens. *Neither when he entered upon, or left the houſe.*

I liberi homines. *Theſe free men.*

Inv'. *Found.*

Invadiata (Terra). *The land is in mortgage* [1].

Invaſiones. *Intruſions, uſurpations. Seizures on lands at the conqueſt, made by the arbitrary power of ſome Normans.*

[1] From hence it appears, that conveyances of land and mortgages, in our Engliſh Saxon times, were entered in the ſhire-book, or recorded in the hundred; otherwiſe how ſhould the hundred or county preſent before the commiſſioners for making the ſurvey, that ſuch and ſuch lands were mortgaged, and the ſum for which they were engaged.

Brad. 's Hiſt. p. 79.

invaſit hos. *Seized on them, uſurped on them.*

invaſit hanc terram. *Entered forcibly upon this land.*

invaſit ſuper regem. *Entered upon the king.*

invaſit regnum quando Heraldus. *When Harold uſurped the crown.*

invaſum (donec) eſt Caſtellum. *Till the invaſion of the caſtle, (i. e. York.)*

inven' 1 denar'. *Finding or paying 1d. by the year.*

Invener' hc̄ barones regis in pace. *The king's barons found him in peace.*

Inveſiat'. *Having intruded upon.*

Inwadiatas de pluribus hōibus quas habebat. *Which he had in mortgage from ſeveral men.*

Ipſe Teinus. *The Thain himſelf.*

Ipſū. *it.*

Ire (potuit) cū trā quo volebat. *Might go with his land whither he would* [1].

Iſt̄ qui ten' tenuit T. R. E. *The ſame perſon who rents it now, held it in the time of King Edward* [2].

[1] This is a phraſe equivalent to "*et liber fuit.*"

Perſons under this deſcription might part with their land, or put themſelves and their land under the protection of whom they pleaſed. This was, '*commendare ſe*,' to recommend or ſubmit themſelves to ſuch a protection.

[2] This was Alward, an ancient Saxon, who was the right owner thereof before the Conqueſt.

Chaunc. Hert. p. 87.

Iſtimet tenuer' T. R. E. *They themſelves held it in the time of King Edward.*

Iſti pertinent. *Belong to this lordſhip.*

Judicamentum Rex p̄cepit teneri. *The King commanded a court to be held.*

Judices civitatis de C (tunc erant xii) et hi erant de hominibus regis et epiſcopi et comitis. *There were at that time xii judges or magiſtrates belonging to the city of C, and theſe were choſen from the tenants of the king, the biſhop, and earl.*

Judices (preter iiii) quibus Rex dabat hoc donum p̄ ſuum breve, et quam diu vivebant. *Except 4 judges or magiſtrates, to whom the King, by his writ, granted this privilege, and that for their lives.*

Judicium (unde) n̄ dixer'. *Whereof they have not yet given judgement.*

Judicium (p̄) aut per bellū. *By ordeal or by battle.*

Judicium offert quod, &c. *Offers to prove by ordeal that, &c.*

Judicium offert B, quod, &c. et quidam homo H offert judicium, quod, &c. *B offers to prove by battle that, &c. and a man of H does the like.*

Judicium portare vult unus homo G. *A man of G will prove by ordeal.*

Judicium (offert ſe) portaturum quod non ita eſt, ſicuti dicunt. *Proffers himſelf that he will prove by carrying hot iron, that it is not as they have given in their verdict.*

Judicium

Judicium vult ferre quod diſſolutum eſt a vadimonio. *Will prove by ordeal that the mortgage was paid off.*

Judicium portaturi ad Tantone veniunt. *Thoſe who are under an engagement, to purge themſelves by carrying iron, are to go to Taunton* [1].

Jugum. *A yoke of land. Half a plough land is as much as a yard-land, viz.* 24 *acres, and ſometimes* 30 *at moſt.* Reg. Hon. Rich.

Jugum unum de ora, et unum jugū de herce. *The rent of one yoke of land, and another yoke of land to plough.*

Junc' (de.) *From ruſh land.*

Ivit. *Contributed towards, aſſiſted.*

Juver. *Aſſiſted.*

[1] This carrying of hot iron, was the taking a piece of red hot iron of a pound weight into the hand, and carrying it the time of 9 ſteps or paces. Brady's Gloſſ. p. 49.

K.

K k k̄ k̄[1].

		Domesday
K.	De hac t̄ra clamat Rex socam.	p. 203 b.
K.	hanc clamant ministri regis.	203 b.
K.	Eustachius calūniat' v. hid.	204
K.	G. Alselin calu'n'.	274 b.
K.	Eudo clam̄.	340 b.

Karitas. *An allowance of wine, or other good liquor, which the Religious drank on festivals, in commemoration of their founders and benefactors.*

Karitatem inde reddebat, sed hōes de hundret nesciunt quantum. *He rendered therefore at the abbey* Karitatem, *or an allowance of wine or other liquor; but the men of the hundred don't know how much.*

Kocos. *Cooks.*

[1] This letter frequently occurs in the margin of the first vol. of Domesday, and seems to be a character to denote that the land or some part of it, is claimed by another; but in many places the *k* is put without naming any claimant.

It was antiently written on the foreheads of those convicted of calumny.

L. Com',

L.

L. Com'. Earl Leuuin or Leofwyne, *one of the ſons of Earl Godwin.*

L. S. A. *Libere ſicut Adiſham.*

L. S. M. *Libere ſicut Middleton.*
Endowed with the ſame liberties and franchiſes as Adiſham,—as Middleton.

l̄g l̄g. *Long; alſo a mile.*

longo (i). *In length.*

lat. *Broad.*

Lagemanus, lag. *A leſſer Thane, one who had juriſdiction over the perſons and eſtates of his tenants; one who ſat as a judge, and had a power of determining rights in courts of juſtice.*

Lageman (in civitate L. erant XII) i. e. habentes ſacam et ſocam. *In the city of Lincoln there were twelve Lagemen, that is, who had ſac and ſoke.*

Lagemanorum de Harieta Picot vicecomes habuit VIII lib. &c. *Picot the ſheriff took for a heriot of the lagemen, 8l. &c.*

Lāpridut mille. *One thouſand Lampreys.*

Lāna oviū Regina habebāt. *The queen had the wool of ſheep.*

Landa (parva) ſilvæ. *A ſmall tract of woody ground.*

Landgable. *A tax paid by ſeveral boroughs. A quit-rent for the ſite of a houſe, or land whereon a houſe ſtands.*

Landgable (de) x lib. Huntedun Burg' de vii lib. Villa de Grentebrige. *The borough of Huntingdon paid* 10*l. for landgable. The town of Cambridge,* 7*l.*

Landgable (de unaquaque manſione habuit in civitate L unum denarium id eſt.) *He had from every manſion belonging to him in the city of Lincoln one penny, that is landgable.*

Lanina. *A ſlaughter-houſe.*

Laqueis, de laqs, lequ's (caſtellum de.) *The caſtle of Lewes.*

Lati L pedes. *Fifty feet in breadth.*

Latinarius. *An interpreter.*

Latinarius Leuuin'. *Lewin the interpreter* [1].

Latrocinium (Sochi dicunt ſe habuiſſe) ſuum uſque ad IIII den̄. *The Sockmen ſay they had the forfeiture for theft committed on their own lands, where it did not exceed* 4*d.*

Lega. *A place.*

Legati Regis. *The King's Commiſſioners or Surveyors.*

Legationes ferunt Regis. *Carry the King's meſſages.*

[1] One Wrenoc held land in Shropſhire by the ſervice of Latimer, that is of Interpreter between the Engliſh and Welch. Blount's Ten. 17.

Lega-

Legatorum Regis ſolebant éé. *Uſed to belong to the King's Legates.*

Legatus. *A meſſenger. Proxy. Attorney.*

Leges (Hæ) erant ibi. *The following laws were there.*

Legreuuita. *The forfeiture for adultery or fornication. Corrupting the Lord's wife.* Blount's Ten, p. 145, Du Freſne.

Leſt. Lathe. *A great part of a county, ſometimes containing 3 or more Hundreds, or Wapentakes; as in Kent.* Cowel.

Leſt in dimid. *In the half of the Lath.*

Leſt (in) de Sudtone 7 in leſt de Ailesford habuerunt iſti ſachā 7 ſochā. Brixi cilt, &c. *Brixi cilt, &c. (viz. 14 others) had ſac and ſoc in the laths of Sutton and Ailesford* [1].

Leſth. *A Laſt, a certain weight or meaſure.*

Leſwe. *A paſture.*

Lev, Leu, Leua, Leue, Leuueda. *A mile. A mile in Domeſday is 1000 paces, or 500 feet.* Houard 208.

It is a meaſure containing 2 miles. Blomef. Norf.

[1] All theſe muſt have been military Thanes, and held their lands by military ſervice, for *ſacha* and *ſoca*, a liberty and privilege to try cauſes with a peculiar juriſdiction between the lord and tenants, or his men and tenants, as the words import, was, and is a moſt certain argument of dominion and Seigneurie, which was firſt obtained from the prince, and an infallible mark of military ſervice due from him that enjoyed it, and an obligation upon him to perform it. Brady's Hiſt. p. 69.

Leū (una) paſturæ in ſg et laṫ. *Paſture ground 1 mile in length and breadth.*

Leuua (Ht dimi) de plano. *There is half a mile of cultivated land.*

Leua ſua (in). *In his Lowy* [1].

Leue dimiḋ. ½ *a mile.*

Leuedes ſilvæ III. *Three miles of wood.*

Leugata terræ. *A ſpace of ground, as much as a mile contains.*

Leuric ep̄s tenuit. *Biſhop Leuric held it.*

The ordinary miles of England (eſpecially ſuch as are remote any way thirty miles from London) contain near a mile and a half; the true content of an Engliſh mile is not any where extant, but received by tradition; that which is chiefly received, and is fitteſt for all the realm, containeth 8 furlongs, every furlong 40 perches, every perch 16 feet and a half the perch; which maketh 320 perches, 1056 paces, 1760 yards, and 5280 feet.

Norden's Middleſex, Pref. p. 16.

[1] It was antiently the cuſtom in Normandy to term the diſtrict round an abbey, caſtle, or chief manſion, Leuca or Leucata, in Engliſh the Lowy, in which the poſſeſſor had generally a grant of ſeveral peculiar liberties, privileges, and exemptions; after the example of which, Richard Fitz Gilbert (who came into England with the Conqueror, and got the manor and caſtle of Tunbridge by an exchange with the archbiſhop of Canterbury for other lands in Normandy) called this diſtrict round his manor and caſtle, the Lowy of Tunbridge, by which name it has been called ever ſince.

Haſted's Kent, v. I. p. 308.

Leuuin

Leuuin Cilt, Leuuin com̄. *Leofwyne Cilt* [1].

Lex (ſic') ferebat. *As the law required.*

lib̄ ad numerum, *So much money, by number or tale. Uncoined pieces.*

lib̄ xx de moneta. 20*l. in coined money.*

lib̄ arſas et penſatas L. *Fifty pounds, burnt and weighed. See* artas.

lib̄ penſatas xx.
lib̄ x ad peis.
lib̄ xxv ad pondus.
} *So much money in full weight; and if light, the deficiency was to be made up, whether that amounted to more or leſs than 6d. in the pound.*

lib̄ blancas.
lib̄ candidas.
lib̄ candidor' nummor'.
lib̄ de albo argento.
lib̄ puri argenti [2].
} *Rents reſerved in money without any allay, or at leaſt in the pureſt ſterling; and if the tenant would not have his money melted down, he was to pay* 12*d in the pound over.*

lib̄

[1] He was one of the ſons of Earl Godwyn, and ſtyled Earl, but of what county he was Earl is not mentioned.

He was killed with Harold and his brother Gert, at the battle of Haſtings.

[2] Lib' c. ad ſcalam. One hundred pounds, and 100 ſixpences, to avoid the trouble of weighing the money which might be defective. Hale's Sher. Accompts, p. 21.

This was introduced in the reigns ſubſequent to the Conqueror.

The pound of ſilver here mentioned, weighed 12 ounces, and was equal in weight to 72 ſolidi, or 3*l.* 12*s.* of our preſent

lib̄ xx dabant Regi ut om̄es ēēn lib̄i. *They gave 20l. to the king that they might all of them be free.*

lib̄æ t̄ræ. *Free land.*

lib̄ata. *Delivered.*

lib̄ta (7 fuit) ꝑ terra. *And was delivered to him in exchange for land.*

lib̄ta sibi ad perficiendūm maner'. *Delivered to him to make up a manor.*

liberatione (ex) regis x ac̄. *Had livery of 10 acres from the king.*

liberatione (ex). *As delivered up to him.*

lib̄atione de pma. *Was seised of him first.*

lib̄at sine. *Without delivery.*

Liberator. *One who delivers seisin of land. Also a voucher.*

lib̄atorem vocat B. *Vouches B. who gave him seisin.*

liberatorem non vidisse. *That they never saw any person deliver seisin.*

liberatorem (n̄ vidit breve vel). *Never saw any writ or livery.*

liberatorem regis. *A person authorized by the King, to deliver seisin.*

lib̄atores alii. *Others who vouch it.*

present money. The solidus consisted of 12d. and was equal in weight to 3 of our present shillings.

Clarke on Coins, p. 345.

The pound in gold is now worth 48l.

Atkins, Glouc. p. 4.

lib̄,

lib, liberi, libos homines. *Freemen, Freeholders* [x]:
libi hōes ad nullā firmā ptinentes. *Freemen who held their lands independent of any lord, or did not belong to any lordſhip.*

libi

[x] Before freeholds were let out into ſuch ſmall pittances as they now are, Freeholders were called Barons.

Spelman, Notes on Selden's Tracts, p. 123.

Many of the *liberi homines* were tenants of the King in capite, and ſeveral were freeholders of other perſons in military ſervice; many of them received the order of knighthood, and others, who had only ſcanty fees, or only parts of fees, compounded or fined, that they might not be made Knights.

Freemen who poſſeſſed manors, towns, or great part of towns, and had this addition in Domeſday, "*et liber homo fuit*," or, "*potuit ire quo voluit*," were the ſame with *milites*.

Theſe *liberi homines*, or freemen, were the only men of honor, faith, truſt, and reputation, in the kingdom; and from amongſt ſuch as theſe which were not Barons, the knights did chuſe jurymen, ſerved on juries themſelves, bare offices, and diſpatched all county buſineſs; but theſe great men finding ſuch offices troubleſome and expenſive, they by degrees threw the burthen, by bribing the ſheriff and bailiffs to omit them, upon the ſmall freeholders, who were never intended for the ſervice, nor able to bear it; and by the ſame corrupt practices, this inferior ſort of men were driven to the county courts, and by that means, as being forced to be ſuitors there, became in proceſs of time electors of Parliament men.

Brad. Gloſſ. Stat. 13th, 20th, and 28th Edward I. and 42 Edward III. c. 11.

Several freemen indeed were obliged, by expreſs mention in grants to them, to do ſervice at the county court, &c. and

liḃi hominẽs qui remanent in manu regis. *Freemen under the king's protection* [1].

libe iſti hões extiterunt ad B. *Theſe men were free at B.*

liḃ hões II in F. de uno et de medietate alt̃ius habuit S. com̃d t. e. R. et de alia medietate habuit anteceſs' R. B. com̃d tantum t. e. r. *Two freemen in F. S. had the entire protection of one of them, and of a moiety of the other in the time of King Edward; and of the other*

and others were bound to it by preſcription, becauſe they and their anceſtors have uſed to make it, but none elſe were.

2 Inſ. 99. 117. Extenta Manerii, 4 Edward I. Kitchin, 290.

The freeholders of a manor, as incident to their tenures, did hold by ſuit of court. Haſted, v. I. p. CXL.

What we call freehold now, was not in thoſe times really eſteemed ſuch; the land in military tenure was what chiefly had that reputation.

The ordinary freemen before the Conqueſt, and at the time of compiling Domeſday, were under protection of great men; but what their quality was, further than that their perſons and blood was free, that is, they were not nativi or bondmen, it will give a knowing man trouble to diſcover to us.

Dufr. 279. Brad. Gloſſ. 55. Pref. to Hiſt. 67.

Some part of the lands holden in military ſervice was frequently, by licence, changed into rent, and the poſſeſſors called Novi Feoffati; and theſe, and ſuch of theſe, who ſince the diſſolution of monaſteries, which were endowed with a third part of the lands of the nation, purchaſed ſome ſmall parcels of land holden in fee ſoccage, make at this day the bulk of freeholders. Brad. Pref. 67. Gloſſ. 42.

[1] Theſe were freemen who were ſuppoſed to belong to the fee of ſome great men; but not being claimed, the King became their protector.

moiety

moiety an anceſtor of R. B. in the time of King Edward, had the protection only.

liḃi hōes integri (IIII) et IIII et dimid' Edwini de LX ac̄ terræ. *Four tenants intirely free, and 4 and a half of Edwin's, for 40 acres of land.*

liḃi hōes integri (VI) et VI dim' Aſlac et Lefrici cōmd̄ de XX ac̄ terræ. *Six tenants intirely free, and ſix who were half under the protection of Aſlac, and half of Lefric for 20 acres of land.*

liḃ homo (I) commendat' dimid̄, S. E. et dimid' Edrici. *One freeman who paid half the money for his protection to St. Etheldred, and the other half to Edric.*

liḃ (X) hōes et dim̄ cōm̄datione tantū̄ anteceſſori W. ep̄i. *Ten freemen, with the moiety of another, who were only under the commendation of the predeceſſor of Biſhop W.*

Blomef. Norf. v. IV. p. 7.

liḃ homo tunc temporis, q̄ m̄ effect' ē un' de villanis. *He was a freeman in the time of King Edward, but is now become one of the villans.*

liberam calūpniat' eſſe. *Claims it to be free (i. e.) not church land.*

liḃe tenuer'. *They held it freely.*

liberati. *Enfranchiſed.*

libertate (in ſolida) R. dedit S. dim' v. t̄ræ. *R. gave to S. half a yard land to hold entirely free.*

Librata

Librata terræ. *A pound of land* [1].

libratas redd̄ xxv. *Of the value of 25l. yearly rent.*

lic̄tia (p̄t ej'.) *Without her leave.*

ligna ẽnda (v ſol dantur ad) in Wich. *Five ſhillings are given to buy wood in W.*

Lincole Alured de. *Alured of Lincoln* [2].

Liſiacenſis Ep̄s. *Biſhop of Liſieux* [3].

litigant (inde) hom̄es comitis. *The tenants of the Earl diſpute it.*

Livingus Ep̄s Wireceſtre. *Livingus Biſhop of Worceſter* [4].

[1] So much land as is yearly worth 20s. Cowel.
Twenty pounds worth of land in yearly revenue.
Notes on Selden's Tracts, p. 125.
What the quantity of this *Librata terræ* is, cannot be eaſily determined; but is commonly ſuppoſed to contain 4 oxgangs, or 52 acres. Ibid. Hearne's edit. of Lib. Nig. Scacc. 95.

[2] The family of the *De Lincolnias* was of high antiquity in this kingdom. See p. 100.

[3] This was Hugh de Eu, ſon of the Earl of Auge, and brother to Robert Earl of Auge and William de Soiſſons. He dyed anno 1087, and was not more eminent for his noble deſcent than for his probity. Ord. Vitalis.

[4] Livingus had been abbot of Taviſtock, and from that abbey advanced to the ſee of Devon, and in 1038 to that of Worceſter. This Biſhop was accuſed of being acceſſary to the murder of Alfred, eldeſt ſon of king Ethelred, and was ſuſpended on that account; but the matter being more ſtrictly inquired into, he was afterwards found innocent, and reſtored to his biſhoprick. He was a biſhop in the reigns of Canute, Harold, Hardicanute, and Edward the Confeſſor, and died about 1049. Prince's Worthies of Devon, p. 440.

loca

loca (per) culta a burgenſibus. *Here and there cultivated by the burgeſſes.*

loca (p) inutilis. *Some parts yielding no profit.*

locant' (p) miniſtros regis et comitis. *They are hired by the miniſters of the king and earl.*

locandos ad caballos III den' redd. *Paid 3d. towards hiring horſes.*

locat eam. *rents it.*

locationem habuit ſup alias XXX manſiones. *Had rent for 30 other manſions; or took a fine when freſh tenants entered.*

locationem mercedis (niſi per.) *Except what he rented.*

loco caſtelli. *In the place where the caſtle is* [1].

Londoniæ S̄ci Martini terra. *The poſſeſſions of St. Martin, London* [2].

Londoniæ sc̄t VII dom' quæ jacent huic manerio et in hac firma. *There are ſeven houſes in London which belong to this manor and farm.*

Lundon' Canonici S Pauli. *Canons of St. Paul, London* [3].

Loricatos duos inveniebat in cuſtodiā de Windeſores. *Found two men in coats of mail to guard the caſtle of Windſor.*

Lorimarius. *The ſadler, or bridle-māker.*

[1] The caſtle of Huntingdon, built by the Conqueror, and for which purpoſe many houſes were laid waſte.

[2] St Martin le Grand. A College which conſiſted of a Dean and ſecular Canons, or Prieſts, and had many and great privileges.

[3] The Prebendaries or Canons, of which there are 30 in number.

M.

ℳ. M. m. *Manor.*

MNR. *Manor.*

I.
ℳ. *One perſon holds a manor in N.*

II
ℳ. 2 *hold a manor, viz. Leving* 7 *Raven.*

VII
ℳ. VII. *viz. Vlchel. Edric. Gamel. Vlviſt. Wiſtric. Leuric. Goduin.*

III ℳ 3 *held a manor in T.*

ℳ f. *A free manor.*

ℳ f ⅋ ℳ ꝺ. *A free manor.*

ℳ.
7 B. *Manor and Berewick.*

M. H. *This manor.*

m. 2. 2 *manors.*

m. ꝑ 2bs. *Was eſteemed as two manors.*

m. ꝑ tenet. *Holds it as a manor.*

m. de ipſo. *Of the manor itſelf.*

man' ſuū. *His manor.*

m. *Mile.*

mł milł. *A thouſand.*

m̄ 1 & ꝺ. *One mile and a half.*

m̄.

m̄ tp̄. *During the time of his miniſtry or ſhrievalty.*

Majoris monaſt abbas. *Abbot of Marmonſtier* [1].

Maminot Giſlebt tēn de epō Codeham. *Gilbert Maminot holds, or held of the Biſhop (i. e. Baieux) Codeham or Cudham* [2].

miñ. *Small.*

M. m̊. m. *Now, then.*

m̊. e. *Now of the biſhop.*

m̊. e. in pace regis. *It is now in the king's peace.*

m̊. tantum erant. *Were only now.*

m̊. v̊. st̄. *But there are only now.*

m̊ ex hoc ſupdicto. *Of the manor above-mentioned.*

monariū. *Monaſtery.*

manebant in eā. *Remained upon it.*

manentes (in ipſa trā.) *Reſident on the land.*

[1] A Benedictine abbey in Tourain on the Loir, over againſt Tours. In this abbey, one of the greateſt in the kingdom, was kept the Holy Oil ſent from Heaven to St. Martin of Tours, its founder.

[2] After the diſgrace of the Biſhop, he held Cudham as two knights fees, parcel of the 24 which made up the barony of Maminot, of which Deptford was the head; which lands were aſſigned to him for his aſſiſtance, under John de Fienes, in the defence of Dover Caſtle, and were held of the king in capite by barony, the tenant of Coudham being bound to maintain a certain number of ſoldiers continually for the defence of the Caſtle.

His great grandſon Wakelin de Maminot dyed without iſſue. Haſt. Kent. v. I. p. 118.

Manerium. Moneariū. *A manor* [1].

Maneriolum. *A ſmall manor* [2].

M' cū appendic' ſuis. *A manor with its appendages.*

M' regale sēp fuit. *It was always a royal manor.*

Manerium hoc fuit de regno. *This manor was held of the crown, or was a royal manor.*

Manerium ad hoc pertin' VII Berewicke et dimid. *Seven Berewics and a half belong to this manor.*

[1] All the manors which may be legally called ſo, are ſaid to be ſpecified in Domeſday; and the moſt common and neceſſary free cuſtoms which the owner of the leaſt manor could not well want, are thoſe which the Saxons called *Sac* and *Soc*. Pref. Thor. Hiſt. Nott.

Manors are in ſubſtance as antient as the Saxon Conſtitution, though perhaps differing a little, in ſome immaterial circumſtances, from thoſe that exiſt at this day.

2 Black. p. 90.

Manors were formerly called baronies, as they ſtill are lordſhips. Id. 91.

[2] There were many ſmall manors, for if one poſſeſſed the eighth part of a knight's fee, a court with juriſdiction and ſervices belonged to it, as a member of Fee.

Brad. Int. p. 19. Gloſſ. p. 43.

Where land is ſurveyed in different parcels, there were ſo many manors as anſwered thoſe parcels. Hutch. Diſc. p. 4.

A certain number of Freemen were neceſſary to every lord of a manor for holding the pleas of the manor court, which the Saxons called *Soke* or *Soc*. Lord Lyt. 252.

The many extracts here given from Domeſday relating to manor, as alſo thoſe under Soke, are not on account of any difficulty in the paſſages themſelves, but that, by being brought under one view, the nature of a *Manor* and *Soke* at the time of the ſurvey may be better underſtood.

Manerium

Manerium (hoc) habet ſuum placitum in aula Domini ſui. *The tenants of this manor do their ſuit and ſervice at the hall of their lord.*

Manerium (hoc) tenuit A. et poterat ire ad quem dominum volebat. *A. held this manor, and he might chuſe what lord he pleaſed for his patron.*

Manerium hoc tenuer' x teigni hōes Burgret et vendere potuer'. *Ten Thains, the men of Burgret, held this manor, and might ſell it.*

Manerium hoc tenuit B hō Toſti Com' non potuit vendere abſque ejus licèntia. *B. a man of Earl Toſti held this manor, and could not ſell it without his leave.*

Manerium (ſi deliberatum eſſet [1] hoc) appc̄iari poſſet ſexies xx^{ti} lib̄. *If this manor had been let out, it might have been valued at* 120*l. a year.*

Manerium non potuit pati. *The manor could not bear it.*

Manerium (p̄ ſe fuiſſe) et non pertinuiſſe ad K. *Was a manor of itſelf, and did not belong to K.*

Manerium unum (fecit de his 11 villis com' W.) *Earl W. of theſe* 2 *vills made one manor.*

Manerium (fecit com' W. unū) de 1111 terris quas ab earum d̄nis accepit. *Earl W. made one manor out of* 4 *eſtates which he took from the owners thereof.*

[1] Leominſter.

M. (in capite) erant in dnio XII car'. *There were 12 carucates in demeſne, which belonged to the capital manor.*

Maner' (in Clifton ſupdicto) adjacet ſoca h. A. B. C. H. III. fuer' maneria tamen ſunt in ſoca de Clifton. *To the aforeſaid manor of Clifton the ſoke of A. B. and C. belong; they were 3 manors, yet they are in the ſoke of Clifton.*

Maner' ad hoc ptinet ſoca h. T. T. H.'& F. *The ſoke of T. T. H. and F. belong to this manor.*

Manerium ad hoc vel hund. pertineb XXI Ber'; tenebant totidem taini p totidem maneriis. *To this manor or hundred belonged 21 berwicks; the ſame number of Thains held them as ſo many manors.*

Manerium unū de I hida. *One manor conſiſting of one hide.*

Manerium (hb I) ſine Haula de I carucata ad geld quam poteſt arare. *He had 1 manor without a hall, conſiſting of 1 carucate gelded, and which might be tilled with 1 plough.*

Manerium hoc eſt ad firmam p VI den. *This manor is let out to farm for 6d.*

Manerium extra hoc miſit II Radmans cū trā quā tenebant. *He put 2 Radmans and the land they held, out of the juriſdiction of his manor.*

Manerium cū libis hominibus vat m XXIIII lib. *The manor with the freemen is now worth 24l.*

Manerium

Manerium h exceptis libis tc̄ vat xxx ſol. *This manor (excluſive of the freemen, was then worth* 30*s.*

M̄ (tria) fuer' modo ē in unū. *They were* 3 *manors, but now are in one.*

Manerii hujus (de mercede terræ) exeunt XL ſol. *Forty ſhillings iſſue out of the rents of this manor.*

Manerii hujus (ſilva) foris eſt miſſa ad ſilvā reg. *The wood of this manor is laid to the King's wood.*

Manerio de hoc ſumpſit S. I virg' et dim̄ et poſuit in m. S. W. *S. took* 1 *yard land and* ½ *from this manor, and put it to the manor of S. W.*

Manerio in hoc eas appoſuit. *He put them to this manor.*

Manerio huic multa deſunt quæ T. R. E. ibi adjacēb in ſilva et ferrariis et aliis caūſis. *There were many appendages to this manor in the time of King Edward, as well in the wood as &c. which are now wanting.*

Manerio huic (Riehale) pertinet Belmeſtorp. *Belmeſthorp belongs to this manor of Ryhall.*

Manerio (VII dom' ſt̄ Londoniæ que jacent huic). *There are 7 houſes in London which belong to this manor (viz.) Turruc or Thurrock, in Eſſex.*

Manerio huic pertinent ſubſequentia membra. *The following members belong to this manor.*

Manerio (uñ mol qui) ñ ptin ulli. *One mill which does not belong to any manor.*

Manerio (unā hid quæ nulli) ptin'. *One hide which does not belong to any manor.*

Manerio (de quo) nemo Legatis Regis reddidit rationem, nec aliquis eorum venit ad hanc deſcriptionem. *Of which manor none gave any account to the King's Commiſſioners, nor were any of them (i. e. of the county) preſent at the taking this writing.* Rudder.

Manerio huic accrevit ꝑpoſit' regis duos bord' et IIII villos. *The King's Bailiff added 2 bordars and 4 villains to this manor.*

Manerio (huic) ſunt adjuncti IIII liḃi hōes. *Four freemen are annexed to this manor.*

Manerio (huic) s'nt additi XIII liḃi hōes LXXX ac'. *Thirteen freemen, with 80 acres, are added to this manor.*

Manerio de hoc teñ R. de Mortemer unū membrū Mereſtone de II hid et Rog. de Laci uñ M de II hid nōe Hope. *R. de Mortimer holds of this manor (viz. the King's) a member called Mereſtone, containing 2 hides, and Roger de Laci 1 manor of 2 hides called Hope.*

M. de hoc' reddeḃ vicecom' q̄d volebat. *The Sheriff paid for this manor what he pleaſed.*

M. (ꝑ I) et XX hid Haroldus tenuit Hadſeldam. *Harold held Hadfeld for one manor and twenty hides.*

M.

M. (de hac trā II hid A tenuit ꝑ.) *A. held two hides of this land for a manor.*

M. (V virgat B. tenuit ꝑ.) *B. held 5 yard-lands for a manor.*

M. (I virgat' B. tenuit ꝑ) *B. held 1 yard-land for a manor.*

M. (a) non poterat ſepari. *It could not be ſevered from the manor.*

Manerio (ꝑ.) *For a manor (that is a ſeat or place of abode.* Brady. Bor. 15.

Maneriorum regalium firma. *The firm of the royal manors.*

Maneriorum (horum II) p̄poſiti qđ voleb̃ reddeb̃ T. R. E. *The Bailiffs of theſe two manors paid what they pleaſed in the time of king Edward.*

Maneriis ꝑ duobus. *As 2 manors.*

Maneriis (ꝑ III) R. C. & M. tenuer', duo lib̃ homines fuer'. M. non poterat recedere a dn̄o ſuo. *R. C. and M. held it for 3 manors; two of them were freemen, but M. could not depart from his lord.*

Mancipium (invenit averā. ſ VIII den̄ ſ.) *He found a day's work, or paid 8d. or found ſome one to do the work for him.*

Manebant circa aulam (XVI bord.) *Sixteen bordars had their reſidence, or were in waiting about the hall.*

Manent. *Remain, dwell, are appendant to.*

Manentes

Manentes fuer' de parochia matris eccl̃æ quæ n̄ potāt capere totā parrochiā. *They were inhabitants of the pariſh of the Mother Church, which could not contain all the pariſhioners* [1].

Manent (Burgeſſes qui in ea) dicunt quod eam ſub rege tenent. *The Burgeſſes who rent it, ſay, they held it under the King.*

Manſer.' *Dwelt.*

[1] The biſhop and his clergy firſt lived together at the Cathedral Church; but ſeveral churches were ſoon erected in diverſe parts of each dioceſe, for the convenience of thoſe converts who were more remote from the Cathedral. Theſe were not properly parochial Churches, nor had they any certain bounds aſſigned them: but were in common for the uſe of thoſe neighbouring converts who pleaſed to frequent them; and, in our modern phraſe, were mere chapels of eaſe. But as kings firſt founded cathedrals for the good of their whole kingdom, dioceſes and thoſe leſſer kingdoms being then of the ſame extent, ſo great men firſt founded parochial Churches for the good of themſelves and their dependants, their bounds being thoſe of their territories. The pariſhes into which dioceſes were at firſt divided were but few in number, not more than one Church being built for the uſe of one ſingle territory. After this they were increaſed, and one perhaps was built in each manor, as either the neceſſity or the ſubdiviſion of property ſuggeſted. Thus each ſubordinate pariſh in time became diſtinct, and ſo by degrees that parochial diviſion was ſettled, which we now find in England. And that this obtained before the time of Edward the Confeſſor, appears from this ſurvey, in which the towns and pariſhes do very nearly agree with the preſent diviſion. Introd. Hutchins's Dorſet, p. 30.

Manſio.

Manſio. *A houſe, habitation, manſion, capital dwelling, plat of ground on which ſeveral houſes are built. Manor* [1].

Manſiones murales. *Such houſes as were held by tenure of repairing the walls of the city.*

Manſiones terræ III in R. *Three plots of land in R.*

Manſiones hoſpitatæ in quinque ſcyris fuere 1058. *In the five diviſions there were* 1058 *Manſions, which pay cuſtomary rents.*

Manſiones III (R. de B. habet in Snotingham), in quibus ſedent XI dom' reddentes IIII ſol et VII den'. *R. de B. has* 3 *manſions or plots of ground in Nottingham, on which are ſeated eleven houſes, which pay a rent of four ſhillings and ſeven pence.*

Manſiones non hoſpitate quæ reddunt melior 1 denar' et aliæ minus. *Manſions which do not yield any cuſtomary ſervices, but ſome only* 1 *penny rent, and others leſs.*

Manſiones minutas. *Small houſes.*

Mans', Manſura. *A houſe, manſion, dwelling* [2].

Manſuræ (due) vacue. *Two empty houſes.*

[1] Manſio and Domus ſeem to be diſtinguiſhed, but wherein the difference conſiſted is not eaſy to ſay.

[2] Manſura, in a town, ſignified a houſe, in the country, a meſſuage, that is, houſe and land. Naſh. Worceſt.

Manſura ſignifies a manſion-houſe in decay, or a place where a manſion-houſe formerly ſtood, or a place convenient to make a houſe in. Blomef. Norf. 402. 2 vol. p. 13.

Manſuræ

Manſuræ terræ. *Plats of land* [1].

Manu (miſit ſe cū ea in) reginæ. *Put herſelf and her land under the Queen's protection.*

Manu (qui habent IIII hidas ſub) regis. *Who hold 4 hides, for which they pay rent to the King himſelf.*

Manu (in) regis. *For the King's uſe. In the King's hands.*

Mara in. *In the Mere.*

Mare abſtulit aliam. *The ſea hath waſhed away the other.*

Mares (i). *One marſh.*

Mareſc' (q ivit in). *When he went to the army.*

Mareſc. Mareſch de Romenel. *Romney Marſh.*

Mariadoc regi quā iſd̄ cōm̄ dedit. *Which the ſame Earl gave to King Mariadoc. i. e. Trhearn ap Coradoc. King of North Wales.*

Markā dimid' auri. *Half a marc of gold.*

Marſum. *Cup, goblet, chalice, or marc.*

Martrinas pelles. *Skins of Marterns.*

Maſſas L ferri. *Fifty maſſes of iron.*

Maſura. *A houſe belonging to, or which goes together with ſome land in a borough. A plat of ground.*

Maſur̄ træ. *A maſure of land* [2].

[1] Theſe were pieces of land of no determined ſize. Haſted's Kent, 1 v. p. 542.

[2] Maſure de terre, in France, is a quantity of ground containing about 4 oxgangs; with us it is taken for a farm with a houſe belonging to it. Cowel.

Maſura

Maſura (integra) redd. VII den̄ et obol. *An entire maſure pays 7½ d.*

Maſuræ (H habuit un̄ agr̄ terræ in burgo in quo ſunt IIII) et aliæ vaſtæ. *H had* 1 *acre of land in the borough, in which there are* 4 *maſures, and* 6 *others, which are waſt.*

Maſuræ (quartam partem unius.) *The* 4*th part of one maſure.*

Maſuram (Rex habet unam vaſtam) de terra quam A tenuit. *The King has one waſt maſure which belongs to the land which A held.*

Maſuras hoſpitatas (in burgo de M. Rex habet XXVI) et XXV maſuras in quibus ſunt domus quæ non redd geldū. *The King has in the borough of Malmſbury* 26 *maſures, which pay a rent, and* 25 *maſures in which there are houſes which do not pay any geld or rent.*

Maſuras IX in B. de W. eps de W. habet. *The biſhop of W. has* 9 *maſures in the borough of Warwick.*

Matricularii Eccleſiæ. *The Mother Church. The Cathedral.*

Mathildis regina tenet Merlave. *Queen Matilda holds Merlave. Marlow.*

Mathildis (poſt mortem) [1] regē non reqſivit.

[1] Matilda dyed 2 Nov. 1083; therefore it is evident Dorſetſhire was not ſurveyed till after that event.

Sandf. Gen. p. 3.

None of our hiſtorians take notice of this daughter of William the Conqueror, but mention her by the name of Margaret.

Did

Did not petition the King for the lands after the death of Matilda.

Mathildi ej' filiæ. *To Matilda the King's daughter.*

Matrem paſceret. *Should ſupport or maintain her mother.*

Mediator caprarum. *One who attends the ſhee goats. A goat herd, a keeper or feeder of goats.*

Medietas iſtius hominis fuit anteceſſoris baign̄ cōm̄datione tantum. *A moiety of protection only of this man belonged to the anceſtor of Baignard.*

Medietate (ex hac) eſt conciliat' abb̄i. *For this moiety he has the protection of the abbot.*

Melior quæ reddunt 1 denar'. *The beſt of which pays one penny.*

Meliores homines totius comitat'. *The principal men of the body of the county.*

Melle (p) frumento et braſio redd̄ x lib̄. *Pays* 10*l. inſtead of the cuſtomary quantities of honey, corn, and malt.*

Mellitarios (v) redd̄ VII ſextar' mell. *Five keepers of bees render* 7 *ſextaries of honey.*

Menſa ejuſd' manerii. *For the maintenance of the lord's table.*

Menſurata eſt ad terram W. *Is meaſured with the land of W.*

Meratus e q. *Which he bought.*

Mercato de ſuo tant' viventes (XLII h̄oes). *Forty-two*

two burgeſſes who only live upon his market; or who live by their trade alone.

Merchants paid a certain ſum to the lord for licence to trade in his manor.

Mercato manent (in). *Belong to the market.*

Mercatū in die dn̄ico. *The market on the Lord's day.*

Mercatus (q) e. *Which he purchaſed.*

Mercennar' 1. *One hired ſervant.*

Meſſis VI ac'. *Six acres of arable land; or a certain rent paid out of ſo many acres in lieu of it.*

Mēſurā. *Meaſure* [1].

Metebant in culturis regis. *Mowed in the king's fields.*

Mīdia (in). *In mercy.*

Miles eſt juſſu regis. *Knighted by the King's command* [2].

Miles. *A knight, ſoldier, horſeman* [3].

Miles

[1] Tillage land is commonly meaſured by carucates, a farm of tillage and paſture by hides, and meadow by acres.

Naſh's Worceſter.

[2] He was Baltheo militari cinctus, as moſt of the Great Barons, as alſo the tenants in capite, were; and from hence, as well as from their fees, Barons were frequently called Milites. Seld. Tit. Hon. p. 694.

[3] A Miles, which was called a Baron, took not his name from the military girdle, with which knights were created, but from the military fee, by reaſon of which he was otherwiſe called a poſſeſſor or free tenant. Camd. Brit. 123.

The

Miles regis dnic. *One of the king's knights. One who held of the king in chief, by knights ſervice.* Seld. p. 624.

Milites (11) ex ea terra hnt qd valet xxx ſol. *Two knights have as much of this land as is worth* 30*s. a year.*

Milites duo tenent de R. *Two knights hold of R.* [1].

Milites epi hnt alias. *The knights of the biſhop hold the reſt.*

Milites (habebant ſub ſe IIII) ita liberi ut ipſi erant. *Had under them* 4 *knights as free as themſelves were.*

Milites hujus Willi hnt VII car'. *The knights of this William hold* 7 *carucates.*

The value of a knight's fee, at its original, in the reign of the Conqueror, was probably ſtated at 20l. per ann. and a certain number of theſe fees were requiſite to make up a barony. He who held a knight's fee was bound to attend his lord to the wars for 40 days in every year if called upon; he who held half a fee was only bound to attend 20 days, and ſo in proportion. Blackſt. v. II. p. 62. 1 Inſt. p. 69.

Theſe knights fees were not all of the ſame value, but ſome greater, ſome leſſer, according to the beneficence of the King, or thoſe that held of him in capite. Seld. Tit. Hon.

Many of the Thegns or Teins among the Saxons, and thoſe called Liberi Homines in Domeſday, who held whole towns and manors, were Milites. Brad. H. p. 70.

[1] A ſubject who was immediate tenant to another ſubject, was deemed to hold *in capite* to him and his heirs of ſuch ſubject, who was his Lord and of his heirs. Mad. Baron, p. 166.

Milites

Milites probati. *Valiant knights.*

Milites W. F. Baderon. *The Knights of William Fitz Baderon* [1].

Militum trā Archpi. *Land held of the archbiſhop by his knights* [2].

Militum (tam) quam burgenſium. *As well of the knights (or ſoldiers) as of the burgeſſes.*

Miniſteriis (in) Eddid reginæ hē C. XII lib. *C. receives 12l. for the uſe of Queen Editha.*

Miniſterio (in) Regis has trās appoſuit R. T. quando vicecomes fuit, non enim fuer' ibi T. R. E.

R. T. when he was ſheriff, appropriated theſe lands for the King's uſe; or of his miniſters, although they were not ſo in the time of King Edward.

Miniſterio (in) Regis has III trās in E. W. et P. Herbertus prefectus regis ten' que non jacuer' ibi T. R. E.

Herbert, the King's Bailiff, holds theſe three mentioned lands, or eſtates, in E. W. and P. appropriated for the King's miniſters, or officers,

[1] One who had other knights under him, who probably ſerved for him in his abſence.

[2] Men that held great eſtates of the earls and barons of England, as 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, or more, knights fees, were called by them their barons; but were not Barones Regni, or Parliamentary Barons. And as the king had, ſo theſe earls and barons had their Dapifers or Seneſchalls, Chamberlains, and other officers in their houſeholds.

Mad. Bar. p. 133. Brad. Int. Gloſſ. p. 18.

which were not for that uſe in the time of King Edward.

Miniſterium (in) regis Godric' ten'. *Godric had the cuſtody of them for the uſe of the King.*

Miniſtri regis. *Servants of the King* [1].

Minus (LX lib̄ v. ſol.) 60*l. all but* 5 *ſhillings.*

Minus xxx acr̄. *Wanting* 30 *acres.*

Minutam unā. *One mite. The ſmalleſt coin.*

Miſcdia (in). *In mercy.*

Miſerecordia in Wluui ep̄i. *Subject to the juriſdiction of Biſhop Wulfin.*

Miſerecordiam (reclamat pro hoc manerio) regis. *For which manor he claims the King's protection. For which manor he did obtain judgement.*

Chaun. 385—396.

Miſit in eccliа (concedente muliere.) *Appropriated it, with conſent of his wife, to the church.*

Miſit in M. de C. *Added it to the manor of C. or made it part of the manor of C.*

Miſit (donec R. de L.) ad xxx lib̄ firm. *Till Roger de L. let them for* 30 *l.*

Miſit eis. *Put them upon.*

Miſit h' extra firmam. *Put theſe out of farm.*

[1] The title of Miniſtri, which expreſſed Thanes in the Saxon times, was, after the Normans, rather uſed only for ſuch as were the King's ſervants diſtinguiſhed from Barons.

Seld. Tit. Hon. p. 687.

Miniſtri-Thani, and Servientes, are frequently uſed ſynonymouſly in Domeſday.

Seld. ad Eadm. 168, &c. See Thani.

Miſit ſe in manu reginæ. *Put herſelf under the protection of the Queen.*

Miſit ſe ſub abbatia. *Put herſelf under the protection of the abbey.*

Miſſas tres unaquaque Hebdomada. 3 *Maſſes every week.*

Miſſatici Regis. *The King's Meſſengers.*

Miſteriū quamdiu habuit R. *As long as R was in office. As long as R had the management of the manor.* Blomef. Norf. 559.

Miſteriū qn̄ R recepit. *When R entered upon his office.*

Mittas Salis. *Mitts, or meaſures of ſalt* [1].

Mittere non poterat ext. eccl̃am. *He could not diſpoſe of it from the church.*

Mittere non potuit iſtā trā in alq̃ loco, n in abbia. *He could not diſpoſe of that land elſewhere than to the abby.*

Mittere ł vendere non poſ' ext' M. *He could not demiſe or ſell it from the manor.*

Mitti deb̃ in L xiii ſolid̃ de paſtura. *Paſture worth 13s. a year ought to be rated in L.*

Mod̃ (frum̃ti ii). *Two buſhels of wheat.*

Modios (xx) vini ſi bene procedit. *Twenty gallons of wine if the vineyard turns out well.*

Moiun [2] (Wm. de.)

Molā.

[1] This was an antient Saxon meaſure, but its quantity uncertain. According to ſome, it was 10 buſhels.

[2] He came over with the Conqueror with a retinue of 47 knights of note; for which ſervice he obtained 11 manors

Mola. *A mill-ſtone.*

Molđ. *Mills.*

Mol hyemal', non æſtivum. *A mill for grinding winter grain, not ſummer.*

Molin' 1. 1 *Mill.*

Molin' ſerviens curiæ. *A Mill for the ſervice of the Tenants of the manor.*

Molituram (alter reddit) de đnio. *The other grinds for the Lord's tenants.*

Molaria (ibi una) ubi molæ fodiuntur. *One quarry where millſtones are dug. Or a pit where marl is dug.* Thor. Nott. p. 141.

Moneariū. *A Church.*

Monaſterium (ibi). *A church or monaſtery there.*

Monaſterium S. Petri. *The Church of St. Peter.*

Monaſterium totum clamat. *Claims the entierty of the church.*

Monedagium. *The common duty of money or coinage.* Seld. Tracts, p. 118.

The King's or Lord's ſhare of the profits ariſing from coinage, Dufreſne.

Monedagio (preter geldam regis de.) *Except the King's geld for the profits of coinage.*

Moneta de v̊ hī Rex xx lib. *But the King has 20l. for the liberty of coining.*

Moneta quando vertebatur. } *When money is coined, or when there is a new coinage.*
Moneta quando renovat'. }

in the county of Dorſet, beſide others in Somerſet and Devon. Dugd. Bar. I. 496. Hutchins, Dorſ. Differt. p. 14.

Moneta

Moneta (reddit x lib de.) *Pays* 10*l. for the liberty of coining.*

Moneta pro. *For the privilege of coining money.*

Monetarii. *Moniers. Miniſters of the mint* [1].

Monetæ (pro cuneis) accipiendis. *For having ſtamps or coins of money.*

Monialis (Cuenild) tenet de Rege IX hid in N. *Cuenild the Nun holds of the King nine hides in N.*

[1] At the ſynod held at Graetly by K. Athelſtane, in the year 928, there was a law made reſpecting the coinage of money, that there ſhould be but one uniform ſpecies of it throughout the whole realm; which wiſe law entirely aboliſhed the privilege many had uſed, in coining money of their own, to the great prejudice of individuals, and the diminution of the King's crown and dignity. Wilk. Con. v. I. p. 206. Leges Ang. Sax. p. 320.

The profits of theſe mints, which were conſiderable, were ſtill enjoyed by thoſe who were intitled to them, but they had neither the denomination, ſtamp, or allay, as heretofore peculiar to themſelves; for, as Mr. Selden obſerves, after this time no money was coined without the King's name or effigies.

Before the *Norman* Conqueſt, the ſuperintendency of the mint maſters, or moneyers, ſeems by the law of King Canut to have belonged to the Portreeves of the ſeveral places which had the privilege of coinage. After the *Norman* Conqueſt, they were put under the direction of the Chief Juſticier, or the Treaſurer and Barons of the Exchequer, before whom the chief officers of the ſeveral mints, as well as the King's, as Biſhops, Abbots, &c. took an oath for the juſt diſcharge of their office. One of theſe was an aſſayer of the money, who aſſayed it, to ſee if it was up to the due and old ſtandard, according to the pix of aſſay, which was conſtantly, as had been accuſtomed, made at the Exchequer.

Mad. Excheq. p. 198. North's Remarks on the Eltham Coin, p. 14.

Morchari com' mater. *The Mother of Morcar, Earl of Northumberland* [1].

Moræ x. ac̄. *Ten acres of moor, or mooriſh ground.*

Montagud. *Montacute; a caſtle belonging to Earl Moreton on his manor of Biſhop's Town, in Somerſetſhire.*

Mortuo v̊ Aluuino rex W. dedit R. cuidam juveni uxorem ejus et trā. *Alwin being dead, the King gave the wife of the deceaſed and the land, to a certain young man.*

Mul' 1. *One mule.*

Multones ix. *Nine Muttons, Rams, or Weathers.*

Mur. *A wall.*

Muta canum. *Kennel of hounds.*

Mutuatione de. *In exchange.*

Mutuo (p) illius trē qu Rex dedit Is. *In exchange for that land which the King gave Is.*

Mutuo (p) alterius trē. *In exchange for other land.*

[1] She was wife of Algar Earl of Leiceſter, and Daughter or Siſter of William Mallet.

Milles, Cat. Hon. p. 827. See Ælveva.

N.

N. *None.*
n̄ n' *Not.*
n̄ dimidia ac̄ ꝑti. *Only half an acre of meadow.*
n. e. reddita. *There is not paid.*
n. e. huic M. *Does not belong to this manor.*
n̄ VIII lib̄r. *Only at 8l.*
n̄c, nc̄. *Now, nor.*
nav'. *Ship, vessel.*
necunq. *Nor could ever.*
nem'. *A grove.*
nem' ad sepes. *A grove for a supply of hedge-wood.*
nesc'. *Don't know.*
nich̄. *Nothing.*
nōīe, nōe. *By name.*
nom'. *Name*
nōmos XXXII. *Thirty-two pence.*
num'. numer' (ad.) *By tale.*
nūo XXX hidæ. *In number 30 hides.*
nūmū. nūmi. *A penny, pence.*
n̄n̄as. *Nuns.*
n̄q. *Never.*
Nanesmaneslande (de) tenet rex Wills XII ac̄s træ et dim'. *King William holds 12 acres and a half of land not claimed by any one.*
Natalis Domini. *Christmas-day.*

Navem 1 habet abbas de Ramſey in Witeleſmare. *The abbot of Ramſey has one ſhip or veſſel in Whitleſea Mere.*

Navi (unam carucatam Rex W. dedit Ulchel pro una) quam ab eo emit. *King William gave Ulchel a carucate of land for a ſhip or veſſel which he bought of him.*

Navibus (de) in ſilvā euntibus reddebant XL ſol. *For ſhips or veſſels going to the foreſt they paid* 4cs.

Navium tranſitum. *The paſſage of boats, or barges.*

Necat excluſa abbatis de Torni ccc acras prati. *The ſluice of the abbot of Thorney drowns* 300 *acres of meadow.*

Necavit (de hac tra) ſtagnum regis 11 molendinos et de arabili tra pratis, &c. 1 Car'. *Of the land deſcribed; the King's pool deſtroyed 2 mills, and overflowed one carucate of arable and meadow ground.*

Nec vidit breve nec ſigillum nec conceſſum regis. *Never ſaw either the King's writ, his ſeal, or his grant.*

Nemus ad ſepes et domos. *Wood for hedges and houſes.*

Nept' cum ejus accepit. *When he took his niece.*

Nichil reddit in gelto Regis. *Pays no king's-tax.*

Nichilo (m̃ p.) *Now pays no tax.*

Nidi accipr̃. *Airies of hawks.*

Niſi

Niſi p vicecomitē. *Except by aſſignment of th ſheriff.*

Noctem mellis. *Provides honey for one night.*

Noctes (1) x de firma reddit. *Provides a banquet or entertainment for* 10 *nights.*

Non ē huic m. *Does not belong to this manor.*

Normania (dedit R. L. car'. træ ſicut ſit in.) *He gave to R.* 50 *carucates of land Norman meaſure.*

Norrenſes (in bello Heraldi ctra.) *In Harold's battle againſt the Norwegians* [2].

Norreſcū (accipitrem.) *A Norway Hawk.*

Norvic (in) erant tēpr regis. e. Ⅿ c c c xx burgenſes. *In Norwich, in the time of King Edward (the Confeſſor) there were* 1320 *burgeſſes* [3].

Numero

[1] We often meet in Domeſday with " " tot noctes de firma " reddit;" or, " firma tot noctium;" which is to be underſtood of drink, or entertainment for ſo many nights; time being computed in the Saxon age by nights. Cowel.

Firma noctis is a ſupper, and *firma diei* a dinner.

Du Cange. See Firma.

[2] This battle was fought on the 25th of September, 1066, at Stanford, now called Battle bridge, in Yorkſhire.

Rap. v. II. oct. ed. p. 105.

[3] From the Norman Conqueſt, the cities and towns of England were veſted, either in the crown, or elſe in the clergy, or in the baronage, or great men of the laity, of which places they were each of them immediate lords.

Madox's Firma Burgi, p. 4.

Of

Numero (non ſunt in) alicuj' hundret neq; habent pares in Lincoleſcyre. *Are not caſt into any hundred, nor have peers in Lincolnſhire, (i. e.) they are extraparochial.*

Numerus hic Anglice computat'. *According to the Engliſh Computation (i. e.) 120 to the hundred.*

Of theſe ſome were veſted in the King *antiquo jure coronæ*, as part of the original inheritance of the crown, called in Domeſday *antient demeſne*; others by antient eſcheat, as for want of heirs, or by attainder, forfeiture, feoffment, exchange, &c. Ibid. p. 5.

When the King was ſeiſed of any place in demeſne, he was lord of the ſoil, i. e. of all the land within the ſite and precinct of the ſame, and of all the houſes, ſhops, and buildings, erected on it, the herbage, and productions of the earth, profits of fairs and markets, pleas and perquiſites of courts, and other profits of every kind within it. And when the King granted a city or town *in fee*, or *perpetual ferm*, it was a certain proof, that he was before ſeiſed of the whole of the ſame, its ſoil, profits, and appurtenances.

When a town was put to *fee farm*, the tenure of it was *burgage*, and the particular tenements lying within it were ſaid to be ſo holden. Ibid. p. 14, 15.

The yearly profit which the King made of his cities, &c. was raiſed and paid to him in different ways. Some were included in the general ferm of the county, and were then paid by the ſheriff; ſometimes the ſheriff held it as a *cuſtos*, or fermor of it, and anſwered for the ferm of it ſeparately from his general ferm of the county; and ſometimes the King let it to ferm to particular townſmen, or to the body of them, as he did his manors to the tenants of them.

Mad. Firma Burgi, p. 18. 21.

nū-

nūmū dat p̄poſito. *Pays* 1*d. to the Bailiff.*

nunc uſq; ſcotum regis non ſcotavit. *Never hitherto paid the King's tax.*

Numeri.		Numeral letters.	
I. I,			
II. II. II. II. II.	2.		
III.	3.	III.	3d.
IIII.	4.	IIII.	4th.
V.	5.	V.	5th.
VI.	6.	VI.	6th.
VII.	7.	VII.	7th.
VIII.	8.	VIII.	8th.
VIIII.	9.	IX.	9th.
X.	10.		
XIIII.	14.		
XX.	20.		
XXX.	30.		
CC.	200.		
ɔC.	600.		

O.

O.

O fr̃. *Brother O.*

Obiſſ&. *Dyed.*

Oẽs. *Men.*

Oĩ. *Formerly.*

Om̃s. *Men.*

Om̃a. om̃s. *All.*

Om̃i lege (i. e. omni lege legali) om̃ib. legĩbz. *By any of the legal forms the court ſhall aſſign him.*

Om̃is h trã. *All this land.*

Om̃ino. *Altogether, entirely.*

Om̃s itaq; *Therefore all.*

Osb̃n legatus Regis. *Oſborn one of the King's Commiſſioners.*

Oſm' ep̃s. *Oſmuud biſhop (i. e.) of Saliſbury.*

Ov. Ou' Oũs. *Sheep.*

Ow d' Com'. *Earl of Ewe, in Normandy.*

Obſidionem (hanc dedit Rex W. Robto ap̃) S Suſannæ. *The King gave this land to Robert at the ſiege of St. Suzanne* [1].

Obtima domus. *A very good houſe.*

Occupatas (11 virg. quas W et R. habent) et celatas ſup regem. *Two yard lands which W.*

[1] A ville in the territory of Main.

and

and R. *keep poſſeſſion of, and pay no rent for to the King.*

Occupatione (in) Caſtelli. (*i. e.*) *belonging to the fee of the caſtle, and might be made uſe of only to lodge part of the garriſon of the caſtle.* Blomef. Norf. v. II. p. 12.

Occupationem hanc ꝑcepimus in manu Regis. *We have ſeized the land thus taken away into the king's hand.*

Occupatum (G. de M. habet) qđdā. *G. de M. has a tenement.*

Occupavit. *Seized upon, uſurped on.*

Occupavit (de hac ītra) H. de S. IIII acr̄ ſup regem. *H. de S. entered upon 4 acres of this land upon the King.*

Odonis [1] Com' manerium. *The manor of Earl Odo.*

Offert legē qualē quis judicaverit. *Is ready to prove it by any form of law which ſhall be adjudged.*

Olmo (abbas de). *Abbat of Hulme.*

Omnes fuerunt confuſi. *All the jury were in doubt about it.*

Onerat' (ſilva cū) valet L ſol. *When the wood is charged it is worth* 50*s.*

Oneribus de VIII hominum dabant II den'. *They gave* 2*d. for as much as eight men could carry.*

Opant' hōes opa Regis quæ prepoſitus juſſerit.

[1] Earl of Kent and Biſhop of Baieux.

The

The vaſſals perform ſuch works of the King as the ſheriff commands [1].

Opantes (xii bord) una die ebdomad. *Twelve bordars who do one day's work every week.*

Operat (ferraria una quæ) ad hallam. *One Smith's forge which ſerves the hall.*

Operibus (in tribus erant.) *They did three days work.*

Opus (ꝺerationata fuit ad) abbatis. *Was recovered as belonging to the abbot of Ely.*

Opus in cur' epi nil reddit niſi. *Yields no ſervice, except attendance at the court of the biſhop.*

Ora [2]. *Ore.*

Ora (reddit x lib denarior de xx in .) *Pays ten pounds, every ore of the value of* 20*d.*

Ora (redd c ſol de xx in.) *Pays* 100 *ſhillings, every ore of the value of* 20*d.*

Ora (redd lx lib. ad numerum de xx in.) *Pays ſixty pounds in tale, every ore to be of the value of* 20*d.*

[1] Operarii were thoſe who performed all ſervile and uncertain works. Brad. pref. Eng. Hiſt. p. 60.

[2] This was Saxon money or coin, valued at 16d. a piece, and ſometimes according to the variation of the ſtandard, 20d.

In the laws of Canute, 15 ores make a pound.

It was the ſame as our ounce. Cowel.

It is doubtful whether it was a real coin, or only uſed in numbers, like our coin. Naſh's Worceſt. p. 7.

See Ducange, Ora.

Ora

Ora (redd̄ xl lib̄ albor' nummorum de xx in) *Pays* 40*l. of white money, every ore of the value of* 20*d.*

Oræ (afferebant ei xviii) den'. *They brought to her as a preſent* 18 *ores.*

Oras (redd̄ huic M. ii) denar'. *Pays to this manor two ores.*

Ores duas valet. *Was worth two ores a year.*

Ores (de redditu ſilvæ iiii p ann̄. *From the profits of the wood,* 4 *ores a year.*

Oras (ut preſentaret ei xviii) denar. *That he ſhould make a preſent to the Lady of the manor of* 18 *ores.*

Oris (i car. et molin. de v.) *One carucate and a mill, for which are paid five ores.*

Ortus unus in L. redd̄ l anguill. *One garden in L. for which he renders* 50 *eels.*

Oves ſemper cxxviii. *Always a ſheep's walk for* 128 *ſheep.*

Ovile (de). *From the ſheepfold.*

Ouſtredine (in.) *In the Eaſt riding.*

Oxeneford (modo reddit) 60 lib̄. de 20 in ora. *Oxford now pays* 60*l. of* 20 *in an ore* [s].

[s] The Conqueror did not take away merchants or traders goods in any city or borough, nor put them out of their way and method of trading, for that had been much to his diſadvantage; but in many of the cities (as here in Oxford), and great towns, he raiſed the tolls and cuſtoms.

P.

P. p. Prepoſitus. *Bailiff.*
P'. p. poſt. p'ea. pēa. p'a. *After.*
p' 7 m̄. *Afterwards, and now.*
pq. pq. p' quā. *After, after that.*
par' [1].
p p̄. *By.*
pd&. *Looſe.*
pdicio. *Loſs.*
pgit. pguñ. *Goes, go.*
pib&. *Gives, offers.*
ptic'. *Perch.*
ptin', ptiñti. *Appendant, regardant, belonged, fixed.*
ptio in. *In the valuation.*
p̄t. *Beſides.*
p̄ter. *Except.*
p. pr̄. p b r. pbrm̄. *Parſon, prieſt, chaplain.*
p̄bros (int) diac' 7 cler'. *Amongſt the preſbyters, deacons, and clerks.*
p̄cepto. *Command.*
p̄ciebatur. *Commanded.*
p̄ciū. *Price, valuation.*
p̄da. *Plunder.*

[1] This abbreviation occurs in the margin of Domeſday, p. 105, in 6 places ſucceſſively, and once in p. 110; but what the ſignification of it is, or to what it refers, is left to the Reader to determine.

p̄lū

p̄liū navale. *Sea engagement.*

p̄poſtus Hereford. *Prefect or governor of Hereford.*

p̄poſit' Lundon'. *Portreve of London.*

p̄poſit' manerii. *The Bailiff of the manor.*

p̄poſit et Bedell. *Reeve and Bailiff.*

p̄ſto. *Ready.*

p̄terito anno. *Laſt year.*

p'tio in de T. *Valued in T.*

pq' pq pri'quam. *Before that.*

p. *For.*

p m. *For a manor.*

ppo. *Own.*

pinde. *On that account.*

ppe. *Properly.*

ppt̄. *On account of. Becauſe.*

pr̄o. *Prieſt.*

p̄tū. *Meadow.*

Pace (m̄ ē in) reg' fic' rex [1] p'cep' it' ep̄m 7 matrē Robti. *It is now in the King's peace, as the King commanded it ſhould be, between the Biſhop (i. e. Baieux) and the mother of Robert.*

Pacem quam Rex manu ſua dederit, et pacem quam Vicecomes dat. *The Peace which the King ſhall have given under his hand, and the Peace which the Sheriff* [2].

See Pax, Blackſt. Int. Sec. 4. p. 117.

[1] The Biſhop was at this time in diſgrace.

[2] The breach of the King's peace was puniſhed with greater ſeverity than the breach of the peace which the Sheriff preſerved.

Pacem (ſiquis ſecundum legem exulatus fuerit pro aliquo reatu nullus preter regem) reddere potuit ei. *If any one is duly outlawed for a crime, the King alone can reſtore him to the peace.*

Panes (reddebat ter mille) canibus. *Rendered* 3000 *loaves or cakes for the dogs.*

Panibus (p.) *Inſtead of Bread.*

Panificis (cum omnibus conſuetudinibus ſine.) *With all cuſtomary preſtations, beſides what the bakers paid.*

Pannos et vaſa (inter) xx ſol. *As much houſhold ſtuff as was worth* 20*s.*

Paragio (in). *In parage, in equal parts* [1].

Paragio (G tenuit de Rege E. in.) *G held it in parage of King Edward.*

Paragio (tenuer' in) de rege E. V et O. *V and O held it in parage of King Edward.*

Parc' beſtiis. *A park of beaſts.*

Parcus beſtiarum ſilvaticarum. *A park of beaſts for the foreſt.*

Parcus ferarum. *A park of deer.*

Parchū. *A park.*

Parchi epi. *Of the park of the Biſhop.*

[1] Parage ſignifies equality of name, blood, or dignity; but more eſpecially of land, in the partition of all inheritance between co-heirs. Cowel.

Or it is when the younger brothers hold their ſhare of the fee of the elder brother, and he of the lord, and does the homage and ſervice, they contributing their ſhares.

Dufreſne. Brady, Pref. 165.

Paren-

Parentibus (ſiqs extraneus in Oxeneford ſine) ib vitā finierit: Rex habebit quicqd reliquerit. *If any ſtranger ſhall die in Oxford without kindred, the King ſhall be intitled to all his effects.*

Parmt. *Taylors; alſo Parchment-makers.*

Part v bov. 1. *5th part of one Oxgang.*

Parti. *In part.*

Particulatim. *Diſperſedly.*

Parū valebat. *Was worth but little.*

Paſcualis (prius erat) modo ſeminabilis. *Before it was feeding or paſture-land, now arable.*

Paſnagium ſuorum hominum. *Pannage from their tenants.*

Paſnagio (de) 60 porc'. *Pannage for 60 hogs.*

Paſnagio (de) dat unū porcum. *Gives one hog for the privilege of pannage.*

Paſnagio (ſine). *Without paying any thing for pannage.*

Paſſagium. *A paſſage by water. A ferry.*

Paſt'. *Paſture.*

Paſt' (CCCCL acr' ſilvæ) 450 *acres of wood where cattle may be depaſtured.*

Paſticiō (de uno) xx ſol. *For one entertainment* 20*s. or (according to Gale) of one field of paſture.*

Paſtionem (pro his dat) ſufficientem CXX porcis, et ſi paſtio deficit, de annona paſcit et impinguat LX porcos. *For what he holds he pro-*

vides pannage ſufficient for 120 *hogs, but if that falls ſhort, then he is to find corn ſufficient to feed and fatten* 60.

Paſtur' inter et fructectam xl ac̄. *Of paſture and woodland, or land new broke up,* 40 *acres. Or of paſture and heath.*

Paſtura (de) ſilvæ. *From the paſture of wood.*

Paſturæ (tertium animal) morar'. *A penny for every third beaſt depaſturing on the moors. Or the third beaſt itſelf.*

Pat'. *Father.*

Pati (ſed non potuit.) *But it could not be born. It was too high rented.*

Pax Regis. *Peace of the King* [1].

Pax data manu Regis vel ſuo brevi vel per legatum ſuum. *The King's peace given under his own hand, by his writ, or by his commiſſioner, or miniſter.* See Seld. Tit. Hon. p. 618. Blackſt. Int. Sec. IV. p. 117.

Pecunia. *Cattle, ſtock.*

Pecunia cū om̄i. *With all the ſtock.*

Pecunia hujus terræ. *The ſtock or cattle belonging to this land.*

Pecuniæ nil lit. *Has no ſtock or cattle.*

[1] It is that peace and ſecurity both for life and goods which the King is engaged for to all his ſubjects, or others taken to his protection; and when any perſon has been outlawed, and that outlawry is reverſed, he is ſaid, *ad Pacem redire*, to be reſtored to the King's peace.

Pecuniam (paſtura ad) villæ. *Paſture for the cattle of the town (i. e.) common paſture.*

Pedites homines. *Men on foot.*

Peis (ad.) *By weight.*

Penſatas libr̄. *Pounds by weight.*

Penſæ XXVIII caſeor'. *Twenty-eight weys of cheeſe.*

Penſū (ad). *By weight.*

Penſum (ad) hujus comitis. *By the weight made uſe of by this Earl.*

ꝑcas. *Perches.*

Perd& ne tam̄. *Yet ſo as not to loſe.*

Perditio ꝑ morte̅ beſtiarum. *Loſs by death of cattle.*

ꝑdonaverunt eis. *Had granted to them.*

ꝑdurare. *Hold. Continue.*

ꝑficiendis m (ꝑ.) *To make the manors compleat.*

ꝑgens in Normannia. *As he was going into Normandy.*

ꝑhibet. *Declares.*

ꝑhibent teſtimonium G. *Bear teſtimony for G.*

ꝑpt' T. *On account of Tewkſbury.*

ꝑpreſtum. *As a purpreſture.*

ꝑſolvet undecies. *Let him pay eleven times as much.*

ꝑſolvit quos in anno. *Which he pays yearly.*

ꝑſolutionem (habet ipſe abbas ſummam et.) *The abbot himſelf is entitled to the ſeam of corn, and to the payment of the penalty incurred by not yielding it at the ſtated time.*

Pertica. *A perch, a meaſure of* 20 *feet* [1].

Petrā trahunt. *Draw ſtone.*

Petri (S in villa ubi ſedet æccl'ia) tenet abb ej'dē loci XIII hid 7 dim'. *In the village (Tothill) where the church of St. Peter (Weſtminſter) is ſituate; the abbot of the ſame place holds* 13 *hides and a half.*

Petunt (qui) dominos ubi volunt. *Who may chuſe any lord or patron where they will.*

Picariam 1. *One fiſhery.*

Pichevrde. *Pickworth, in the county of Lincoln.* Dom. p. 341. [a]. Calun, *Kelham, in the county of Nottingham.* Dom. p. 285 [b]. 288 [b]. 290 [a]. 291 [a]. 223 [a]. Thoroton Notting [2].

[1] The chronicle of Battle-abbey ſays, only 16 feet; and 40 ſuch perches in length, and 4 in breadth, made an acre.

[2] Theſe, with a multitude of others in every county, might be produced to ſhew, that the orthography of names of places in Domeſday, varies very much from the modern way of writing them.

The Norman ſcribes ſeldom copied the names of places, but took them down from the mouth of the Saxon Informer, whoſe pronunciation was different. The Normans might purpoſely deprave and contract Saxon words, out of a deteſtation of that language, in which they would not ſuffer the lawyers to plead, nor children to be inſtructed; but the corruption was into a more eaſy and ſoft pronunciation.

They ſubdued words as well as men. Salm. Surry. Hutch. Diſc. p. 5. See the account of Domeſday, prefixed to this publication, p. 18.

Pinnedennam (ibunt uſque ad) non longius. *They ſhall go as far as Pinnenden, and no farther* [1].

Piſcaria. *A fiſhery.*

Piſcē, *Fiſhery.*

Piſcariæ (IIII) de mille et ſeptingent' anguill' xx^{ti} minus. *Four fiſheries which produce* 1680 *Eels.*

Piſces (ad). *For the right of fiſhing.*

Piſcin' III. *Three fiſh-ponds. Fiſh-garths.*

Placitum. *The court where ſuits were determined; the ſuit itſelf; the profits of the court.*

Placitum (non ibat ad) ubi prepoſitus jubebat. *If he did not attend the court when the Bailiff ſummoned him.*

Placitū (non potuit venire ad.) *He could not attend the court.*

Placitum (ſed intelligens) n̄ duci p̄ rectitudinem ad p̄ficuum regis placitum deſervit. *But underſtanding that the ſuit was not likely to be determined, as it ought to be in favour of the King, he declined proceeding.*

Placitum de his inierit. *Had commenced a ſuit concerning theſe matters.*

[1] This is Pikenden Heath, near Aylesford, in Kent, where the county court was held, about the year 1073, in which Lanfranc Archbiſhop of Canterbury recovered 25 manors, &c. lying in different counties, of which he had been diſſeiſed by Odo Biſhop of Baieux and Earl of Kent. The county houſe is ſituated at this time on the north ſide of the Heath, where the ſheriff continues to hold his county-court, monthly. Haſted's Kent. Seld. ad Eadmer. p. 197. See p. 196.

Placita (ad) 7 ad hundrez. *To the county and hundred court.*

Placita ſuper eos R. habet. *R. has the money due upon mulcts, fines, and puniſhments impoſed upon them, as well as other profits of pleas.*

Brady, Int. 267.

Placita (ꝓpt') ſua tenenda. *In order to hold plea of their ſuits.*

Placitant (quæ hic) et geldant et ad Hereford redd firmā ſuā et ſunt ſcriptæ in breve regis. *Which are impleaded in, and taxed to this hundred, but pay their rent at Hereford, and are in charge in the King's writ.*

Placitare noluit. *Would not defend it.*

Placiti ꝑ reſpeuctm. *On account of the plea being reſpited.*

Placito (ſed ep̄s ei defecit in.) *But the Biſhop did not defend him in his ſuit; or there was a failure of juſtice in the Biſhop's court.*

Placitis cū om̄ib̄s francor' hominū. *With all the profits of pleas of freemen.*

Planum. *Champian land; or that part of a wood where there are no trees; level ground, or ground cleared of wood; or not ſurrounded with trees or ditches.* Howard, 223.

Planum 7 boſcum, } (xxx ac̄r int'.)
Planum e ſilvā, }

30 acres of champian and woodland; or 30 acres of wood, and of ſuch part of the wood where there are no trees.

Plana (de) terra LX ac̄r. *Of champian land 60 acres.*

Plant'

Plant' noviter. *Lately planted.*

Plauſtratas plumbi (v) de L tabulis. *Five cart-loads of lead of* 50 *tables.*

Plenariæ quæ T. R. E. fuerunt manſiones. *Houſes which in the time of King Edward were full and inhabited.*

Plumbariæ III. *Three plummers ſhops; or perhaps* 3 *lead mines.*

Plumbi ibi ſunt. *There are ſix leaden pans, or vatts, for boiling the ſalt.*

Plures participantur. *It is divided among ſeveral.*

Plus poſſet ee. *There might be more.*

Poc'. *A bog.*

Pondus (ad) xxi lib. See lib.

Pondus (ad) et arſuram. See lib.

Porcarius. *A breeder of ſwine; alſo a ſwine-heard.*

Porcar' (ix) redd' xxi porcos. *Nine breeders of ſwine render* 21 *ſwine or hogs.*

Porcarii (II ruſtici). *Two ſwineheards go with the land.*

Porc' (un') de x porc'. *One breeder of ſwine renders ten hogs.*

Porc' x. *For the pannage of* 10 *hogs, or ſwine.*

Porc' un de herbagio. *Herbage for one hog.*

Pors. por'. p. *Hogs.*

Porta. *A haven.*

Porta una. *One port, hith, or haven.*

Port' de exitu. *Of the profit of the haven.*

Portar'. *A Porter.*

Portare

Portare judicium. *To bear witneſs. See* Judicium.

Portu (de) xxv ſol. *Port cuſtom; or for the uſe of the port, 25s.*

Poſt IIII den'. *Beyond or more than 4d.*

Poſuer' eccleſiæ. *Laid it to the church.*

Poſuit ext' m' vic̄ p qdda' vadiū' 40 ſol. *Which the ſheriff ſet without the manor, to pledge for 40s.*

Poſuit ad firmam. *Put them to farm.*

Poſuit eum. *Has let it.*

Poſant ſeced̄e. *Might depart from.*

Potaria. *A pottery.*

Potaria (de) x ſol. *For a pottery 10s.*

Poteſtatem (quia non habet) in ſilva ſua. *Becauſe he cannot do what he will with his own wood.*

Poteſtate in ſua. *Under his juriſdiction.*

Poteſtativus quando Rad. [1] Com' fuit. *When Earl Ralph was in the plenitude of his power.*

Potuit ire c̄ trā quo volebat. *He might diſpoſe of his land where-ever he went; to whom he pleaſed. He was a freeman* [2]. Brady, Int. 283.

Prat' pt̄i. ptū. *Meadow.*

Pratum carrucis. *Meadow proportionable to the plowland.*

ptū VII car'. *Meadow ſufficient for the 7 plough lands.*

[1] Ralph de Guader Earl of Norfolk.

[2] This phraſe is equivalent to, *et liber homo fuit.*

Præ-

Præcedti anno huj' deſcriptionis. *The year ceding the making this ſurvey.*

Præfectus. *A Bailiff.*

Præoccupavit 11 hidas. *Intruded upon two hides.*

Præpoſitus. *The Reeve or Bailiff of a Lord of a manor.*

Prepoſitus Aleſtan Lundon'. *Aleſtan, portreve of London.*

Præpoſitus Regis. *The King's Bailiff; the manager of the village in the King's hands.*

Præpoſitus villæ. *The Lord's Bailiff, who repreſented him in his abſence, and with 4 of the beſt men of the town anſwered for it.*

Brad. Int. Gloſſ. p. 57.

p̄ſtari ſibi dim̄ car̄ tr̄æ. *That he ſhould have the profits of half a carue of land.*

Præſtitit. Præſtitum. *Let to farm, mortgaged, aſſigned, demiſed, made over.*

Præſtitit tr̄ā ſu̇ā avunculo. *Let his uncle have the uſe of the land.*

P'ſtitit de hoc M. Ældred [f] Archs 1 membrum. *Aldred the Archbiſhop had let to farm B, one member of this manor.*

Præſtita fuit foris. *Was let off.*

Præſto eſt. *Is ready.*

p̄bendæ (T. R. E. erant) communes. *The Prebendaries in the Time of King Edward held all their lands in common.*

[f] Archbiſhop of York, who had crowned William.

Preben-

Prebendarios (7 p̄t hoc xxi ſol. 7 iiii *d.* [1]) *And beſides this, 21 ſhillings and 4d. for the Prebendaries.* Blount, Ten. 137.

Blomef. v. II. p. 9. Domeſ. v. II. p. 117.

Precepto ſuo. *By his own order.*

p̄fectus hundredi. *Bailiff of the hundred.*

p̄fectus (Leuuin) Regis. *Lewin the King's Bailiff.*

p̄liū. *A fight, an engagement.*

Preſbyter. *A Prieſt, rector* [2].

p̄br (1) integer et ii dimid tenent c ac̄r. 1 *Prieſt entirely free, and 2 who are half under protection, hold* 100 *acres.*

p̄br (tenuit quidam). 1 hide in tainland. Et poterat ire q' volāt. *A certain prieſt held 1 hide in tainland, and he might go where he would; that is, diſpoſe of his land.*

p̄br (bello) ten' Mapeldre. Ipſe tenuit cū aliis

[1] Blount's copy of Domeſday not having the *d*, he interprets iiii *prebendaries* to be meaſures of provender for horſes; but it is apprehended this paſſage is ſimilar to the following, and that it means 21 ſhillings and 4d. towards ſupport of the prebendaries.

P'bendarios (xvi ſol. ad ii.) Domeſd. v. II. p. 119.

P'bendarios (x ſol. & viii d.) ad paſcendos. v. II. p. 107.

[2] Wherever we find a prieſt mentioned in Domeſday, we may conclude there was a church. Naſh's Worceſter, p. 9.

This inference cannot be always juſtly drawn. S. Denne.

vii liḃis ho'. *Bello a prieſt held Mapeldre. He held it jointly with 7 other freemen* [1].

Preſentatio. *A preſent.*

Preſent' (de) xviii ſol. 18*s*. *as a preſent.*

p̃ſentatione (de) piſcium xii ſol et ix den'. *Inſtead of a preſent of fiſh,* 12*s*. 9*d*.

p̃ſentationibus (cl de) xxiiii ſol. 24*s*. *as a preſent for* 150 *Eels.*

Preſentation' piſcium reddentes Regi ter in anno. *Rendering to the King a preſent of fiſh three times a year.*

Preſto (in.) *As the uſufructuary only.*

Pret' ej' licentiam. *Without his licence.*

Pretio (eſt in) de S. in ix liḃ. *Is included in the* 9*l. which S. was valued at.*

p̃'ncipalē. *Principal, chief.*

pus et p'ea. *Before and after.*

pmū fuit ſaiſit'. *Was firſt ſeiſed.*

Priſtrinum. *Bake-houſe, Grinding-houſe.*

Prō. *Prieſt.*

pbat' inde. *Being convicted thereof.*

pinde et. *And on that account.*

pp̃a liḃtate (habebat hæc iii m. in.) *Had theſe three manors to diſpoſe of as his own.*

pportat. *Purports.*

[1] Hence it may be implied, that it was not always in their clerical capacity that prieſts held their lands. Denne, p. 22.

P.otectione

Protectione (poſtea ad W. ſe vertit ꝑ) *Afterwards turned himſelf over to W. for the ſake of protection.*

Protectione (ꝑ) uxoris ej'. *For the protection of his wife.*

Pſaltiū (cantat miſsā et.) *Chants maſs and ſome of the pſalms.*

Puellæ II. *Two young women; two damſels.*

Pugna quæ poſt ſacramentum remanebat. *For keeping on fighting after the office for the ſacrament began.*

Pullus. *A colt, a foal.*

Punnat' Ricardus. *Richard the champion.*

Puteis v in. *In five pits.*

Q.

Q. *What. That which.*
q. *That.*
q. qꝛ. *Which, becauſe.*
q't. *As.*
q̄. qᵐ. q. q̄ᵐ. *Which, than.*
q̄vis. *Altho'.*
Q. qū. qn̄. qn̄o. Qdo. q'd. qđ. q̄m. quo'. *When.*
qtū. qt̄. *As much as.*
qrā. *Of which.*
qre. *Why, by what right.*
q'rent. *Forty.*
q 7ꝛ. *Quarenten or furlong.*
qr. *Quarter.*
qr' 11 lg' et 11 lat' ½. *A mile long and half a mile broad.*
qrt' denar'. *The fourth penny.*
qꝛ. qt. q̄ter. *Four.*
qt. xx porc'. 80 *hogs.*
qter xx ac̄ ꝑti 7 1x. *Eighty-nine acres of meadow.*
q. *Which.*
q. *Who.*
qa. qꝛ. *Becauſe.*

q̄b̧. *In which.*

q̄cqd. *Whatsover.*

q̄cu'q̧. quic'q̧. *Whosever.*

qđ R. *One R.*

qđa. q̧dā. *Certain.*

q̄to. q̄nto. *5th.*

q̄ngentæ. *Five hundred.*

q̄sq̧. *Each of them. Every one.*

q̊. *Where.*

q̊ad usq̧. *Until.*

q̊c̄q̧ m̊. *Any way.*

qđ, *Which, what.*

q̊ de. *Of whom.*

q̊ m̊. *Here.*

q'q̧. q̧. *Also.*

q' q̧. *When that, or perhaps, this should be*

p'q̧. *After that.*

q̧. qs. q̊s. *Which.*

q̊sdā. *Certain.*

q̊t q̊t vicibus. *Every time, as many times as.*

Quadraria. *A quarry of stone.*

Quadraria de xi sol̄ et iii den' *A stone quarry which is worth* 11*s.* 3*d. a year.*

Quadrariam (int.) et p̄ta et pascua ređđ xx sol̄. *There is paid for a stone quarry, meadow, and pasture ground,* 20*s.*

Qualis tunc fuit, talis est modo. *It has the same owner now, it had in K. Edward's time.*

Quarentena, quarentina. *A furlong, containing 40 perches or poles, the perch being 20 feet.*

quaran' v in longo [1]. *Five quarentens or furlongs in length.*

quarent' (una) [2] ſilvæ minutæ. *One quarenten of underwood.*

quarentenas xv et IIII percas. *15 quarentens and 4 perches.*

q$\overset{a}{\text{z}}$ (paſtura v) l$\bar{\text{g}}$e II q$\overset{a}{\text{z}}$ laẗ. *Five quarentines or furlongs of paſture in length, and two broad.*

q$\overset{a}{\text{z}}$ IX paſturæ in l$\bar{\text{g}}$ et VIII q$\overset{a}{\text{z}}$ in lat'. 9 *quarentens of paſture in length, and* 8 *in breadth* [3].

q$\overset{a}{\text{z}}$ (ſilva I leū l$\bar{\text{g}}$ et IIII) lat'. *A wood 1 mile long, and 4 quarentens broad.*

q$\overset{a}{\text{z}}$ (ſilva IIII) l$\bar{\text{g}}$ et una q$\overset{a}{\text{z}}$ laẗ. *A wood 4 quarentens in length and 1 in breadth.*

quarter' VIII in long' et VI in lat'. *Two miles long, and one and a half broad.*

querc' XII. *Twelve oaks.*

querelam. *Demand or plaint.*

querit' ab illis. *Demands of them.*

[1] By the Leuca, Quarentena, &c. ſurveys were made of every manor, and by theſe were regulated all kind of taxes.

[2] Could the quantity of the Leuca and Quarentena be aſcertained, and a method found to reduce them into hides, it would be uſeful to determine the antient extent of pariſhes.

Hutchins Diſſ. 7.

[3] Quarentena, was the uſual menſuration of woodlands.

Ken. Par. Ant.

qucunque ibi terram habeat. *Whoever holds land there; whoever is lord of it.*

queſcit humatus. *Reſts interred.*

quiet' a geldo et ab omni forenſi ſervitio pter eccleſiæ. *Quit from geld and all foreign ſervice, except to the church, or abby.*

quietavit (quod nunquam) ſe apud regem. *Which was never taxed to the King.*

quo voluerunt cum eis ire potuer'. *Might go with them whither they would; (i. e.) wherever they were themſelves, they might diſpoſe of their lands.*

R.

R. Rq. r r. rq. *requiritur. This is found frequently in the margin of Domeſday, and ſeems to be a mark of doubt, incertainty, or for further inquiry; as,*

rqt *requiritur quantum terræ.*

rq' q̃t uill *requiritur quot villani.*

R. Æ. *King Edward the Confeſſor.*

R. *Ralph.*

R. Com' vet'. *Old Earl Ralph (i. e.) the Father of Ralph de Guader.*

Rad. Com'. *Earl Ralph. Ralph de Guader Earl of Norfolk* [1].

R'

[1] This Ralph was born in the province of Bretagny, in France, and was Lord of Guader there. He married Emma, the daughter of William Fitz Oſborn, Earl of Hereford, the Conqueror's prime favourite.

He entered into a conſpiracy to dethrone William the Conqueror, but being defeated in his project, he fled privately to Norwich, thence into Britany, and afterwards to Denmark. He returned into Normandy, and bravely defended the caſtle of Bretteville, againſt Lewis King of France, but at laſt took upon him the Croſs, and went againſt the Turks, where he dyed. He left one daughter Amicia, who had been contracted to Richard, natural ſon of Henry the Iſt, who, with near 200 perſons, was ſhipwrecked, and after this fatal accident, the King gave her in marriage to Robert de Beaumont Earl of Leiceſter. Peer. v. I. p. 229. Brad. Hiſt. p. 252. And Gen. Hiſt. p. 30. Milles Cat. Hon. Blomef. Norf. 25 fo.

R' 7 Mar' gloſuſ. *King (i. e. Edmund) and glorious martyr.*

R. Rem. eps. *Remigius Biſhop of Lincoln.*

R. Stalre. *Ralph, ſtandard-bearer, or maſter of the horſe.*

Roger' Com'. *Earl Roger, (i. e.) Earl of Hereford.*

Robt. *Robert.*

r'. runcini. *Cart horſes, working-horſes, pack-horſes.*

Rad' [1] in Rudeham tenet. *Ralph holds in Rudeham.*

Radcheniſtres. *A kind of Sokemen; but ſome of them were leſs free than others.*

Radcheniſt' (ibi XIX libi hoes) habentes XLVIII car' cū ſuis hōibs. *There are 19 freemen Radcheniſtres, who have 48 carucates with their men.*

Redcheniſtr' VI et ñ poterant a M. ſeparari. *Six Radcheniſtres who could not be ſeparated from the manor.*

Radcheniſt' (Hi) arabant et herciebant ad curiā dni. *Theſe Radcheniſtres ploughed and harrowed at the lord's manor.*

Radman. *Theſe were tenants much of the ſame condition as the Radcheniſtres.*

The Conqueror gave all the Eſtates of this Earl Ralph to William de Albeni Pincerna, to hold by the ſervice of being his Butler.

[1] This Ralph was the anceſtor of the family of De Cainety, or Cheyney. Blomef. Norf. v. III. p. 832.

Radmans

Radmans (comes dedit R. de B. 11.) *The earl gave to R. de B. two Radman.*

Radman epi fuit. *He wos a Radman of the biſhop.*

Radmans (ibi 11) redd 11 animalia de cenſu. *Two Radmans there, who render two head of cattle as a rent.*

Radmanni (ipſi) om̃e ſervitiũ qd eis jubebat' faciebant. *Theſe Radman performed whatever ſervice was put upon them* [1].

Rap. *Rape. A diviſion of a county, as in Suſſex.*

Raptũ qui fecerit n̄ fit emendatio alia niſi de corpore juſtitia. *Whoſoever commits a rape, no other amends is to be made, but that juſtice be done on his body.*

rationarat (quia non fuit qui). *Becauſe there was no one who had a juſt claim to the lands.*

ratione eadem. *On the ſame terms or conditions.*

rationem reddit in W. hund. *Owes ſuit to the hundred of W.*

reatu p̄ regis. *As a compenſation for the offence he had committed againſt the King.*

recedē n̄ poterat a dn̄o ſuo. *Could not depart from his Lord. He was unalienable from the manor.* Naſh's Worceſt.

recedere n̄ poterat a trā. *Could not depart from his land.*

rec'. *Received, found when he entered.*

[1] The Radmanni and Radcheniſtres were probably a kind of Freemen, who ſerved on horſeback. Naſh's Worc.

recep' (quando G.) *When G. entered upon it, or when he received it, or had it first granted.*

recipe. *Receive, take.*

recipiat æccla. *Let the church have the land again.*

rect̄. reclamat. *Claimed, reclaimed.*

reclamat (hos) ex deliberatione ad ꝑficiend' hoc manerium. *Claims these as delivered to him to perfect this manor.*

recognitione ꝑ trāe. *As an acknowledgement that the lands are held of the church, or for the services due to it.*

recognoṽ de ſcā Aldrede. *Acknowleged they were under the protection of St. Etheldred.*

rectitudinem faciebant in F. ꝑ foriſfactura ſua. *Anſwered for their mulcts, or offences, in F.*

rectitudinem n̄ hꝫ ibi aliā. *Has no other cuſtom or rights belonging to it.*

Rector navis Regis Ed. *Captain of King Edward the Confeſſor's ſhip.*

redd'. *Rendering.*

redded qđ nunqu' ſcot. *Which never paid ſcot.*

reddere non potuit. *Could not raiſe the rent.*

redd̄ prius furtum. *Let him firſt reſtore the thing ſtolen.*

redde (vix pot'.) *But it can ſcarce yield it.*

reddtes, redites.' *Paying.*

reddit 11 calcaria. *Renders two ſpurs, or perhaps, two loads of lime.*

reddit xv den' de xx ſol. de gelto. *Pays 15d. towards the 20s. geld.*

reddit

reddit (quæ). *Which keeps or ſupports.*

reddidit. *Gave it up.*

redditio. *Rent.*

redditionem int'. *From the revenue, profits.*

redditu de ſilvæ. *From the profits of the wood.*

redditus. *Rents, allowances.*

Redemit hanc R. de Rege. *Robert redemeed this from the King.*

redigitur (ẽ mercatũ in die d̄nico ſed adnichilũ.) *There is a market held on the Lord's day, but it is reduced to nothing.*

redimebant (qdo) Anglici terras ſuas. *When the Engliſh compounded for their eſtates.*

After the firſt general feoffment of lands all over England. Mad. Baron. p. 169.

Redrewarde (avant warde et in reverſione.) *In the vanguard, and when they return, the rereward* [1].

reem̄dandas ad domos et ſepes qd̄ opus fuerit. *For repairing their houſes and hedges when neceſſary.*

refieri poſs'. *Might be ſet up again, or renewed.*

regalia maneria. *Royal manors.*

Regina quando viveb'. *When the Queen was living.*

Regione (de). *In the diviſion.*

[1] This privilege was claimed by the men of Archenfield, in Herefordſhire, and was of the ſame kind as that claimed by the men of Kent, to whom this right is ſaid to have been granted, on account of their gallant and noble behaviour in the encounters between the Saxons and Danes, long before the Conqueſt. Robinſon on Gavel. p. 277. Camd. Brit. Kent.

Regione (mañ reg̃ de.) *A manor of the King's in the diviſion, i. e. in the diviſion which Roger Bigot had the cuſtody of.*

Regionem (ad) S. pertinuit. *S. belonged to, or was comprized within the diviſion or hundred.* Houard, Traités, v. I. p. 227.

Regis (de terra) ſiquis recedere volebat dabat XL ſol et ibat quo volebat. *If any one was deſirous of being no longer the King's vaſſal, on paying* 40*s. he became free; or had liberty to put himſelf under the protection of what lord he pleaſed.*

Regno (de). *In the diviſion.*

Reinbaldus canceller' E. *Reinbaldus, Edward's Chancellor.* *See* p. 51.

Relevemañ (xx ſol. in) cũ pat' ej' fuit mort'. *There was* 20*s. paid for a relief on the death of his father.*

Relevañto (Tain' vel miles Regis dñic' moriens p) dimitteb̃ regi oñia arma ſua 7 equũ. I cũ ſella. aliũ ſine ſella. Qd̃ ſi èènt ei canes l accipitres; p̄ſentabant' regi ut ſi vellet accipet. *A Thane, or feudal Knight of the King, on his death-bed bequeathed to the King for a relief, all his armour, and two horſes; one ſaddled, the other unſaddled; and if he had any hounds or hawks, they were preſented to the King for his acceptance, if he choſe to have them* [1].

rema-

[1] This cuſtom was continued down to the Berkſhire Thanes by the Conqueror. It was a Saxon Heriot, but the Normans ſeem

remanebat (qui) de ſiremot ſine rationabili excuſatione p̄ x ſol emendab̄ de hund̄ v ſol. *He who kept himſelf back from the Shiremot without a reaſonable cauſe, forfeited* 10*s*; *from the hundred court* 5*s*.

remanet (n̄) in eo. *It is no fault in him*; *or it is not on that account.*

remanſerit (ſi de hoſte.) *If he keeps back from going againſt the enemy.*

remanſi ſunt huic manerio. *Regardant, or belonging to this manor.*

requiſivit (regem non.) *Did not petition the king for it.*

reſpectum (p̄) tenet R. *R holds it till the plea is determined.*

reſpectum (p̄) placiti. *On account of the plea being reſpited.*

reſpectum (tenet H' de abbe p̄ quoddam) ipſius abbis de dominico victu monachorum 1 hid̄, donec cum Rege inde loquatur. *H holds of*

ſeem to have conceived it to be the ſame that their Norman relief was, and therefore tranſlated the word *heriot* by *relevamentum* or *relevium*, and raiſing the form of their *feudal law* in England, drew the Saxon cuſtoms to cohere therewith as much as might be. But there is great difference between *heriots* and *reliefs*; for *heriots* were *militiæ apparatus*, which the word ſignifieth, and deviſed by Canute, to keep the conquered nation in ſubjection, and to ſupport the public ſtrength and military furniture of the kingdom; the reliefs for the private commodity of the lord, that he might not have *inutilem proprietatem* in the ſeignory. Selds Tit. Hon, p. 624. Spelm. on feuds and tenures, p. 31, 32.

the

the abbot 1 *hide by a certain rent towards the ſupport of the monks of the ſame abbot, until he can conſult the King thereupon.*

reſponderet (non fuit qui) de his terris. *No one appeared to give in the value of theſe lands.*

reſponſum (inde) nullum. *Pays nothing out of it.*

reſtaurari pot' 1 Car'. *One plough might be ſet up again, or renewed.*

reſumpſit. *Redeemed.*

retinet. *Claims, keeps poſſeſſion of.*

retinet has R ſup ſaiſionem regis. *R detains the poſſeſſion againſt the King.*

retinet R hanc cõſuetud. *R with-holds, or keeps back this cuſtomary rent or ſervice.*

Revelack qui faciebat. *He who was guilty of any traiterous act or inſurrection.*

Reveland (hæc terra fuit Tainland, T. R. E. ſed poſtea converſa eſt in.) *This land in the time of King Edward was Tainland, but afterwards converted into Reveland* [1].

revocat eam. *Claims it.*

revocat ad quandã capellã. *Claims it as belonging to a certain chappel.*

[1] Spelman thinks this was land which had reverted to the King after the death of his Thane, who had it for life, and had not ſince been granted out to an by the King, but reſted in charge upon the accompt of the Reve or Bailiff of the manor. Spelman on Feuds, c. 24.

Land held by the Reve or Sheriff. Dom. 69. 1ª. 179. 2ª.

That land over which the Shire-reve had juriſdiction.

Reeve's Hiſt. Eng. Law, v. I. p. 4.

revocat eā ad defensorē } *Calls on or vouches her*
eā ad tutorem. } *to warranty.*

revocat libatorem. *Calls the person who put him in seisin, to vouch it.*

revocat (q) in elemosina regis. *Which he holds as part of the king's elemosinary lands.*

revocant ad feudum W. *Assert it belonged to the fee of W.*

Rex E. ' in ipsis festis diebus (viz. natalis Domini) obiit. *King Edward (i. e.) the Confessor died during the celebration of this very festival, viz. of Christmas.*

Rex quando jacebat in civ. Sciropesberie servabant eam vigilantes XII hões de melioribus civitatis. *When the King rests in the city of Shrewsbury, 12 of the principal citizens are his watch and guard.* *See* Venationem.

Ricard'. *Richard. i. e. Richard de Tonebridge.*

Ricardi ante cventiõ. *Before the coming of Richard.*

Rispalia ad sepes. *Thorns for the hedges.*

Robert de Roelent [a].

Rotbert

[1] According to most historians, he died January the 5th, the Eve of the Epiphany, 1066; having survived but a few days the solemn Consecration of his new church at Westminster. Polychronicon. Cart. 356.

[2] His seat was Roelent, or Ruthelan-castle, in Flintshire, from whence he had his surname, and held great possessions under Hugh Earl of Chester: He was son of Humfrid de Teliolo, who was one of the sons of Anfrid the Dane, and Governor of the fortress the Conqueroror erected at Hastings. Ord. Vit. 669. C.

Rotbert' ẽps de eo. *Biſhop Robert holds of him.*

Rovenſis ẽps. *Biſhop of Rocheſter* [2].

Roger Arundel. *He held 28 Lordſhips in Somerſet, and was anceſtor to the Lords Arundel of Wardaur.* Dug. Baron. II. 422.

Ruſca apium. *A hive of bees.*

Ruſca butiri. *A tub or firkin of butter.*

Ruſtici. [3] *Sockmen.*

Ruſticus ſerviens. *A Hind.*

Ruſtico ope excepto. *Except ſervile work.*

This Robert was general to Earl Hugh, and for 15 years together checked the Welch; but at laſt hazarding himſelf too far, with no more than one ſoldier, he was unhappily ſlain.

[1] Robert Biſhop of Cheſter.

[2] This was Biſhop Gundulf: He was well ſkilled in Architecture and Maſonry, and expended 60l. (a ſtipulated ſum) in erecting the great ſquare called *Gundulph's Tower*, but moſt commonly the caſtle, which has proved a laſting monument of his fame through ſucceeding ages. Text. Roff. p. 145. Haſted's Kent, v. II. p. 13.

[3] They were inferior tenants, or ſocmen, who held cottages and land by the ſervice of country-works, or hard labour. Kennet, Paroch. Antiq.

S.

S.

S. S; f. ſ. ſ&. ſ7. ſet. *But.*

ſ7 h ē. *But this is.*

S. *Servants, ſockmen.*

S̃. S. *Shillings.*

S. *Soke.*

S. 7 B. *Soke and Berwick.*

s. et ſo. sc̄a et ſoca. *Sake and ſoke.*

ſ; ſs. *to wit.*

S. sť. s̄nt. *are.*

Sc̄da. *Second.*

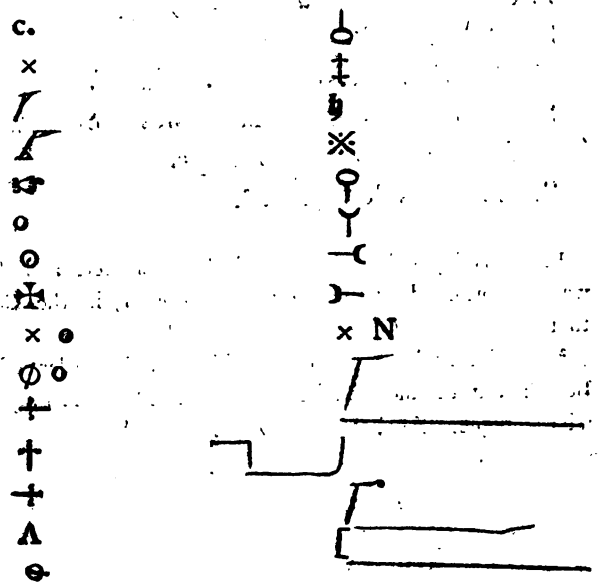
Sēp' *Always.*

Sep'. *Separately.*

Serv'. *Servant.*

Sic'. *As.*

SIGNA. The following Characters in Domeſday are marks of Reference.



Siqs̄. *If any.*
Sn̄t. *Are.*
Snt'. (de). *Are wanting.*
Soca (f). *Free ſoke.*
Sol'. *Shillings.*
Sol'. *Alone.*
Solū̃m. *Only.*
S. Archiep̄. *Archbiſhop Stigand* [1].
S. A. S. æ. Scā. ſcā. A. Adeld. *St. Etheldred. St. Audry of Ely.*
St. Ach. *St. Achebran.*
S. B. ſcs. B. s. b. *St. Benedict.*
St. Ber'. *St. Berrion.*
St. Car'. *St. Carentoch.*
St. Cedd. *St. Chad.*
St. Conſt'. *St. Conſtantine.*
S. cr'. Sc̄a cr'. *Waltham Holy Croſs.*
St. Deuuin. *St. David.*
Sc̄s ſcs E. ſcs e. ſ. e. *St. Edmund.*
Sc̄s eadmundus R^{s} et Mar' gloſus. *St. Edmund the King and glorious Martyr.*
S. Florentius de Salmur [2].

[1] He was depoſed by the council of Winchester, and afterwards impriſoned for life by the Conqueror, in the Caſtle there.

[2] St. Florent les Saumur, an abbey of the order of St. Benedict, in the dioceſe of Angers, founded by the Emperor Charlemagne. Al. Prl. v. II. p. 78.

St.

St. German [1].

St. Johann. *St. John of Beverley.*

St. Karilef'. *St. Calais, or Calez* [2].

Scō Laudo (Ēps de.) *Bishop of St. Lo, or Coutances.* Al. Pri. v. II. p. 40.

Sca Ō. *St. Mary.*

St. Neot. *St. Neot.*

Scō Otmaro de. *St. Omer* [3].

S. P. Scs P. p. *St. Paul.*

S P. Petr'. *St. Peter, Westminster.*

St. Pet' de bur. *Peterborough.*

S Pet' ptellens'. *Abbey of St. Preaux in the diocese of Lisieux.*

St. Petroc [4].

S. Pieran. *St. Pieran.*

[1] A Gallican Bishop, in the 5th Century, and who, together with Lupus, another Gallican Bishop, came over into Britain on purpose to oppose Pelagianism, which they did with great success. Stillingf. Orig. sac. p. 189.

[2] A Benedictine Abbey in the city of Mans, capital of the territory of Maine. Al. Pri. v. II. p. 100.

William de Carilepho, who was Bishop of Durham, 1080, and justiciary of the realm, seems to have taken his name from this place.

[3] Here is the antient and famous abbey, founded A. D. 626, by St. Bertinus, the companion of St. Omer.

[4] He was Bishop of Cornwall in 850, and held in great veneration at the abbey of Bodmin.

See an account of his body being stolen away from that abbey, and carried to an abbey in Brettagn, and afterwards restored. Lord Lyttelton's Hen. II. v. IV. notes, p. 370.

St.

S. Probus. *St. Juſt.*

S. Severi Monachi. *Monks of St. Severe* [1].

S. Taurinus. *St. Taurin* [2].

S. Trin' de Cadomo. *The Holy Trinity of Caen.* *See* p. 57.

ST. *S. T. The Holy Trinity of Canterbury.*

S. Wlfrann de Grāh. *St. Wulfran of Grantham, to whom the Church there is dedicated.*

Sachevilla (Ric. de.) *Richard de Sackville* [3].

Sac et Soc. Scā et Soca [4].

Scor om̄iū. *All Saints.*

Sacā et Socā xx burgenſes ſup quos Rex habebat. *There are 20 burgeſſes under the protection of the King.*

Saca et Soca (h̄b 1 bov' trē ad geld cum) ſine aula. *Had one oxgang of land at geld, with ſac and ſoc, without a hall.*

[1] A Benedictine abbey in Normandy, in the dioceſe of Coutance. Al. Pri. v. I. p. 1.

[2] A Benedictine abbey in the city of Evreux. Alien. Pri. v. I. p. 63.

[3] He was probably one of the ſons of Herbrand de Sachevilla, who was a leader of part of thoſe forces who came over with the Conqueror and Progenitor of the noble family of Sackville, Duke of Dorſet. Domeſday. Eſſex, p. 27.

[4] The juriſdiction of holding pleas; and the diſtrict over which that juriſdiction was exerciſed.

Privilege and juriſdiction; juriſdiction and ſoke-money; juriſdiction and protection-money.

Saca et Soca (G de G habet 1 mañs Com' Haroldi cum.) *G. de Gaunt has* 1 *manſe or houſe, which was Earl Harold's, with ſac and ſoc.*

Saca et Soca (Judita Com' habet 1 mans' Stori ſine.) *Counteſs Judith has* 1 *manſe which was Stori's, without ſac and ſoc.*

Sacā et Socā (qui habent ſuam.) *Who have their own ſac and ſoc; i. e. quit againſt the King, of ſac and ſoc.*

Sacdos. *Prieſt, Rector, Chaplain.*

Sacdos Herm. Sacdos Vicecomitis. *The Chaplain of Herm. The Chaplain of the Sheriff* [1].

Sacramentum facturi. *Who are to purge themſelves by oath.*

Sagenam 1 in lacu ej'd villæ. *One net in the lake or mere of the ſame town.*

Sagenam (in mara de S. 1.) conſuetud'. *One net by cuſtom in the mere of S.*

Sagenis (de) et tractis in aq[a] temiſiæ III ſol. *Three ſhillings for nets and draughts; i. e. for the right of fiſhing and laying nets in the river Thames.*

Saiatus. *Seiſed.*

Saiſiret (ut) R. ex oibz libis hominibz. *That he ſhould give R. ſeiſin of all the freemen.*

Saiſitum fuiſſe. *Was ſeiſed.*

[1] Kennet, in his Gloſſary to Parochial Antiquities, ſays Sacerdos is the Pariſh Prieſt, Rector, or Vicar, as diſtinguiſhed from his Capellane or Curate.

Ken. Par. Ant. Gloſſ.

Saiſitore (ſine) [1]. *Without being put in legal ſeiſin.*

Saiſierat S. Mariam de P. *Put St. Mary of P. in poſſeſſion of it. Endowed St. M. of P.*

Saiſivit Ep̄m. *Put the Biſhop in ſeiſin.*

Saliƈti IIII acr'. *Four acres of willow, or oſier ground.*

Saliƈtum parvum. *A ſmall oſier bed.*

Sal (ad.) *For ſalt.*

Salina, ſalin', ſal. *A ſalt-pit, ſaltern, ſalt-work.*

Salinæ XIII in Wick. *Thirteen ſhares of brine in Wyck.*

Salinarii tres. *Three wallers, or boilers of Salt. Proprietors of ſalt-works. Alſo thoſe who carry ſalt to market for ſale.*

Salis ſummas. *Seams of ſalt.*

Sal. I. I *Hall.*

Salvat' eque. *See* Eque ſilvat'.

Sanguinem qui faciebat a mane ſecundæ feriæ uſque ad nonam Sabbi emend̄ x ſol. *Whoſoever was guilty of bloodſhed between Monday*

[1] At the time of making Domeſday, and for many years after, the Jurors paſſed their judgement, and gave in their verdict, according to poſſeſſion. For thoſe who were then ſeiſed of lands had no other title, than that they poſſeſſed them by the gift or permiſſion of the Conqueror, as by his Seal, or by being put into poſſeſſion by his Commiſſioners, or ſome other mediate Lord, who claimed from him, and then poſſeſſion and right were almoſt the ſame thing; ſo that then every man's right was eaſily determined.

Brad. Hiſ. p. 146.

morning

morning and the 9th hour on Saturday was to forfeit 10*s.*

Sariſberienſis Ep̄s. *Biſhop of Saliſbury* [1].

Saverna (in). *In the Severn.*

Scābium. *Exchange.*

Scangium neq; aliam redditionem. *Neither by way of exchange or other payment.*

Scīs (niſi) hæ non redd̄ ſervitium. *Theſe render no ſervice except to the churches.*

Scirman. *The Judge of the county court.*

Sciremot (qui remanebat de) ſine rationabili excuſatione. *He who abſented himſelf from the county court without a reaſonable cauſe.*

Scira ut dicit. *As the Jury (by which the ſurvey was made) finds it.*

Scoto niſi de. *Except in the Scotting.*

[1] This was Oſmund, who was advanced to that See in 1078, 12 W. I. and filled it with dignity and reputation; a prelate of the fevereſt manners, and the ſtricteſt moderation; the patron of learned men; himſelf an author of ſome merit, and an impartial aſſerter of the rights of his See, without the ſpirit of encroachment ſo common in perſons of his rank. He came over a layman with the Conqueror, who admitted him to his moſt ſecret councils, created him Earl of Somerſet and Dorſet, and Chancellor of England. He finiſhed his Church at Old Sarum in 1089, or 1090, and founded the Deanry and 36 Canonries in it: He died December 3, 1099, and was buried in his own Church at Old Sarum. His bones were taken up July 23, 1457, and tranſlated into the new Church, where they now lie, under a plain coffin-faſhioned ſtone, which has no other inſcription than the year of his death. Hutchins, Dorſet, Diſſ. p. 10.

Saiſitore (ſine) [1]. *Without being put in lega*[illegible] *om all*

Saiſierat S. Mariam de P. *Put St. M*[illegible] *e.) Which in poſſeſſion of it. Endowed St. M*[illegible] *re rated to the*

Saiſivit Ep̄m. *Put the Biſhop in ſ*[illegible]

Salicti IIII acr'. *Four acres of* [illegible] *Robe-maker. ground.*

Salictum parvum. *A ſma*[illegible] *Or, perhaps, the Ser-*

Sal (ad.) *For ſalt.*

Salina, ſalin', ſal. *A* [illegible]

Salinæ XIII in Wi[illegible] *the Ward or Diviſion of the Arch- in Wyck.* [illegible] *in that city.*

Salinarii tres. [illegible] conveniant ad.) *Summoned to appear Proprieto*[illegible] *Sayregemot, or Sheriff's Tourn.*

ſalt to [illegible] per plures.) *By many ſhires.*

Salis ſ[illegible] in IIII. *In 4 ſhires, that is, by the ſuitors*

Sal. [illegible] *the county-court of 4 ſhires.*

Sa[illegible] man. *The Judge of the county.*

S[illegible] (1. car'. 7 dim'. int'.) hōes. *One carucate and half, or one plough and half, between himſelf and the tenants.*

Secabat in p̄tis unā diem. *Did one day's mowing in the meadows.*

Secantes bs II dieb̄ in Aug. et Marcio. *Two days mowing in Auguſt and March.*

Secunt' (quæ.) *Which follow.*

Sedebat (mercatum) in ſabbato. *The market was held on a Saturday.*

Sedes mold̄. *A bed of a mill.*

Sedes piſcar'. *A bed of a fiſhery, or fiſh-pond.*

Sedet. *Is ſituate, ſtands.*

Sediſſet

quamvis Aluric Vicecomes in ea villa
Aluric the Sheriff had his r ſidence
n.
ſuas ſub Brictrici poteſtate sūmiſer'.
put themſelves and their lands under the
otection of Brictric.
minabilis. *Arable.*
Seminata. *Sowed.*
Semper val, *it always was worth* (i. e.) *In the Confeſſor's time, and ever ſince.*
Sendena (de lex). *In Laxenden.*
Sep' valuit. *Was worth ſeparately.*
Separare non pot'. *Could not ſever or ſeparate.*
Septim̄. *One day in ſeven.*
Sepultura. *Obventions due to the prieſt, for leave to bury in the Church. Burying fees, a kind of mortuary.* Naſh's Worceſter.
Sequebantur q̇ faldam. *Who were obliged to fold their ſheep in their lord's fold.*
Sequetur eū. *Let him proſecute him.*
Servat (quam G). *Which G has the management of for the King.*
Servieƀ T. de hac tr̄a ſic̄ alii liƀ hōes. *T. did the like ſervices for this land as the other freemen did.*
Servieƀ (B, &c.) quantum civitas. *B, &c. contributed, or was aſſeſſed at as much as the city.*
Servieƀ ei. *Was under his protection.*
Serviens inde. *Rendering ſuch ſervices therefore.*

Serviens ſic̄ ruſticus. *Did ſuch ſervile works as are due from a churl or huſbandman.*

Servientes ad curiam. *Doing ſervice at the court.*

Servientes curiæ. *Owe ſuit to the lord's court.*

Servientes regis. *Servants of the King* [1].

Servit (ſemper) Vicecomiti regis. *Always pays ſuit at the ſheriff's court.*

Serviū. *Service.*

Servitii tant' redd' qtū B vel T. *They make the ſame preſtations, or renders, as B or T.*

Servitio forenſi ab omni quietū p̄ter eccl̄æ. *Free from all ſervices but what was due to the Church.*

Servitio nè Rex careret. *Leſt the King ſhould loſe his ſervice.*

Servitio p̄ maris. *For the ſervices they perform on the ſea.*

Servitium (ad) regis. *For the King's ſervice.*

Servitium (faciebat) quod ei p̄cipiebatur. *Performed ſuch ſervices as were enjoyned him.*

Servitium (miſit ad.) *Made it ſubject to military ſervice.*

Servitium uni' militis. *The ſervice of one knight.*

Servus, ſervi, ſerv', ſerfs. *Bondmen, ſervile tenants, ſervants in the houſe* [2].

[1] Theſe bore various offices about the court, ſuch as Baker, Cook, Carpenter, &c.

Servientes, Thani, et Miniſtri, are frequently uſed ſynonymouſly in Domeſday. Seld. ad Eadm. p. 170. See Thani.

[2] The ſervi and villani are all along in Domeſday diſtinguiſhed from each other; but no author has fixed the exact diſtinction

Set apptiata ∴ cum mañ. *But it is rated with the manor.*

Sextar. *A meaſure of uncertain quantity.*

Sextarios VI mellis. *Six ſextaries of honey. A Roman meaſure, containing ſomething more than our pint* [1]. Blom. Norf. p. 113.

Sextaria mellis cum majori menſura. *Sextars of honey of the larger meaſure.*

Sic' canonico (dedit has x hid R.) *Gave thoſe ten hides to R. as, or in the character of a Prebendary.*

ſi die. *Unleſs on the day.*

Siliginis ſextar' VIII redd. *Renders 8 ſextars of flour, or of rye.*

Silva ad clauſuram cū duob currib. *Wood for hedges and fences and 2 carts.*

Silva ad ignem tantum. *Wood for fuel only.*

Silva I leua ſg ct VII q rent' lat'. *A wood 1 mile long, and 7 quarents broad.*

diſtinction between them. The ſervi might be the pure villanes, and villanes in groſs, who without any determined tenure of land were at the arbitrary pleaſure of the Lord appointed to ſervile works, and received their wages and maintenance at diſcretion of the Lord. The other were of a ſuperior degree, and called Villani, becauſe they were villæ et glebæ adſcripti, i. e. held ſome cottage and lands, for which they were burthened with ſuch ſtated ſervile works, as their Lords had annexed to them. Mor. Eſſex, v. I. p. 27.

[1] This meaſure applied to honey, contained 4lb. and anſwered to our quart. Spel. Seld. Jan. p. 98. Tit. Hon. p. 618.

Silva cxl porc' de paſnag', et de herbagio xliij porc. *Pannage for* 140 *fat hogs, and herbage for* 43 *lean ones.*

Silva eſt foris M. miſſa. *The wood is put out of the manor.*

Silva eſt in defen' regis. *The wood is incloſed and fenced up for the King's uſe.*

Silva eſt ibi non paſtil' apta venationi. *A wood there not fit for feeding deer.*

Silva infructuoſa valet iiij lib. *A wood which affords no pannage, and is worth only* 4*l. a year.*

Silva minuta. *Under-wood, coppice-wood.*

Silva minuta fertilis p loca. *Under-wood here and there fertile and thriving.*

Silva minuta cum plana. *A ſmall wood with land about it, unincloſed.*

Silva miſſa eſt in defenſo. *The wood is incloſed and fenced up, to ſecure the growth of the underwood.*

Silva modica. *Bruſhwood. Coppice half grown.*

Silva paſtilis, paſcualis, paſt'. *A wood, where there is paſturage or feeding for cattle, or deer; where the maſtage is permitted.* Howard, 225.

Silva paſtilis p loca. *A wood where there is in different parts of it paſt rage.*

Silva paſtilis et minuta. *A wood where cattle may feed, and underwood.*

Silva ꝏ por. *Pannage for* 1000 *ſwine.*

Silva ſpineti. *A wood full of thorns.*

Silva

Silva villanorum. *A wood which is for the uſe the villains.*

Silvæ aliqtulum. *A little wood.*

Silvæ (de reddita) ferra II. car'. *From the profits of the wood, money ſufficient for the iron-work of two ploughs.*

Silvæ infructuoſæ (mille acre) 1000 *acres of unprofitable wood, or wood which affords no pannage.*

Silvæ vilis XVI acr̄. 16 *acres of poor bad wood.*

Silvam (int') et paſturam. *Of wood and paſture.*

Silvam (int') et planum v hid. *Five hides of wood, and champain lands.*

Silvula parva. *A ſmall coppice.*

Similit'. *Likewiſe.*

Similium ejus. *His fellowes; thoſe who were mentioned along with him.*

Sire mot (ad). *To the county court.*

Sit (et hoc). *And that to be paid.*

Siward comes. *Earl Siward* [1].

Siuuard tein' et cognatus regis E. tenuit. *Siward the Thane, and Kinſman of King Edward, held it.*

[1] The magnanimous earl of Northumberland, who, when he found he was near his end, got upon his legs, and cauſing his armor to be put on, expired in that poſture, declaring it was a ſhameful thing for a brave man to die in his bed.

Rap. v. II. p. 77.

He died at York, 1055, and left Waltheof his ſon, who ſucceeded to the earldom of Northumberland, 1072.

Mills, 712.

Soca.

Soca. Soke. *Generally ſignifies franchiſe, liberty, or juriſdiction; ſometimes a territory or precinct; and ſometimes a rent paid for uſing the land, with ſome privilege or liberty, or for protection of the land* [1].

Soca, ſaca, et conſuetudo. *Soke, ſac, and cuſtom, i. e. the entire juriſdiction.*

Soca huj' M. *The ſoke of this manor.*

Soca ibidem. *The ſoke is there.*

Soca (ad ipſum manerium pertinet) hæc de G. *The ſoke of G. belongs to the manor itſelf.*

Soca et Berewic. *Soke and Berewick.*

Socā p̄t hallam de W. &c. habet. *Has the ſoke except over the manor-houſe of W.*

[1] Socage in its moſt general and extenſive ſignification ſeems to denote a tenure by any certain and determinate ſervice.

It is of two ſorts: *free* ſocage where the ſervices are not only certain but honourable; and *villein* ſocage, where the ſervices, though certain, are of a baſer nature.

Such as held by the former tenure are called in Glanvil, *Liberi Sokemanni*; and by Briton, ſocage is deſcribed under the name of *fraunke ferme.*

It ſeems probable, that the ſocage tenures were the relics of Saxon liberty, and that they eſcaped the general fate of other property, partly out of favour and affection to their particular owners, and partly from their own inſignificancy; as the number of them ſoon after the Conqueſt does not ſeem to have been very conſiderable, nor their value by any means large. 2 Black 79, 80, 86.

Brady is of opinion that there was not at the time of making the Survey any *free ſocage*, and that if there had, it would have been entered, as the land holden in *Allodio* was, for *Lidage* ſake. Brad. Pref. Eng. Hiſt. p. 25.

Soca

Soca ſup piſcar' e ſup toftam. *Soke over the fiſhery and over the toft.*

Soca de IIII hund̄ et dim' ptinet ad hoc M. *The ſoke of four hundreds and a half belongs to this manor.*

Soca (hæc tria, C. M. D. fuerunt maneria, tamen ſunt in) de Clifton. *Theſe 3, C. M. and D. were manors, yet they are in the ſoke of Cliftun.*

Soca (in) reg. Ed. erant xxx burgenſes. *There were 30 burgeſſes under the liberty or privilege of King Edward.*

Soca (in) Regis III liḃi hōes. *Three freemen under the protection of the King.*

Soca (in B IIII liḃi hōes et dim̄ ſemper M. R.) ſuper dim̄ Rex. *R. always had the ſoc of four freemen in B, and the King had the moiety of one.*

Soca et com̄endatio erat in Bucham. *The ſoke and protection belonged to Bucham.*

Soca et ſaca ſup d̄nium hallæ tantū. *Soke and ſake over the manor-houſe only.*

Soca, ſaca et com̄dat remanet sc̄o et ſervitiū in C. *The ſoke, ſake and protection remains in the church of St. Edmund, and the ſervices are to be rendered at C.*

Soca (hi potuer̄ trās ſuas dare et vendere ſed) remaneret ſc̄o et ſervitiū quicūq trā emeret. *Theſe might give and ſell their lands, but the ſervice was to remain in St. Edmund, whoſoever purchaſed the land.*

Soca

Soca et ſaena (iſte fuit ita liber quod poſſet ire quo vellet cum.) *He was ſo free that he could go whither he would with the ſoc and ſac.*

Socā (unus eor' etiā) ſuā cū trā vende poterat. *One of them might ſell even his ſoc, as well his land.*

Soca et ſaca (poſſet ire quo vellet cum) f; tm̄ fuit homo W. *He might go whither he would with the ſoc and ſac, yet ſtill he was the man of W.*

Soca (ſine) recedere potuer'. *Might quit their land, but not the ſoke.*

Soca (abſque) vendere potuer'. *Might ſell their land, but not the ſoke.*

Soca 7 ſaca (pot' vendere trā f;) remanebat. *Might ſell the land, but the ſoc and ſac remained.*

Soca remanſit eccl̄æ ſed t̄ras vendere potuer' cui voluer'. *The ſoke continucd to belong to the church, but they might ſell their lands to whom they pleaſed.*

Soca remanebat in manerio. *The ſoke continued in the manor.*

Soca in E. *The ſoke belongs to E.*

Soca regis iſti fuer's; eos dedit A. *They were under the protection or juriſdiction of the King, but he gave them to A.*

Soca ej' M. *The ſoke of the ſame manor* 1 *carucate.*

Soca (tenuit U libæ cū) 1 hid. *U. held freely 1 hide with the ſoke.*

Soca et Saca (eodē tp̄r fuer' furati equi inventi, in domo B. ita qd̄ abbas cujus fuit) & Rodb̄t' qui habuit comdationē ſup̄ iſtū vener' de hoc furto ad placitū 7 ſic̄ H teſtat' diſceſſer̄ amicabilit̄ fine judicio qd̄ vidiſſed hundr't. *At the ſame time, ſome horſes which had been ſtolen, being found in the poſſeſſion of B; the abbot the lord of the ſoke, and Robert the patron of B, were at iſſue about the theft; but, as the hundred teſtify, the parties in their preſence ſettled the matter amicably, ard departed without awaiting the judgement of the court.*

Soca falde. *The privilege of the lord's fold. Faldage.*

Socam (ad) de falda. *Folded in the lord's fold.*

Soca falde et c̄m'd. *Soke fold and protection.*

Socæ 11 partes clam̄ J. ſup̄ æccl̄am et terram quæ illuc jacet. *J. claims two parts of the ſoke over the church, and the lands which lie there.*

Soca (tenet N. R. cū) et ſaca ſub rege. *N holds R with ſoke and ſake under the King.*

Socam habuit ſub Stigando. *Held the ſoke under Stigand.*

Socam ipſimet. *They themſelves had the ſoke.*

Socam (Rex et comes de toto) *The King and Earl had the ſoke of the whole.*

Socam

Socam Edeva habuit eorum ſed recedere abſq; ej' licentia potuerunt. *Editha had the ſoke or juriſdiction of them, but they might quit their lands without her leave.*

Socam (IIII hōes ad) tantum. *Four men who belonged only to the lord's ſoc.*

Socam de toto hundredo, Sc̄s Eadmundus. *St. Edmund has the ſoke of the whole hundred.*

Socam ſup dominium ſuum, *Had the ſoke over his own demeſnes.*

Socam ſup v m̄. *Soke, juriſdiction over five manors.*

Socam ſup aulam G. *Soke or juriſdiction over the hall of G.*

Socam diviſer' patris ſui. *They divided the ſoke of their father.*

Socam (tenuere ad) S. B. *Held by ſocage of the abbey of S. B.*

Socā de IIII bov'. *The ſoke of four oxgangs.*

Socā jacere In O. *That the ſoke lies in O.*

Socam et ſacam omnem reddentes ad hundred de O. *Rendering all kind of ſervices ariſing from ſoke and ſac at the hundred of O.*

Socā reddebat A (hec trā dimidia) et alt̄a pars erat lib̄a. *Half of this land paid a rent to A. the other half was free.*

Socam, ſacam, et commendac̄onē. *Soc, ſac, and protection.*

Socam

Sócam (A calumniat) unius carucatæ hujus tr̃æ. *A claims the ſoke of* 1 *carucate of this land.*

Socam hujus villæ clamat A. *A claims the ſoke of this town.*

Soc̃ (11) xxxiiii ac̃ tr̃ē. *Two ſokemen who held* 34 *acres of land* [1].

Soch' (1) de xxx ac huic t̃re adjacet ſ̃ep̃. *One Sokeman, who holds* 30 *acres, always belongs to this manor.*

Soch xv s̃ep̃ adjacent huic manerio tenentes dim' hid'. *Fifteen ſokemen who hold half a hide always belong to this manor* [2].

Soc 1 huic manerio p̃tin q̃ n pot' receđe. *One ſokman belongs to this manor, who cannot depart from it.*

Soc xxx m̃ tenent illā trā 7 n̄ pōt receđe ab illo manerio. *Thirty ſokemen now hold that land, and they cannot go from the manor.*

Sochemani iſti non poſſant removere ab illo man'. *Thoſe ſokemen could not remove from that manor.*

[1] Some of the King's ſocmen were great, as were alſo ſome of thoſe of the larger ſort of other great mens, and had manors within the ſoc, which ſort we now call Meſne Lords; but the moſt general ſort of Socmen were ſuch as the Saxons called Leſs Thaines; the Danes young men, and we ſtill yeomen, beïng free of blood, and fit for honourable ſervice.

Pref. Thoroton's Hiſt. Nottinghamſhire.

[2] A certain number of free ſocmen appears to have been neceſſary to every lord of a manor, for holding the pleas of the manor-court. Rud. Glouc. p. 80.

Sochi

Sochi (hanc terram tenuerunt IIII) hōes Wallef comitis; horum II tenuer' I hid' et II virg' et dim̄ sed recedere sine licentia ejus n̄ potuer'; alii vero duo dare et vendere potuer' terram suam.

Four sokemen, tenants of Earl Waltheof, held this land; two of them held one hide, and two yard lands and a half, but could not depart without his licence; but the other two might both grant or sell their lands.

Soc (XXV desn't de hoc M. qui aderant t. r. e. *There are 25 Sockmen now wanting in this manor, who were there in the time of King Edward.*

Soc' integri (XIII) et III dim'. *Thirteen sokemen intirely free, and three who were half under protection.*

Socos (ad Hereford sunt IIII burgenses huic manerio redd'tes XVIII) carucis. *At Hereford there are 4 burgesses who render eighteen plowshares for the use of this manor.*

Soccos, Socks, redd IIII. *Renders four plowshares.*

Socharum h' om̄s redditiones. *Has the profits of all pleas.*

[a] Here are different conditions of socmen; quære, whether the free use of the land might not be the commendatio; and liberty to sell the land and recede, might not be the soke meant in other places, as contradistinct to commendation? Brad. Pref. Hist. Eng. p. 63.

Socii

Socii fuerunt. *Were joint tenants.*

Sol. *A ſhilling* [1].

Solidarius. Soldarius. *A ſoldier.*

Solida in libertate dedit. R. I. v. træ. *Gave to R. one yard land, which was to be entirely free.*

Solidatis ꝑ ſuis. *For his wages.*

Solidata terræ. *As much land as is yearly worth one ſhilling.*

Solidat' trã LX. *Sixty ſhillings rent of land.*

Solid' de paſtura XIII. *Paſture land of the yearly value of* 13*s.*

Solidos (de conſuetudinibus paſcuarum in S. detinent XVI.) *Detain* 16*s. ariſing from the cuſtomary payments due for the paſtures in S.*

Solinus [2]. Solin. *Suling, ſwolling.*

Solin ꝑ uno ſe defd. *It was taxed at one ſuling.*

[1] The ſhilling conſiſted of twelve pence, and was equal in weight to ſomething more than three of our ſhillings; ſo that the Norman pound, conſiſting of 20 of ſuch ſhillings, was worth 3l. 2s. of our preſent money.

Rud. Glouc. p. 80.

[2] This word is peculiar to Kent, and is ſuppoſed in general to contain the ſame quantity of land as a carucate, or plough-land: "Terram trium aratrorum, quam Cantiani Anglicè dicunt, three ſwolinges."

Somn. Gav. 58. 117. Cowel.

Solins (cccc acr' et dim' [x] quæ fiunt ii) et dimid'. 400 *acres and a half, which make two ſolins and a half.*

Solins (dimid' mold' de 5.) *The half of a mill of 5s. value.*

Solvit'. *Is paid.*

Solū m̃. *Only.*

Spineti vi ac̃. *Six acres of thorney ground.*

Sprevarium unum redd̃. *Renders one ſparrow-hawk, or ſpare-hawk.*

Squillaria regis. *The furniture of the King's ſcullery.*

Stabilitio. *The driving deer to a ſtand.*

Dufreſne.

Stabilitionem (ad) mittebat Vicecomes xxxvi hōes pedites quamdiu rex ibi eſſet. *The ſheriff ſent 36 men on foot to the ſtand, during the King's ſtay there.*

Stabilitionem (de unaquaq; domo ibat unus homo ad) in ſilva. *One man went from every houſe to the ſtands or his ſtation in the wood; viz. for driving deer to a ſtand, in order to ſhooting them; or into buck-ſtalls, or deer-hays, for taking them.*

Stabilitionem (qui monitus ad) venationis non

[x] Dimid' muſt have relation to half a hundred; and then a Solin, after Engliſh account, containeth 216 acres; if after Norman, then nine ſcore acres.

Appendix Reg. Hon. Rich. p. 9.

ibat l. sol regi emendabat. *He who was summoned to be at the ſtand for taking deer, and went not, was to pay 50s. to the King.*

Stabilituras. *Stands.*

Stalra (Ranul) *Ralph, Maſter of Horſe, Conſtable, Standard-bearer.* Seld. Tit. Hon. p. 612.

Steinus R. E. *A Thane of King Edward.*

Stica anguill. *A ſtick of eels; every ſtick was to have 25 eels.*

Stirmannus Regis. *The King's pilot or ſteerſman.* Cowel.

Stov (Hundret de [t].) *The hundred of Stow.*

Strigul, *or* Strigoil. *Now called Glouceſter.* Rudder, Glouc.

Subjugavit eam Comiti. *Subjected it to the Earl; put his land under the protection of the Earl.*

Subcomendatus (dimidius) anteceſſori Malet. *Protected by one who was protected by the anceſtor of Malet, and was half under his protection.*

Sub ſe ht. *Has under him.*

Suburbium hoc. *This Borough.*

Suburbium hoc redd xx lib. *This borough pays 20l. The houſes under the walls of the borough, pay 20l.*

[t] In the 7th year of King Edward the Firſt the names of all the hundreds, pariſhes, knights-fees, &c. throughout England, together with the Lords of them, were returned by inquiſition; the roll of which is ſtill remaining in the Exchequer.

Sudtreding [1] (in.) *In the ſouth-riding.*

Suenone (de). *Of Sweno.*

Suis c maneriis. *Withhis own manors.*

Sumagio (redd IIII d regis ex.) *Pay 4d. towards the expences of conveying the King's baggage.*

Summa. *A ſeme. A horſe-load.*

Sum̃a de caballi. *For a horſe-load.*

Summas annonæ. *Semes or horſe-loads of corn.*

Summas braſii. *Semes or horſe-loads of malt.*

Summas farinæ. *Semes or horſe-loads of meal-flour.*

Summas piſcium. *Semes or horſe-loads of fiſh.*

Summas IIII de piſis. *Four ſemes or horſe-loads of peas.*

Summas ſalis. *Semes or horſe-loads of ſalt.*

Summarius. *A horſe to carry burthens, a ſumpter horſe.*

Sũmiſer' ſe abbatiæ. *They put themſelves under the protection of the abby.*

Summiſer' ſe et t̃ras ſuas ſub Brictrici poteſtate. *They put themſelves and their lands under the protection of Brictric.*

1 Treding or Rideing, not improbably from Trihinga, which was a portion of a county that contained three or four hundreds. Theſe *tribings* had their *tribingrefas*, their governors or *Revis*; and what could not be determined in the hundred or wapentack, was ended here; and what could not be ended here, was determined in the ſhire.

Brad. Hiſt. p. 142, 143.

Sumpſit.

Sumpſit, *Took away.*

Sn't (de) xxv ſoc' qui aderant, t. r. e. 25 *ſocmen are wanting in this manor, who were there in the time of King Edward.*

Sup hæc reddit vic. c. ſol. *Over and above theſe he pays to the ſheriff* 100 *ſhillings.*

Supi'. *Above.*

Supiori Torp. *Upper Thorp.*

Superioris ⓜ. *Of the above manor.*

Supfacto p W. de B. *On account of the overcharge of W. de B.*

Sup miſit. *Put down.*

Sup plus. *Over, beſides, ſurplus.*

Super quos. *Over whom.*

Suſtinendum ad M. *For ſupport of the manor.*

Suu' (h de his habuit) ant'. c̄m̄d. tant' *Of theſe men, his anceſtor had the protection only.*

Syra. *Shire.*

T.

T. *Nevertheleſs.*

T. (int' totū ad glā. XLII. carucate trę) tra ad, LVIII carucas. *The land is rated in the whole at 42 carucates, yet there is enough for, or it would employ, 58 ploughs.*

℞. *Free.*

7. *And.*

tam'. *Still, yet.*

tant m̃. tantū m̃. *Only.*

tc' e m. *Then and now.*

Tc' 7 p'. *Then and after.*

tc' (ex) uſq; m̃. *From that time to this.*

tcia' t'ciū. *Third.*

ten'. *Holds, held.*

tent'. *Are held.*

tm̃. *Only.*

tm̃. *Then.*

tn̄. *Then.*

tn̄. *Yet, nevertheleſs,*

tnę. *Having, holding.*

tnt̄. *Had, held.*

tntd. *As much as.*

tpr̄. tpr̄e ex. *From the time,*

tot'. *Entire.*

tra

trā. *Land, arable land.*

T. R. E. t. r. e. t. r. æ. *In the time of King Edward the Confeſſor.*

T. R. *In the time of William the Conqueror.*

T. W. Com. *In the time of Earl William.*

tailla, tailgia xxx ſol. *Tallaged at 30s.*

Taini, Teini [1]. *Thanes.*

Tainus Regis, Reginæ, Edvini. *A Thane of the King, Queen, Earl Edwin.*

Tainus Francus [2]. *A free Thane.*

Tainland. *Land held by a Thane by inheritance. Land peculiar to Thanes.*

Seld. Tit. Hon. p. 687. Notæ ad Eadm 170.

[1] Theſe were the Saxon nobility, and divided into Thani Regis, mediocres, and inferiores. The firſt in the Saxon times were equal to the Barons in the Normans, as the Thani mediocres were to the leſſer barons, or lords of manors, and the inferiores made up the loweſt degree of freeholders.

Spelman, Tyrrel, Int. to Hiſt. Eng. p. 76.

[2] The name *Baron* ſucceeded after the Normans, into the room of king's Thane; however, in the beginning of the Norman ſtate, that of Thane was often alſo retained. Nor is it likely that the uſe of language could have been ſo ſuddenly altered that the title of Baron only ſhould have preſently expreſſed it.

Archbiſhops and Biſhops, as well as the great Barons, are alſo called Thanes. Dom. Berks, p. 56[b].

At the end of many counties in Domeſday, there is a title for *Thani, Servientes, Miniſtri regis*; but the *Thani* are generally diſtinct from the *Servientes* and *Miniſtri*, as ſeeming to be of a ſuperior degree, and holding offices of a leſs ſervile nature than the others. See table at the end.

Tainlande dijudicata eſt eſſe. Clamat ad Tainland. Seld. ad Eadm. 170, 171. Som. Gav. 121.

This was free land, but ſtill it might be charged with a rent, or reſtrained from alienation [1].

Tainland H trā fuit T. R. E. ſed poſtea converſa ē in Reveland. *This land in the time of King Edward was Thainland, but afterwards converted into Reveland. See* Reveland.

Tainland (una ex his hid ē.) *One of theſe hides is tainland.*

Tainlandæ (quæ erant.) *Which were tainlands.*

Tamen (et) reddit. *And it beſides pays.*

Tamen (et) non habet. *And yet it had not been allowed.*

Tamen ſunt ſemper. *Notwithſtanding they are always accounted.*

Tanī (ad) poſuiſſet. *Had ſet it at ſo much.*

Teignus, teinnus, teinn', tenn'. *A thane, a ſervant.*

teigni (x) hōes burgret hoc M. tenuer' et vendere potuerunt. *Ten Thanes, men of Burgret, held this manor and might ſell it.*

teigni (VIII) tenuer' hoc M. oms trā ſuā vendere potuerunt. *Eight Thanes held this manor, and all of them might ſell their lands.*

[1] For tainlands, that were honorary poſſeſſions, the word Baroniæ was uſed from the time of the Normans.

Seld. Tit. Hon. 688.

teini (has terras tenuer' v) nec poterant recedere a dn̄o M. *Five Thanes held these lands, and they could not depart from the lord of the manor.*

tē pore, r. e. *In the time of King Edward.*

tenebat eum. *Retained him.*

ten' sub com' Edgar. *Holds under Earl Edgar Atheling, Earl of Oxford* [1].

ten'. *Tenant.*

ten' R. pg' 1 hid'. *R. the champion holds 1 hide.*

tenet ad firmam. *Farms it.*

tenet lib̄os hōes. *Is in possession of the freemen.*

tenet de rege in custodia (H de G) 1 hid̄ et vi^am^ partem 1 hid̄ in M. *H de G holds of the King in ward (or has the custody of it committed to him by the King) 1 hide and the 6th part of a hide in M.*

tenr̄. *Held.*

tenuit (istemet) T. R. E. sed modo tenet ad firmam de W. graviter et miserabiliter. *He himself held it as his own in the time of King Edward; but now he holds it at a very oppressive rent of W.*

tenetura (de.) *Of the tenure, occupation.*

tenn'. *A Thane.*

Terra. *Land* [2].

Terra,

[1] Amongst the great tenants in Hertfordshire, p. 142, he is styled only Edgar Adeling.

[2] By this is always understood arable land, in contradistinction to pasture, meadow, wood, &c. whose contents are not

Terra, trã regis. *Lands and poſſeſſions of the King* [1].

Terra B. *The baronial eſtate of B.*

Terra Dominicalis. *Demeſne lands; thoſe which the lord reſerved for his own uſe, and the maintenance of his houſehold.*

Terra libera. *Free land* [2].

Terra militũ epi. *Lands held of the Biſhop by knight's ſervice.*

Terra monachorum archiepi. *Land of the monks of the archbiſhop* [3].

Terra

not expreſſed in hides, but in leucæ, quadragenariæ, &c. which were not charged with the tax of danegeld, or conſidered as part of the geldable or arable land.

Webb on Danegeld, p. 19.

[1] The lands under this deſcription are thoſe lands and manors which were the antient inheritance of the crown; and as appears by Domeſday, were actually in the hands of it in the time of Edward the Confeſſor, or William the Conqueror, and entered under the title Terra Regis.

Brady on Bor. p. 82.

The King's deſign was to form a judgement of his own lands and demeſnes, and thoſe of his capital tenants. Hence the *ſub feudatarii*, or under-tenants, in ſome counties, were not particularly marked; and many cities and towns, now conſiderable for wealth and commerce, are omitted, as not being held by the King or his tenants in capite, but by their *feudatarii* and under-tenants.

Hutch. Diſc. on Domeſday, p. 5.

[2] Land held in free ſocage, teſtamentary land, or ſuch as might be deviſed. Somn. Gav. p. 58. 84.

[3] Among other regulations which Archbiſhop Lanfranc made for the future good government of his Church, he ſe-

parated

Terra hæc in medio cuj' dā ſilvæ poſita) n̄ geld neq; conſuetudinē dat, nec in aliquo hund jacet. *This land lies in the middle of a certain wood, neither pays land-tax, or any cuſtomary rent, nor lies in any hundred, (i. e.) it is extra-parochial.*

Terra jacet ad Neuuerce; ſed opus villanor' pertinet ad Saxebi in Lincolneſcira. *The land is rated to Newark, but the work of the villans belongs to Saxby in Lincolnſhire.*

Terra eſt uno bovi. *There is land ſufficient for one ox, or there is one ox-gang.*

Trā e II bobis et ibi ſunt. *There is land ſufficient for two oxen, or the land is reckoned at two oxgangs, and there are that number.*

Trā eſt dimid bovi et ibi eſt ſemibos. *The arable is rated at half an oxgang, and there is ſo much.*

parated the manors and lands belonging to it into two parts (for before this, the Archbiſhop and his Monks lived together as one family, and had their revenues in common;) one of which he allotted for the maintenance of himſelf and his ſucceſſors in the See of Canterbury, and the other to the Monks, for their ſubſiſtance, cloathing, and other neceſſary uſes.

This is the uſual ſtyle of all the poſſeſſions of the *Monks* recorded in Domeſday, being the ſame as of thoſe which were the Archbiſhop's, the general titles only of their poſſeſſions being different; the one being *Terra archiepi Cantuar'*, and the other, *Terra monachorum* archiepi. Haſt. Kent. v. I. p. 465.

Terra

Terra eſt II car̄ et ibi ſunt in dn̄io. *The land is eſtimated at two carucates, and there are that quantity in demeſne.*

Terra eſt dimid car' et ibi eſt. *The arable land is rated at half a carucate, and there is that quantity. Sometimes the plowlands fell ſhort of the meaſure they ought to contain* [1].

tr̄a inquat dimiſerunt partes. *Diſpoſed of their land in 4 parcels.*

Terra non hidata. *Land diſcharged from the uſual payments of ſubſidies and aids.*

Seld. Tit. Hon. p. 622.

tr̄æ ablatæ ſ̄t II de hoc maner'. *Two hides of land have been taken away from this manor.*

terminum fractum a propoſito ſtabilitum. *The time fixed by the ſheriff not obſerved.*

Teſtatur comitatus, hundredus, ſcyra, wapentach. *The jurors, or men of the county, hundred, or wapentach, give in their verdict.*

Brady's Hiſt. p. 78.

teſtatur (eas) ad Neuport. *Witneſs, or find by their verdict, that the lands belong to Newport.*

[1] In an antient valuation made of the manors of the Biſhop of Rocheſter, in the reign of Henry III. it appeared, that there were two plows in the manor of Stone, though there were not in reality two plow-lands in it; for though they were generally eſtimated as ſuch, yet there was not ſo much arable land within the manor as each carucate, or plow-land ought to contain, according to the cuſtom of this part of the country, 180 acres.

teſtificęt'

teſtificet' (niſi Rex) nichil ħt ibi. *He can have no property there, unleſs the King's certificate be produced.*

Teſtiñ, teſtimonium ꝑhibent. *Give evidence.*

Textus. *The four Evangeliſts. A deed, inſtrument, regiſter, chartulary.*

Textum (donavit æccłæ ꝑ unū) poſitū ſuꝑ altare. *Gave it to the Church by a deed delivered (or the Evangeliſts laid) upon the altar* [1].

Thol [2] et Theim [3].

Timbres (III) pellium martrinium. *Three timbers of ſkins of marterns* [4].

Tonſorator. *A barber.*

Torveland. *Turfland.*

Toſti Com' tenuit. *Earl Toſti held it* [5].

tot' cū erat. *When it was entire.*

totid'. *As many.*

totum hoc. *All which.*

Trabes annonæ. *Thraves of corn* [6].

[1] The modes of giving poſſeſſion in early days were innumerable; ſometimes by a turf, a twig, at others by a horn, knife, glove, &c.

[2] Toll, a liberty as well to take, as to be free from toll.

[3] Theim. The prerogative of having, reſtraining, and judging bondmen, naifs, and villains, with their children, goods, and chattels in his court. Cowel.

[4] A timber of ſkins is 40 ſkins.

[5] He was one of the ſons of Earl Godwin, and Earl of Northumberland, but driven out of it for his cruelty.

[6] A thrave of corn in moſt parts of England conſiſts of 24 ſheaves, or 4 ſhocks, 6 ſheaves to every ſhock.

trabes

trabes xii annonæ reddunt. *Render 12 thraves of corn.*

tranſportavit hallã in alio M. *He tranſferred the hall over to another manor.*

tranſacta vero feſtivitate Sti Martini. *But from the feaſt of St. Martin.*

Treding. *Tithing* [1].

treding hões de. *Men of the tithing.*

treuuva regis. *The King's peace.*

$\frac{3}{m}$, tria. *Three.*

Truſſellum. *A Pack.*

truſſellum ſi diſſolverit. *If he ſhall open his pack.*

tuliſſe domum in caſtellum. *That the houſe was laid to the caſtle.*

tulit inde. *Took from thence.*

Tulit de hoc manerio. *Took it from this manor.*

turtorẽ (forſan tutorem) advocant regẽ ad quod condonavit illis x lib̃. *Appeal to, or vouch, the King that he hath remitted them* 10*l.*

Tutor. *A patron, a perſon vouched.*

Tutor (R. ñ ẽ inde ſibi.) *R. does not warrant him thereof.*

[1] So called where ten men and their families were caſt into a ſociety, all of them being bound to the King, for the peaceable behaviour of each other of their Society.

Pref. Dugd. Warw. Brady, p. 84.

Tutorẽ

Tutorē (ad) vocat dnm̄ ſuū. *Vouches his lord to warrant.*

Tutorem n̄ adduxit. *Did not produce his voucher.*

Tutorem (revocavit eū ad) f; ipſe ſibi defuit. *Vouched him to warrant, but he made default.*

V.

Vl. I. †. *Or.*
ul. *Or.*
ul n̄. *Or not.*
V. *Yardland.*
vo v̊ ů. *But.*
volnt. *Are willing.*
ūi p. *By force.*
u. *As.*
ubtus. *Hubert.*
ucuſq;. *Hitherto.*
ult. *Laſt, farther.*
un' un. *One.*
unoq̊. *Every.*
ů. *But.*
uſq; nc̄. *Never.*
utq; parte. *On both ſides.*
Vac'. *A cow, a cow-houſe; a void place, or waſt ground.*
Vac' III c̄. vit. *Three cows with their calves.*
Vaccarius. *A cowherd, a herdſman.*
Vacuæ ſt. *Are half year's land.*
Vacuæ terræ I ſolin. *One ſuling of half year's land.*

Vad.

vad. *Goes forward.*

vadē vades. *Pledge, pledges.*

vadē dedit. *Gave ſecurity.*

vades (ex hoc deder'.) *For the performance of this they gave pledges.*

vademonium. *Pledge, ſurety, mortgage.*

vadimonio diſſolutum ẽ quod. *That the mortgage was paid off.*

vadimonio (tenuit in.) *Held it in mortgage.*

val' (a) qt'. *Is worth but.*

valent'. *Value, valuation.*

valentiis (in totis.) *For all dues.*

valet VI lib 7 V ſol. Qdo rccep. c. ſol. T. R. E. VI lib. *It is worth 6l. 5s. a year; when (Counteſs Judith) received it, 5l.; and in the time of King Edward, 6l.*

valet (ſemper) 2s. in W. *It always paid 2s. to the manor of W.*

valet XL ſol. *Paid 40s.*

valet vix XXX ſol. *It is ſcarce worth 30s.*

valet LX ſol cū pondere 7 arſione. *Is worth 60s. full weight, after weighed and burnt.*

Vas. *A Beehive.*

Vaſa II apū. *Two Beehives; two ſkeps of Bees.*

Vaſta. *Waſt ground, uncultivated* [1].

Vaſta

[1] After the ſiege of York in 1069, King William, in order to revenge himſelf on the Northumbrians, ravaged all the country between York and Durham, for 60 miles, in ſo mercileſs a manner, that the former inhabitants could not know it; and even when the Survey was taken, many

Vaſta domus. *A decayed houſe.*

Vaſtata eſt in caſtellis. *Was deſtroyed when the caſtles were built.*

Vaſtata (terra) eſt a pecunia. *The land is entirely deſolated of cattle.*

Vaſtate ſunt. *Lie waſte.*

Vaſtati. *Waſted or impoveriſhed, ruined.*

Vaſtavit (ita) hōes. *Oppreſſed the tenants to ſuch a degree.*

Vaſcula (xxiiii) frumenti. 24 *veſſels of wheat or grain* [1].

Vavaſorius. *A Vavaſor* [2].

vell& (f; c̄ trā ſua poſſ& ire q̄) *but might diſpoſe of his land to whom he pleaſed.*

Venatio. *Veniſon, Deer. The exerciſe of hunting.*

Venationem ibi habuit æccleſia ſuam p iii haias. *The church had a right to hunt in three incloſures there. Or the church had Veniſon in 3 parks there.*

Venationem (cū ibi Rex) exerceret, cuſtodiebant eū cū armis meliores burḡſes caballos towns remained uncultivated; and this is the reaſon why *Vaſta* ſo often occurs in Yorkſhire. Sim. Dur. p. 199. Chron. W. de Hem. an. 1068. Ord. Vital. p. 514.

[1] How much a vaſculum contained is uncertain.

[2] One in dignity next to a Baron, one who either held of a meſne Lord, and not immediately of the King, or at leaſt of the King, as of an honour or manor, and not in chief.

Seld. Tit. Hon. p. 627.

We read of Vavaſſours in the time of Hen. I. belonging to the barony of the Archbiſhop of York, to the barony of Robert Foſſard, and others; but they were not numerous.

Mad. Baron. p. 13[illegible].

habentes.

habentes. *When the King went a hunting there (viz. Shrewſbury) the burgeſſes of beſt ſubſtance, and who had horſes, guarded the King with arms* [1].

Venationem portabant ad Hereford. *They carried the veniſon to Hereford.*

Venatione (quicquid de ea exiit in). *The whole profits of the chace.*

Vendere trā potens, vendere potuit. *Had a power or right to ſell his land.*

Vendere non potuit, vendere non potuit extra eccleſiam, vendere non potuit ſine licentia. *Theſe expreſſions occur in almoſt every page of Domeſday, and ſuch reſtraining claujes were frequently inſerted in conveyances ſeveral ages after.*

Venerunt de hoc furto ad placitum. *Were at iſſue concerning the things ſtolen.*

Venit [2] (poſtquā Rex) in Angliam. *After that King William came into England.*

Vento corruit. *Deſtroyed by the wind.*

Venundat' fuit. *Was rated, was ſold.*

Vert. *Guert* [3].

[1] Camden ſays, this ſervice is thought to have been impoſed on the burgeſſes of Shrewſbury, becauſe that not many years before, Edric Streon, Duke of the Mercians, a man of great impiety, lay in wait near this place for Prince Alfhelm, and barbarouſly murdered him, as he rode a hunting.

Camd. Brit. Shrewſbury.

[2] This is the general expreſſion in Domeſday, and *conquiſivit* is not made uſe of in more than one or two places.

[3] The G ſeems to be omitted in Domeſday. Suff. 287. ½.

Vertere potuit ſe cū hac trā quo voluit. *Could turn herſelf over with this land whereſoever ſhe would.*

Vertit ſe per vim. *Turned herſelf over by force.*

Veſtita. *Cultivated, yielded ſome profit.*

Veſtitu (eſt de) monachorum. *Is for the cloathing of the monks.*

Vetula quædam tenuit. *A certain old woman held it.*

Vias Rex hē [1] tres p trā 7 quartā p aquā. In his oīne forisfactū [2] ē regis 7 comitis. Ubicnq; vadant viæ vel p trā regis ꝯ archepi ꝯ comitis. *The King has three ways by land, and*

[1] Via militaris que publica dici poterit, et ducit ad mare, et ad portus, et quandoque ad Mercata.

Brac. l. 4. c. 16. S. 8. Flet. l. 4. c. 6. S. 8.

[2] In the great cauſe between Lanfrank and Odo at Pinenden. "Demonſtratum fuit quod Rex *Anglorum* nullas conſuetudines habet in omnibus terris *Cantuarienſis* eccleſiæ niſi ſolummodo tres. Et illæ tres, quas habet, conſuetudines hæ ſunt; *una*, ſiquis homo Archiepiſcopi effodit illam regalem viam quæ vadit de Civitate in Civitatem. *Altera* ſi quis arborem incidit juxta regalem viam et eam ſuper ipſam viam dejecerit. De iſtis duabus conſuetudinibus qui culpabiles inventi fuerint atque detenti, dum talia faciunt, ſive vadimonium ab eis acceptum fuerit ſive non, tamen in ſecutione miniſtri regis et per vadimonium emendabunt quæ injuſte emendanda ſunt. *Tertia* conſuetudo talis eſt. Si quis in ipſa regali via ſanguinem fuderit, aut homicidium vel aliud aliquid fecerit quod nullatenus fieri licet, ſi dum hoc facit deprehenſus atque detentus fuerit, regi emendabit. Si vero deprehenſus ibi non fuerit, et inde abſque vade dato ſemel abierit, Rex ab eo nihil juſte exigere poterit." Seld. ad Eadmer, p. 159.

a fourth

a fourth by water. In theſe all the forfeitures belong to the King and the Earl, whether thoſe ways go through the land of the King, the Archbiſhop, or the Earl.

Vice (1). *Onee.*

Vicecom' *Sheriff.*

Vicecomes (Edward') hŧ p ann. de denar' q̄ ptin' ad vicomitat'. cxxx. porc'. 7 xxxii bacons. Fruñti ii moď 7 viii ſextar'. 7 t'ntď brafii. avenæ; v moď 7 iiii ſextar'. mellis xvi ſextar'. vel ꝑmelle xvi ſoliď. gallinas $^{tas}_{cccc}$. 7 q't $^{d}_{XX}$. Ova. mille 7 ſexcenta. caſeos cent. agnos $^{os}_{LII}$. vellera oviũ, $^{a}_{cc}$ xl. i bled annonæ: clxii ac̃s.

Habet etiam q't $^{d}_{xx}$ libras valeñ int' Reveland. 7 qď inde hŧ. Q̃do p̄poſitis firma deficit, neceſſe, ẽ Eduuardo reſtaurare de ſuo.

Edward [1] Sheriff has yearly from the profits which belong to the ſheriffwick 130 *ſwine, and* 32 *bacon hogs,* 2 *buſhels and* 8 *ſextaries of wheat, and as much of malt,* 5 *buſhels and* 4 *ſextaries of oats,* 16 *ſextaries of honey, or* 16*s.* 480 *hens,* 1600 *eggs,* 100 *cheeſes,* 52 *lambs,* 240 *fleeces of wool, one crop of corn ſtanding,* 162 *acres.*

He has alſo from the Reveland, and the profits he receives from it to the value of 80 *l. When the bailiffs cannot make ſo much of the ferm, Edward muſt make up the deficiency out of his own* [1].

[1] Edward Sariſberie. See p. 35.

Vicecomes int' ſuas Conſuetudines 7 placita de dimidio hundret recipit inde xxxiiii lib. *The ſheriff* [1], *from the cuſtomary payments, and the profits of pleas of the half hundred, receives* 34*l.*

Vicecom' (reddebat) T. R. E. de hoc M. quod exibat ad firmam. *In the time of King Edward, what rent iſſued out of this farm was paid to the ſheriff.*

Vicecom' tamen reddit totā firmam. *Yet the ſheriff pays the whole farm.*

Vicomes (crevit ibi) viii villos. *The ſheriff added there* 8 *villans.*

Vicecomes tamen de remanenti invenit totam firmam. *And yet the ſheriff was charged with the whole farm or rent out of the remainder.*

Vicecomiti ſervitium faciebat per totam Angliam. *Attended the ſheriff when required in any part of England.*

[1] The Sheriffs of counties had the government and cuſtody of them, and not the Earls (unleſs they were Palatine), otherwiſe than in caſes where they had the ſheriffewicks joined with their dignities. Seld. Tit. Hon. 2d Ed. 676.

They were uſually men of high rank and great power in the realm, having one or more counties committed to them by the King at his pleaſure, either in cuſtody, or at a ferm certain. To them the King uſually committed (together with the counties) his caſtles and manors lying within their bailwick. They provided the caſtles with ammunition and other neceſſaries, and they ſtocked and improved his manors; in ſhort the ſheriff was the King's farmer, or bailiff, and the collector of all his rents and revenues within his diſtrict.

Blackſtone, Com. v. I. p. 339. Mad. Ex. p. 634 and 643.

Vice-

Vicecomitat' de W. cū burgo et cū regalibus maneriis reddeb̄ lxv lib̄. &c. *The ſheriffwick of Warwick, with the borough, and the royal manors, paid 65l. &c.*

Vicecomitatum poſtquam perdidit. *After that he was deprived of the ſheriffwick.*

Vicecomitatuum in preſentia quatuor. *In the preſence of 4 counties or ſhires* [1].

Vico (in ſtrande vel in.) *In ſtrand or ſtream.*

Victū (ad) equorum L ſol. *Towards proviſion for horſes, 50s.*

Victū (ad) et veſtitum. *For their table and clothing.*

Victu de Monachorum. *For the uſe of the refectory of the monaſtery* [2].

Victu (quia de) ſēp fuer'. *Becauſe they were always aſſigned for furniſhing the table.*

Vigil M. *M. the watchman.*

Vigin' (Tc̄. cc. ou. m̄. IIII.) *At that time* 200 *ſheep, now* 80.

[1] The pleas for church lands were generally held before all or moſt of the counties ſummoned together, in which the lands lay, and the Engliſh were called thither to give teſtimony, whether they belonged to thoſe churches in the time of King Edward; for no others could be competent witneſſes, being all ſtrangers to the thing in queſtion.

Brad. Hiſt. p. 141.

[2] Benefactors often nominated the particular uſes to which they choſe their donations ſhould be applyed; either to the maintenance or cloathing of the monks, for lights, hoſpitality, building, or repairing the Church and its ornaments.

Vill', Villus, Villi, Villan', Villani, *Villeins.*
From Villa, a country farm, whereto they were deputed to do ſervice [1].

Villæ

[1] They are ſuppoſed to have been tenants of a ſuperior degree to Servi; but their employment was moſtly very ſervile, and their perſons and property at the diſpoſal of the Lord.

Villeins were either regardant, annexed to the manor or land; or in groſs, annexed to the perſon of the Lord, and transferrable by deed from one owner to another: theſe laſt held ſmall portions of land by way of ſuſtaining themſelves and families, but it was at the mere will of the Lord, and by ſervices not only baſe, but uncertain as to time and quantity; their tenure was called pure Villanage, and from thence our preſent copyhold tenures are lineally deſcended.

2 Black. 90, &c.

Villeins regardant in the King's demeſnes, were called privileged Villeins, becauſe although they performed villein ſervices, yet they were certain and determinate; they could not alien or transfer their tenements by grant or feoffment, any more than pure villeins could, but were obliged to ſurrender them to the lord or his ſteward, to be again granted out and held in villenage; this is no other than the tenure in antient demeſne, to which, as partaking of the baſeneſs of villenage in the nature of its ſervices, and the freedom of ſocage in their certainty, Bracton has given a name compounded out of both, and calls it *Villenum Socagium.* Bract. l. 4. tr. 1. c. 28. 2d Black. p. 98, 99. Somn. Gav. p. 139.

Villeins might be enfranchiſed by manumiſſion, which is either expreſs, or implyed: expreſs; as where a man granted to the villein a deed of manumiſſion: implied; as where a man bound himſelf in a bond to his villein for a ſum of money, granted him an annuity by deed, or gave him an eſtate

Villæ alodiarii. *The allodial or free tenants of a manor.*

Villan̄ unum in cuſtodia. *Had the cuſtody of one villan.*

Villani plus hn̄t car' quā arabilē trā. *The villans have more ploughs than arable land.*

Villi arabant CXL acras trǣ dn̄i et ſeminabant de ꝑprio ſemine frumenti et dabant de conſuetudine XL lib̄ et LII den'. *The villains ploughed* 140 *acres of the demeſne lands; and found ſeed for it, and paid a cuſtomary rent of* 11*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*

Villi (in dominio IIII) integri et VI dimidii. *In demeſne there are* 4 *villains who hold entire villanage tenements, and ſix who hold moieties,*

eſtate in fee, for life, or years; for this was dealing with his villein on the footing of a freeman. 2d Black. p. 94.

What gave the finiſhing ſtroke to ſervitude, were the confuſions occaſioned by the two contending houſes of York and Lancaſter, when the whole kingdom was divided, and every Lord obliged, even for his own ſecurity, to take part with one ſide or the other: and when once engaged, neceſſitated to ſupport his party with his whole force. Villeins were therefore emancipated in prodigious numbers, in order to becoming ſoldiers. Sullivan's Lect. 25. p. 258, 259.

Tenure in villenage was virtually aboliſhed, by the 12th of Charles II. cap. 24.; and at that time there was hardly a pure villein left in the nation. For Sir Thomas Smith teſtifies, that in all his time (and he was ſecretary to Edward the VIth) he never knew any villein in groſs throughout the realm; and the few villeins regardant that were then remaining, were ſuch only as had belonged to biſhops, monaſteries, or other eccleſiaſtical corporations, in the preceding times of popery. 2d Black. p. 96.

Villo

Villo (de) cū moritur ht rex 1 bovem. *When a villain dies the King is entitled to one ox.*

Vill'm 1 et partem ſilvæ tenet. *Holds one vill, or one villain, or the land of one villain, and part of a wood.*

Villm Malẽt. *William Mallet.*

Villa regia. *A title given to thoſe country villages, where Kings of England had a royal ſeat or palace, and held the manor in their own demeſne.* Cowel.

Vinea (p annū vi ſol p terra ubi ſedet) ſua. *Pays 6s. a year for the ground where his vineyard is* [1].

Vinea novella. *A new planted vineyard.*

Vinea nuprime plantata in Waras. *A vineyard very lately planted at Ware.*

Vineæ portantes. *Vineyards which bear.*

Vineæ n̄ portantes. *Vineyards which do not yet bear* [2].

Violentiam (per) Heraldi. *By the over-bearing power of Harold.*

Virgas (reddebat civ. de Glowceſtre c.) ferreas ductiles ad clavos navium regis. *The city of Glouceſter rendered* 100 *iron rods drawn out, or wrought into ſize, for making nails for the King's ſhips.*

[1] This Vineyard was near Holbourn.

[2] As Vinea ſo frequently occurs in Domeſday, we think the queſtion about Vineyards in England, which has been much agitated, muſt now be at reſt. Int. Hutch. Dorſet, p. 76.

Vir-

Virgata terræ. *A yard land, a quantity of land various according to the place, from* 15 *to* 40 *acres* [1].

Virgat (un) minus. *All but one yard land.*

I V uñ træ. *One yard land.*

Virg' L. *Fifty rods.*

Viſde lupo, viſde leuu. *Wolf's face.*

Vit'. *A Calf.*

Vivarium (unū) piſcium. *A vivary for fiſh, a fiſh-pool* [2].

Vivus et mortuus (die qua Rex E. fuit.) *On the very day King Edward dyed; the day in which he was alive and dead.*

Voleb' (qd) reddeb. *Paid what they pleaſed.*

cuſq;. *Hitherto.*

Ulnoth ten' t. e. r. *Ulnoth held it in the time of King Edward* [3].

[1] By the Exeter MS. and the MS. copy of the Inquiſition in Cambridge, it appears that at the time of the Survey, 4 virgata were equal to 1 hide of arable land.

P. C. Webb, p, 23. 27.

A virgate, or yard-land, contained 40 acres, or 4 fardels.

Blomef. Norf. v. IV. p. 700.

[2] This was at St. Alban's, and part of the poſſeſſions of that abbey.

There was an ample and large fiſh-pool of the King's between St. Alban's and Old Verulam, and belonged to his caſtle of Kingſberrie; in this, the King, accompanied commonly with many of his nobles, often took his repaſt.

Norden's Hertfordſhire, p. 11.

[3] He was a brother of King Harold.

Utlagh

Utlagh (cuilibet) nullus poterat reddere pacem niſi p regem. *No one could reſtore any outlaw to the peace but the King.*

Utlagav'. *Outlawed.*

Ultimum (ad) audivit hund iſtū eund dicentē. *Heard him at the laſt hundred court ſay the ſame.*

Ultimum (7 numq; reddidīt geltum 7 neq;) *And never paid geldage, not even the laſt time it was collected.*

Ult' aquar'. *On the other ſide the river.*

Una quaq; domo. *Every houſe.*

Unc (Reginæ ii.) auri. *Two ounces of gold to the Queen.*

un' ex iſtis ÷ *One of theſe is.*

uni' anni. *Of one year.*

unoq; anno. *Every year.*

unū aque fluctū. *One flood; one flood and one ebb, one tide.*

unū denar' de ſuis capitibus. *One penny a head.*

unuſquq;. *Each of them, every one.*

Uſq; (7 die q Rad. Com' foriſfec' Mat' Robti inde ſaiſita erat teſte hund. 7.) ad placitū de Hodihā. *And the mother of Robert (i. e.) Malet, was ſeiſed thereof, as the hundred teſtify or give in their verdict, from the day which Earl Ralph forfeited it, until the court of Hodiham.*

uſq; huc. *To this time.*

uſq; nc̄. *Never.*

uſq; nc̄ (ſed) non habuit. *But never had it to this time.*

u. *As.*

ut aut' ſe redimeret. *But that he might ranſom himſelf.*

Uxor ſui militis tenet dim' hid. *The wife of one of his knights holds half a hide.*

Uxore (de.) *In right of his wife.*

Uxor (1 lib ho' com'datus H. 7) ejus com'd B. *One freeman under the protection of H, and his wife under the protection of B.*

W.

Wl. Wal. Waltof. Wallef. Waltheof[1]. *The great Earl of Northampton, Huntingdon, and Northumberland.*

Wluui ep̄s. *Wulfinus Biſhop of Dorcheſter, the predeceſſor of St. Remigius Biſhop of Lincoln.*

Waia. *The River Wye.*

Wap, Wapent'. *Wapentac, the ſame with that which is called a hundred.*

Walenſium (ſiquis) furat' hōem aut feminā. *If any Welſhman kidnap a man or woman.*

Walenſib (cū 11.) *With two Welſhmen.*

[1] He was ſon of the brave Syward Earl of Northumberland, by Elfled his wife, daughter of Earl Aldred; and married Judith the Conqueror's neice; but having at an entertainment made at Ixninge, near Newmarket, by Ralph de Guader Earl of Norfolk and Suffolk, on the day of his marriage with Emme, ſiſter to Roger Earl of Hereford, been drawn into a conſpiracy againſt King William, he was in 1074 beheaded at Wincheſter; although the King on his ſpeedy repentance and ſubmiſſion, had promiſed him a pardon; and from thence his body was ſometime after removed to Croyland Abbey.

The execution of this Saxon Baron, is obſerved as the firſt example of beheading in this iſland.

Rap. vol. II. p. 287. Ken. Par. Antiq. p. 61.

Vid. Perſonalia Walteofi Comitis, et patris ejus Sigvardi: Geſta et Veſtigia Danorum in Anglia.

Waliſcā c̄ſuetud̄ una ex his hidis habet, ct aliæ Anglicam. *One of theſe hides obſerve the Welſh cuſtoms, the others the Engliſh.*

Walt. *Weald.*

Walt' (hōes de). *The tenants of the Weald.*

Waltham (Canonici S. Crucis de). *Canons of Waltham Holy Croſs* [1].

Wara huj' M. *The Ware of this manor.*

Chaunc. Hertf. 371.

Warant' (et Rog. eſt) inde V. *And Roger is vouched by V on that occaſion.*

Warant' (non h̄t inde.) *Has no one to prove or warrant it.*

Warant (ſ 7 abbas ex h̄ non c̄ ſibi.) *But the Abbot is not vouched by him for that purpoſe; or the abbot does not ſupport the claim of A therein.*

Warant' (R. non ei.) *R. does not warrant to him, or is not vouched by him.*

Warantū ad clamat regem. *Voucheth the King to warrant.*

[1] Earl Harold, A. D. 1062, founded here a monaſtery or college, for a Dean, and 7 ſecular black canons, and endowed it with 17 manors; and it continued a College according to the foundation till 1177, when Henry II. ſetled 16 regular canons here, of the order of St. Auguſtin, inſtead of the ſecular ones, and conſtituted Walter de Gaunt, canon of Oſney, the firſt abbot; and Ralph, canon of Cirenceſter, the firſt prior.

The body of Harold, after the battle of Haſtings, was buried in this abbey, of his own foundation.

Warnode.

Warnode. *Ward, wardenſhip, diſtrict.*

Warnode IIII deñ de LX acris ſit quæ jacet ad S. dicunt ptinere in Bitham. *The wardenſhip of 4 dens of 60 acres of wood, which lies at S. the inqueſt ſay belongs to Bitham.*

Warpenn, Wardpenny. *Money contributed to watch and ward.*

Warpennam reddebant Vicecom' Regis aut cuſtodiam faciebant. *Rendered Wardpenny to the King's Sheriff, or kept watch and ward.*

Warrenna Lepor'. *A Warren for Hares.*

Waſt'. *Waſte, ground uncultivated, alſo that part of a wood which is without trees.* *See* Vaſta.

Waſtum fuit et waſtum invenit. *It was uncultivated, and he found it ſo.*

Weꝑc. *William the Biſhop.*

Willa. *Vill, city.*

Willſ (quas) Comes ei dederat. *Which Earl William had given to him.*

Winburne tenuit Briƈtric, T. R. E. *Briƈtric held Winburne* [1] *in the Time of King Edward.*

Windeſores (hoc M. deƈ Rex W. ſcō petro p excābio de.) *The King gave this manor (i. e. Batterſey) in exchange for Windſor.* Dom. 32. 1.[b].

With (de) Inſula. *Iſle of Wight.*

[1] Briƈtric was a rich Saxon, and his large poſſeſſions were ſeized by the Conqueror. Hutchins, Dorſ. v. I. p. 484.

Wluuard (H. M. tenuit) Cild Teign' regis E. *Wulward Cilt, a Thane of king Edward held this manor.*

Wluuin' (terram) Chit ſed eum fuiſſe hōem Haroldi Comitis. *That it was the land of Cilt Wulwin, but that he was the man or thane of Earl Harold.*

Wluuiꝺ e'po [1]. *To Biſhop Wulfin.*

X.

Xpi æccla. *The Church of Chriſt.*

Xpicerce. *Chriſt Church.*

Xpianitatē (preter quod ptinet ad.) *Except what belongs to the ſpiritualty.*

[1] Wulfinus was Biſhop of Dorcheſter; his ſucceſſor Remigius removed the See to Lincoln.

A TABLE

OF ALL THE

TENANTS in Capite or Serjeanty in DOMESDAY.

Placed in Alphabetical Order, with References to every part of that Survey, where the ſame Tenant held Lands in different Counties.

A.

Abbatia Abedeſberienſis, or Abbotſbury. Domeſday, v. I. p. 78.

Abbatia Abindonienſis [1]. v. I. p. 58. b. 156. b. 166. 239.

Abbatia Adelingienſis, or Athelney, v. I. p. 78. b. 91.

Abbatia Sancti Adoeni. Dom. v. II. p. 22.

Abbatia Sancti Albani [2]. Dom. v. I. p. 59. 135. b. 145. b.

[1] Athelemus was abbot about the time of the Survey, and died 1084. Willis Mit. Ab. v. I. p. 5.

[2] Paul, or Paulinus, Abbot, and died anno 1093. In honour of St. Alban, this church or monaſtery had the precedence of other abbeys given it about the year 1154, by Pope Adrian the IVth (Nicholas Breakſpear), an Engliſhman, born near this place. Willis, Mit. Ab. v. I. p. 13.

Abbas de Perſore [1], 166. 175.
de Pratellis, 157.
de Rameſey [2], 136. 204. 210 b. 222. 346 b. Norf. 215. Suff. 387.
de Romeſyg, alias Romeſienſis, or Rumſey, 43 b. 68.
Stæ Trinitatis Rothomagi, 128 b.
Abbatiſſa Skeffeſberienſis [3], or Shafteſbury, 17 b. 67 b. 78 b. 91.
Abbas de Taveſtock [4], 78 b. 104 b. 121.
de Torni, 192 b. 205. 211. 222.
Abbatiſſa de Monaſterio Villarum, 79.
Abbas de St° Wallerico. Eſſ. 20 b.
Sancti Wandregeſili, 34, 78 b. 193.
Abbatiſſa de Warwelte, 44.
de Wilton, 52 b. 67 b. 79.
Abbas de Wilton [5], 17 b. 42. 42 b. 43 59 b. 67, 77 b.
Abbatiſſa de Winceſtre, 32. 43 b. 59 b. 67.
Abbas de Winchelcumbe, or Winchcombe, 157. 165 b. 239.

See Letter E. *Epiſcopus. Eccleſia.*

[1] Edmund, a perſon of ſingular probity, was abbot about this time, who died in 1085.

[2] Aielſinus was at this time abbot.

[3] Alfrida was abbeſs about the time of the ſurvey.

This monaſtery being the beſt endowed of any Nunnery in England, occaſioned, as Fuller tells us in his Church Hiſtory, l. 6. p. 296. the following proverb, viz. That if the abbot of Glaſtonbury might marry the abbeſs of Shafteſbury, their heir would have more land than the King of England.

Will. Mit. Ab. v. II. p 69.

[4] Gaufridus was abbot about this time, and died 1088.

[5] Radulphus abbot of Newminſter, at Wincheſter, died in 1087; th is was afterwards called the Abbey of Hyde.

Uſ-

Urſo de Abetot [1], 169 b. 177 b. 187 b. 243 b.
Walterus de Aincourth, 226. 276 b. 288 b. 326. 361.
Robertus de Albamarle, 113.
Nigellus de Albinio, 151 b. 213. 236. 244.
David de Argentoun, 202.
Roger Arundel [2], 82 b. 94 b.
Ruald Adobed, 114 b.
Norman de Adreci, 361 b.
Willielmus Aliſius, 48 b.
Goisfridus Alſcelinus, 227. 235 b. 276 b. 289. 326. 369 b.
Gilo frater Anſculfi, 61. 152 b. 159 b. 227.
Willielmus de Archis, Suff. 431 b.
Oſbernus de Arcis, 239. 364.
Hugo Alabarbe, 49 b.
Theodoricus Aurifaber, 63.
Rabellus Artifex. Norf. 269 b.
Bernardus Accipitrarius, 63.
Eldricus Accipitar'. Norf. 272.
Ainulfus, 116.
Albertus, 63.
Aldit. Norf. 271.
Alfi, alias Elfi, 153.
Aldred, or Eldred, 29 b.
Anſgotus, 366.
Adeliz [3]. Uxor Hugonis de Grentemaiſnil, 142 b. 217 b. 236 b. 244 b.
Azelina, uxor Ra. Talbois, 153. 202 b. 218.

[1] "Hateſt thou Urſe,
"Have thou God's Curſe.
Two riming Verſes of Aldred, Archbiſhop of York, who crowned the Conqueror.

[2] He was anceſtor to the Lords Arundel of Wardour.

[3] This noble Lady died about 1091, and was buried in the monaſtery of her huſband at St. Evrau. Neuſt. Pia, 119.

B.

Radulphus Baignard. Eſſ. 68 b.
Rainaldus de Balgiole [a], 250 b.
Robertus Baſtard, 113 b.
Goisfridus de Beck, 140.
Willielmus Belet, 48 b. 84 b.
Hugo de Bello Campo, 138 b. 150 b.
Radulfus de Bello Fago, 225. Suff. 354.
Rogerus de Bellmont, 80 a. 168 a. See page 162.
Goiſbertus de Belvaco, 140 b.
Rogerus de Berchelai, 168 b.
Radulphus de Berchelai, 168 b.
Serlo de Bereci, 82 b.
Nigellus de Bereville, 151 b.
Hugo de Berners, 199. See p. 163.
Urſo de Berſeres, 152.
Willielmus de Bertram, 47.
Drogo de Beureria, 228. 236. 323 b. 360. Norf. 247. Suff. 432.
Rogerius Bigotus. Eſſ. 87 b. Norf. 173. Suff. 330 b.
Robertus Blundus, 130 b. Suff. 438.
Willielmus Blundus, 366.
Humfridus de Bohun. Norf. 262 b.
Hugo de Bolebeck, 150 b. 157 b. 205 b.
Hugo de Boſcherberti, 83.
Willielmus de Braioſe, 28. 35. 47. 72. 82.

[a] He was probably nearly allied to Guy de Bailliol, who was enfeoffed by William Rufus, of the Barony of Biwell in Northumberland, and from whom deſcended John de Baliol King of Scotland in 1292. Peerage Eng. v. II. part II. p. 119.

Giſlebertus

Giſlebertus de Breteville, 48. 61. 72. 82.
Rainerus Brimon, 364.
Robertus de Bruis, 332.
Robertus de Buci, 235.
Willielmus Buenvalet, 235. 243.
Humfridus de Buiville, 187.
Erneis de Burun, 328 b. 352.
Radulphus de Burun, 277 b. 290.
Rogerus de Buſli, 113. 234 b. 278. 284 b. 319. 352.
Alluredus Brito, 115 b.
Gozelinus Brito, 152. 170. 217.
Maigno vel maimo Brito, 142. 228.
Ogerius Brito, 228. 236. 364 b.
Rainaldus Brito. Suff. 445.
Tihellus Brito, 81 b. Norf. 261 b.
Waldinus Brito. 365.
Harveius Bituricenſis. Suff. 440 b
Burgenſes de Bedford, 218.
Baldwinus, 170. 370.
Baldwinus de Execeſtre, 81.
Heppo Baliſtarius, 369.
Odardus Baliſtarius, 36 b.
Nicholas Baliſtarius, 244.
Rainaldus Baliſtarius. Eſſ. 97 b.
Walterus Baliſtarius, 169.
Bernerius Arbaliſtarius. Norf. 267 b.
Giſlebertus Arbaliſtarius. Norf. 268 b. Suff 444.
Odo Arbaliſtarius, 329 b. 365 b.
Radulfus Arbaliſtarius. Norf. 269. Suff. 445.
Robertus Arbaliſtarius. Norf. 269.
Bedelli Regis, 218 b.
See Miniſtri. M. Præfecti. P Servientes. S. Taini: T. Canonici

C.

Canonici Sti Aclebranni, 121.
Baiocenſes, 196.
de Bedford, 211.
Sti Berione, 121.
Sti Carentock, 121.
Conſtantienſes, 79.
Sti Conſtantini, 21.
Eboracenſes, 302.
Liſiacenſes, 68 b.
Sti Martini, London. Eſſ. 20 b.
Sti Martini de Dovre, 1 b. 2.
Sti Neoti, 121.
de Oxenford et alii Cleri, 146. 157.
Sti Pauli, Lond. 34. 127. 136. 211. Eſſ. 12.
Sti Pierani, 121.
Sti Probi, 121.
de Stadford & Handon, 247 b.
Sti Stefani, 120 b.
de Twinham [1], 44.
de Waltham, 136 b. Eſſ. 15.
Capellanus Albericus.
Albertus, 14 b.
Anſgerus, 222 b.
Giraldus, 117.

[1] There was an abbey called Twinham, or Chriſt-church; and Edmund, a perſon of ſingular probity, and much reſpected, was abbot at the time of the ſurvey, and died in 1085. Willis, v. II. p. 260.

Clericus

Clericus Albertus, 36 b. 294 b.
Clericus Sanſon, 247 b.
Clerici Tenentes de Rege in Somerſet. 91.
Clerici de Wrehanton, 176. 247 b.
See Monachi, M. Preſbyter, P. Diaconus D.
Comes Alanus, 44. 79. 136 b. 224. 282 b. 309. 381. 347. Eſſ. 35. Norf. 144. Suff. 292.
Albericus, 69. 157 b. 224. 231 b. 239 b.
Ebroicenſis, 60. 157.
Euſtachius, 14. 91 b. 137. 157 b. 196. 205 b. 211. Eſſ. 26. Norf. 151. Suff. 303.
Hugo, 44. 60. 68 b. 80. 91 b. 104 b. 146 b. 157. 166. b. 205 b. 224 b. 237. 239. 262 b. 273 b. 282 b. 305. 349, Norf. 152. Suff. 298 b.
de Mellent, 224. 231 b. 239 b.
Moritonienſis, 20 b. 34. 44. 60. 68. 79. 91 b. 104 b. 121. 129. 136 b. 146. 157. 166 b. 223. 282 b. 305. Norf. 143 b. Suff. 291.
de Ow, 18. 205 b. Eſſ. 63.
Rogerus, 23. 34. 44. 51. 68 b. 129. 137 b. 166 b. 176. 239. 248. 253.
Willielmus, 161.
Comitiſſa de Albemarla. Eſſ. 91 b. Suff. 430 b.
Alveva, 231 b.
Bononienſis vel Bolonienſis, 34. 85. 91 b.
Godeva, 231 b. 239 b.
Juditha, 130 b. 160. 200. 217. 228. 293 b. 366 b. Eſſ. 92. 130 b.
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Willielmus de Calgi, 61.
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Wilielmus Chieure, 110.
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Sigar de Cioches, 142. 170. 216. 228.
Walterus de Clavile, 82 b. 112. See page 175.
Albericus de Coci, 329 b.
Ainsfridus de Cormelies, 169. 186.
Gozelinus de Cormelies, 49.
Wido de Credun, 235. 367.
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Rogerus de Curcellis, 72. 86. 93.
Ricardus de Curcy, 159.
Normannus Craſſus, 362.
Goisfridus Camerarius filiæ Regis 49.
Herbertus Camerarius, 48 b.
Humfridus Camerarius, 36 b 49. 62. 73 83 b 170. 236. Suff. 433.
Turſtinus Camerarius, 48. 216 b.
Willielmus Camerarius, 151. 167. 216.
Carpentarii Regis, 202.
Alricus Coquus.
Anſgerus Coquus. Eſſ. 97.
Giſlebertus Coquus, 229.
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Carbon, alias Carbonel, 187 b.
Chenevin, 250 b.
Chetelbern, 370 b.
Colgrim, 370.
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Clamores, 373. 375. v. II. 450.

D.

Eudo Dapifer, 197. Eſſ. 49. Norf. 239 b. Suff 355.
Godricus Dapifer. Norf. 202. Suff. 355 b.
Haimo Dapifer, 366 b.
Rogerus Deus ſalvet Dominas. Eſſ. 96 b.
Robertus Diſpenſator, 168. 234 b. 242 b. 363. b.
Walterus de Doai vel Doway, 36. 111 b. Eſſ. 91.
Walſcelinus de Duay vel Doway, 72. 82. 95.
Herman de Drewes, 187.
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Walterus Diaconus [1], 169. Eſſ. 86. Suff. 426.
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E.

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Eboracenſis, 42. 164 b. 230 b. 283. 302. 339 b.
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Dunelmenſis, 58. 210 b. 220. 304. b. 340 b..
Wintonienſis, 31, 40. 51. 52 b. 58. 65 b. 87 b. 133. 143 b. 155, 190. See Monachi de Winton.

[1] From this Walter deſcended the noble family ſurnamed de Haſtings. Morant's Eſſex, vol. I. p. 466.

Epiſcopus

Epiſcopus Baiocenſis, 6. 31. 66. 77. 87 b. 134. 144. 155 b. 176. 209 b. 220. 238 b. 284. 342. Eſſ. 22 b. Norf. 142. Suff. 373.
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Conſtantienſis, 58 b. 66. 77. 87 b. 102. 145. 165. 204. 209 b. 220 b. 231. 238 b. 343 b.
Ebroicenſis. Suff. 388. b.
Exceſtrenſis, 17. 31. 43. 58 b. 101 b. 120 b. 155. 165. Norf. 201 b. Suff. 17.
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Rovenſis, 5 b. 190 b. Suff. 381.
Sariſberienſis, 66. 77. 87 b. 155. 343 b.
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Wireceſtre, 164 b. 172 b. 238 b.
Eccleſia de Adelingi, 91.
Bada [2], 89 b. 165.
Bataigle, 11 b. 34. 59 b. 104. 157. Eſſ. 20 b.
Bec [3], 68 b.
Buckfeſth, 104.

1 The Biſhop at this time was Giſo.

2 Alfeius, or Elſi, was about this time Abbat, who died 1087.

3 Anſelm Abbat, who was afterwards Archbiſhop of Canterbury, and died in 1109.

Eccleſia de Cadomo Sti Stephani, 91, 104. Eſſ. 22.
Norf. 221 b.
Stæ Trinitatis, 79, 104. 166. Eſſ. 21 b
Sti Cedde, 263 a.
Cirecester, 166 b.
Cormelies, 166. 175. 182. b.
Coventre, 166. 174. 222 b. 231. 238 b.
Crenburn, 67 b. 77 b. 104.
Sti Ebrulfi, 166 b.
Sti Edwardi, 17 b. 67 b. 78 b. 91.
de Eveſham, 165 b. 175 b. 222 b. 239.
Glocester, 143. 165 b. 174. 182 b.
Sti Guthlaci, 176.
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Langtheige, 34. 166 b.
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Micelenie, 91.
Monte Sti Michaelis de periculo Maris, 104.
Sti Michaelis, 120 b.
Monteburgh, 91.
Sti Nicholai, 52 b.
Sti Dionyſii Pariſiis, 157. 166. 174.
de Perſore, 175.
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Wireceſtre [2], 172 b.
Several of theſe Churches in divers counties in Domeſday, are ſometimes entered as Abbies, and ſometimes as Churches, according to the fancies of the clerks of the Commiſſioners who made the ſurvey; as Abbatia de Coventre, Abbatia de Perſore, Abbatia de Eveſham, Abbatia de Croyland, inſtead of Ecclesia Sancti Guthlaci, &c. See *Abbatia*.
Edgar Adeling. 142.
Eddie, alias Edith, 178.
Edwardus. Eff. 98 b.
Eldeva, 178.
Eldredus, 29 b.
Elſi, alias Alfi, 170 b.
Elemoſinarii Regis, 130 b. 218. b.

[1] Vitalis, abbot died 1082, and was ſucceeded by Giſlebertus, who died 1114.

[2] Thomas was Prior of Worceſter about this time, and died 1113.

F.

Willielmus de Falaiſe, 72. 82. 96 b. 111.
Robertus Faſiton, 130, 201 b. 207. 215.
Radulfus de Felgers, 36 b. 113 b. 151 b. Norf. 263. Suff. 432.
Hearicus de Ferrariis vel Ferieres, 60. 72 151. 157 b. 169. 185. 225. 233. 242. 248 b.
Hermar de Ferrariis, Norf. 205 b. Suff. 354.
Humfridus, Filius Alberici, Norf. 262. Suff. 436.
Edmundus, Algoti, Eſſ. 93 b.
Willielmus, Anſculfi, 35 b. 60. 130 b. 148 b. 157. 201 b. 207. 226. 243. 249 b.
Goſcelinus, Azor, 53.
Henricus, Azor, 216 b.
Willielmus, Azor, 53.
Willielmus, Baderon, 48 b. 167. 185 b.
Hugo, Balderici, 48. 62. 73. 327. 356.
Tedbaldus, Bernerii, 115.
Haroldus, Comitis. See Haroldus.
Willielmus, Conſtantini, 151. Eſſ. 97.
Robertus, Corbutionis, Eſſ. 85. Norf. 258 b. Suff. 425 b.
Willielmus, Corbutionis, 61. 177 b. 243.
Rainaldus, Croc, 49.
Adam, Durandi mala opera. Eſſ. 94.
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Eudo, Eſperwiek, Norf. 245.
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Robertus,	Geroldi, 45. 62. 72. 80 b. 97.
Ricardus,	Giſlebeſti Comitis, 14. 34 b. 72. 113. 130. 196 b. 216. Eſſ. 38 b. Suff. 389 b.
Robertus,	Goberti, Eſſ. 97 b.
Eudo,	Huberti, 47. 61 b. 139. 197. 205 b. 212. 227. 250.
Radulfus,	Huberti, 235. 250 b. 277. 289 b. 369.
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Rainaldus,	Ivonis, 230.
Gozelinus,	Lamberti, 359.
Willielmus,	Manne vel Magni, 48 b. 151. 160.
Robertus,	Murdrac, 160.
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Hugh,	Oſmundi, 51.
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Walterus,	Otheri, 36. 48, 61 b. 130. 151.
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Drogo,	Ponz, 72. 177. 186 b.
Walterus,	Ponz, 61. 160. 168 b.
Radulfus,	Huberti, 277.
Rogerus,	Radulfi, 170.
Herbertus,	Remigii, 48 b.
Rogerus,	Reinardi, Norf. 266 b.
Oſbertus,	Ricardi, 176 b. 186 b. 244. 260. 292.
Willielmus,	Ricardi, 61.
Gilbertus,	Richerii, 36 Norf. 263.
Walterus,	Rogerii de Piſtes, 48 b.
Robertus,	Rolf, 72.
Turſtinus,	Rolf, 47 b. 63. 80 b. 115 b. 151. 169 b. 185 b.

Robertus, Filius Roſcelini, 130 b. Eſſ. 97.
Giſlebertus, Salomonis, 142, 216 b. Eſſ. 96 b.
Willielmus, Seiherii, 216.
Radulfus, Seifrid, 62.
Eudo, Sperwic vel Eſperwic, 359 b. Norf. 245 b. Suff. 434
Willielmus, Stur. 48 b. 52 b.
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Willielmus, Widonis, 72. 167.
Robertus, Willielmi, 278. 292.
Radulfus Flammar, 49. 51.
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F.

Robertus Flavus. 73.
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Willielmus Froiſſeleu, 167 b.
Ricardus Foreſtarius, 244 b. 250 b.
Fulcherus, 117 b. 293 b.
Ad nullam firmam pertinent.
Filia Rad. Talbois, 142 b.

G.

Giſlebertus de Gand, 62. 149 b. 197. 207. 215. 227 b. 236 b. 243 b. 277 b. 290 b. 326. 354 b.
Robertus Gernon, alias Greno, 130. 137 b. 149 b. 185. 196 b. Eſſ. 63 b. Norf. 255. Suff. 419 b.
Walterus Giffart, 60. 70. 71. 95. 147. 157 b. 196. 205 b.
Oſbern Giffart, 62. 72. 82. 160. 168 b.
Berengarius Giffart, 72. 82 b.
Durandus de Gloceſter, 47 b. 71. 168 b. 186 b.
Picotus de Grentbridge, 200.
Hugo de Grentmaiſnil, 138 b. 169. 224 b. 232. 242. 291 b. Suff. 432.
Willielmus Goizinboded, 167. 177 b.
Hugo de Gurnay, Eſſ. 89 b.
Gerinus, 243 b.
Giraldus, 117.
Gisbertus, 236.
Godeballus, 117.
Godeſcallus, 73.
Godvinus, Eſſ. 97 b.
Goisfridus, 293 b.
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Haroldus,

H.

Haroldus, filius Comitis, 169. 177. 244.
Haimo Vicecomes de Chent, 14. 36 b. 129 b. 169. 205 b. 212. 366 b.
Ernulfus de Hefding, 45. 62. 69.
Ilbodus frater Ernulfi de Hefding, 160.
Tihellus Herion, Suff. 427 b.
Aluredus Hiſpanienſis, 73. 97. 115 b. 186.
Drogo de Holderneſs, 323 b.
Euſtachius de Huntedune, 199 b. 228.
Robertus Hoſtiarius, 325.
Willielmus Hoſtiarius, 292.
Godvinus Haldenus, Norf. 271.
Hackebernus, alias Hagebus, Eſſ. 96.
Haſculfus, 244.
Hago vel Hugo, Norf 269 b.
Herman, 73.
Herveius, 74.
Hubertus, 236 b.
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Homines dominici Regis, Norf. 272 b.
Homines Archiepi Eboracenſis, 302.
Homines liberi Regis, Eſſ. 99. Norf. 272. Suff. 446.
Homines liberi qui remanent in manu Regis, Suff. 447.
Homines liberi t. c. r. ad nullam firmam pertinentes, Norf. 272.

I.

Ranulfus, frater Ilgeri, 130 b. 138 b. 201 b. 207. 215. Eſſ. 79 b. Norf. 260 b. Suff. 423 b.
Ricardus de Ingania, 151 b. 160 b.
Humfridus de Inſula, 70 b.
Radulfus de Inſula, 217.
Hugh de Iveri, 157 b. 224 b.
Rogerus de Iveri [1], 62. 151 b. 158 b. 168. 205 b. 242.
Waldinus Ingeniator, 365 b.
Joannes Nepos, W. Norf. 265 b.
Ilbodus, Eſſ. 95 b.
Iſaacus, Norf. 264. Suff. 437 b.
Iſeldis, 84.
Invaſiones, Eſſ. 99. Norf. 273. Suff. 447 b.

L.

Ilbert de Laci, 291. 315.
Roger de Laci, 62. 167 b. 176 b. 184. 260 b.
Hugo Laſne, 73. 169. 177 b. 187. 260 b.
Willielmus Levet vel Loveth, 61. 216. 226. 235 b.
Radulfus de Limeſcio, 97. 138. 225 b. 243. 289 b. Eſſ. 90. 245. Suff. 428.

[1] Roger de Ivery came over into England together with Robert d'Oily; he was the ſon of Waleran de Ivery, cupbearer to Duke William in Normandy; this Roger enjoyed the ſame Honor of Cupbearer to the Conqueror in England, and married Adeline eldeſt daughter of Hugh de Grentemaiſnil. Norm. Script. p. 16. 48. See Robert d'Oily.

Aluredus de Lincolnia, 215 b. 293 b. 358. See p. 226.
Albertus Lotharienſis, 186. 216 b.
Willielmus Luric, 160. 167 b. Eſſ. 93.
Herveius Legatus, 168 b.
Richardus Legatus, 168 b.
Goſcelinus Loremarius, Eſſ. 94.
Liberi Homines. See Homines.

M.

Mathildis Regina, 152 b.
Humfridus de Madehall, 170.
Goisfridus vel Galfridus de Magna villa, 36, 62, 129 b. 139. 159 b. 197. 227. 243 b. Eſſ. 57 b. Suff. 411.
Gunfridus vel Humfridus Maulduit, 73.
Willielmus de Maldwith, alias Malduit, 47.
Robertus Malet, 36 b. 291 b. 293 b. 320 b. 368. Eſſ. 88. 153 b. Suff. 304.
Durandus Malet, 236. 291 b. 365.
Turſtinus Mantell, 151 b.
Aluredus de Merleberg, 36 b. 47 b. 70. 97. 186.
Willielmus de Moion, 72. 82. 95 b. 110. See p. 275.
Hugo de Montfort, 13. Eſſ. 52 b. 237. Suff. 405 b.
Hubertus de Monte Caniſio, 436.
Hugh de Montgomerie, 248 b.
Macy de Moritania, 63. 73. 82 b. 170. Eſſ. 91 b.
Ralph de Mortemer, 45. 51. 62. 72. 96 b. 159. 176 b. 183 b. 235. 243. 260. 325. 363.
Rogerus de Mucelgros, 185.
Haſcoit Muſard, 61. 152 b. 159 b. 169 b. 277 b.
Giraldus Mareſçallus, Suff. 438 b.

Goisfridus 49.
Robertus 73. } Mareſcallus.
Rogerus, Eſſ. 94.
Nigellus Medicus, 49.
Martinus, 152, 365.
Modovinus, Eſſ. 95.
Madoc, Edric, Elmer, 187 b.
Miniſtri Regis, 73. 74 b. 160 b.
See Serventes S. Thaini T.
Monachi de Winton, 41. Suff. 286 b,

N.

Nigellus Medicus, 73. 183. 260 b.
Normannus craſſus, 362.
Normannus, 231 b.
Nicholas, 117.

O.

Rogerus de Odburvilla, Eſſ. 52. Suff. 403 b.
Willielmus de Ottburvilla, 139.
Robertus de Olgi [1], 62. 149. 158. 168 b. 215. 225. 242,
Wido

[1] King William gave Aldith, only daughter of Wigod de Walengeford, in marriage to Robert d'Oily, who after her father's death, which happened nigh the ſame time, in right of her became poſſeſt of his great eſtate.

In the expedition againſt England, this Robert d'Oily brought over with him Roger de Ivery, a fellow adventurer, and

Wido de Olgi, 160.
Goisfridus Ortale, vel Orlateile, 36. 168. b.
Willielmus de Ow, 47. 51. 61. 71. 80 b. 111 b. 96 b. 138 b. 166 b. 211 b.
Otto Aurifaber, Eff. 97 b.
Odo, 57 b. 73 b.
Ogerius, 293 b.

P.

Radulphus Paganel, or Pinel, 96 b. 113 b. 168. 225 b. 325 b. 362 b. Eff. 97. Suff. 437.
Bernardus Pancevolt, 47 b. 72.
Willielmus de Perci, 45. 321 b. 322. 353 b.
Willielmus Pevrell, alias Peverell, & Piperell, 61, 148. 157 b. 212 b. Eff. 90.
Rogerius Pictavienſis, 273 b. 290. 332. Eff. 89. Norf. 243. Suff. 346.
Ranulfus Piperellus. Eff. 71 b. Norf. 254. Suff. 416.
Willielmus de Poilgi 111.
Theodoricus Pointel, Eff. 96.
Radulfus Pomerei, 113 b.
Ranulfus de Pomerei, 96 b.
Herbrandus de Ponte Adomari, 49.
Hubertus de Port, 46 b.
Hugo de Port de Rege, 44 b. 51. 62. 83. 199.

and ſworn brother, for they had mutually engaged by oath to be ſharers of the ſame fortune, and according to this compact, when the ſaid Robert d'Oily had two Honours given to him, beſide the eſtate which came by his wife, he freely gave one of thoſe honours to the ſaid Roger de Ivery. Hearn. Paroch. Antiq. 56.

Hugo de Port de Epiſcopo Baiocenſi, 46.
Hugo Pincerna, 216.
Erthinger, Piſtor, 202 b.
Oſbernus Piſcator, 216 b.
Ricardus Pungiant, 216.
Aluredns, 49.
Colebernus, Norf. 263 b.
Erminius, 211.
Giraldus, 68.
Giſlebertus, Eſſ. 98.
Godrichus, 53 b.
Godwinus, 231.
Inichellus, Norf. 263 b.
Suff. 438.
Lewinus, 222 b.
Oſbernus, 73. 366 b.
Reinbaldus [a], 63. 71. 79. 146. 160. 166 b.
} Preſbyter.
Præfecti, Bedelli, et Elemoſinarii Regis, 218 b.

R.

Roger de Rames, 130 b. Eſſ. 82 b. Norf. 263. Suff. 421.
Wido de Reinbodcourth, 159 b. 199 b. 226 b. 235. 363 b.
Goſcelinus de Rivere, 73.
Radulphus, 231 b.

[a] In the body of the Church of Cirenceſter, in a ſepulchre croſſe of white marble, is this Inſcription:

Hic jacet Rembaldus Preſbyter quondam hujus Eccleſiæ Decanus et tempore Eduardi Regis Angliæ Cancellarius.

Willis, Mit. Ab. v. I. p. 69

Rainaldus,

Rainaldus, 71.
Raynerius, 187 b.
Reinbaldus, 63. 71. 79. 146. 160. 166 b.
See Reinbaldus under P.
Reſtoldus, 366.
Richardus, 229.
Rothais Uxor Ricardi, 142 b. 207.

S.

Oſbernus de Salceid, 116 b.
Hugo de Sancto Quintino, Eſſ. 83.
Ranulfus de Sancto Walerico, 364 b.
Walterus de Sancto Walerico, 130. Suff. 432 b.
Edwardus de Sariſberie, 36. 46 b. 51. 69. 80 b. 130 b, 139 a. 150 b. 160.
Hardvinus de Scalers, vel Eſcalers, 141 b. 197 b.
Willielmus de Scoles, alias Scohies, 82. 185 b. Eſſ. 88 b. Norf. 221 b. Suff. 353.
Willielmus Speck, 214 b.
Robertus de Stadford, 62. 158. 176 b. 225. 242 b, 248 b. 268 b. Suff. 445.
Nigellus de Statford, 278.
Hugolinus Stirman, 63.
Ricardus Sturmie, 48. 73.
Saiſſelinus, Eſſ. 92 b. Suff. 436 b.
Siboldus, 228.
Stanardus, Eſſ. 98 b. Suff 445 b.
Starcolfus, Norf. 271 b.
Stefanus, 187 b. 243 b.
Sortebrand, 370 b.
Swain, 228.

Swain of Eſſex, 205 b. Eſſ. 42. Suff. 401.
Servientes Regis, 73. 74 b. 84 b. 117 b. 160 b. 296 b.
See Miniſtri M. Taini T.

T.

Ivo Taillgeboſc, alias Tailbois, 350. Norf. 244 b.
Willielmus Taillgeboſch, 370.
Azelina Uxor Rad. Taileboſch, 153. 202 b. 218.
Radi Taileboſch Filia, 142 b.
Oſwaldus Theodericus, 36 b.
Robertus de Todenio, 138. 149. 168. 196 b. 215. 225. 233 b. 314. 352 b. Eſſ. 9 b. Suff. 429.
Berengarius de Todeni, 159. 291 b. 314. 353 b.
Judahel de Todenais, 108 b. 125
Ricardus de Tunbridge, 14. 34 b. 72 a. Eſſ. 38 b.
See (F.) Richard Fil. Gilleberti Comitis.
Turchillus, 160 b. Eſſ. 98 b.
Giſlebertus Tyſon, 291. 326 b. 354.
Tonnus, Norf. 264 b.
Tovi, Norf. 264 b.
Taini Regis, 36 b. 49 b. 63. 73 b. 84. 118. 170 b. 229. 244 b. 278. 292 b. 330 b.
See Miniſtri M. Servientes S.

V.

Petrus Valonienſis, 140 b. 201 b. 368 b. Eſſ. 78. Norf. 256. Suff. 420 b.
Robertus de Veci vel Veſci, 225. 234. 242 b. 363.
Albericus de Ver. 199 b. Eſſ. 76. Suff. 418.
Bertram de Verdono, 151 b.

Robertus de Verli, Norf. 262. Suff. 437.
Walterus Vernon, 151.
Humfridus Vis de Lew, 63.
Ainulfus, 63. 73. 82 b.
Baldwinus, 75, 81. 105 b.
Durandus, 168 b.
Edwardus 139 a.
See Edward de Sariſberie. } Vicecomes.
Euſtace.
Haimo, 14.
Normannus, Suff. 438.
Swain, 160.
Croc, 49
R. 244 b. } Venator.
Waleranus, 48. 72. 82
Ulchetellus, Norf. 270 b.
Ulmarus vel Wlmarus. Suff. 445 b.
Azelina Uxor Rad. Tailboſch, 158. 202 b. 218.
Rothais Uxor Ricardi, 142 b. 207.
Ulveva Uxor Phin. Eſſ. 98.
Uxor Boſſelini de Dive, 202 b.
Uxor Geri [1], 170.
Uxor Hervei de Helion, 117.
Uxor Hugonis, fil. Grip. 83 b.
Uxor Radulfi Capellani, 187 b.
Uxor Rogerii de Iveri [2], 160.

[1] Geroius duxit Giſlam filiam Turſini de Monte ſuff. Gemeten. 272. Hiſt. Abb. of Bec. p. 78.

[2] This was Adelina, eldeſt daughter of Hugh de Grentemaiſnil, and ſhe died about the year 1111. Norm. Scrip. p. 1048.

Valvaſores

Valvaſores Regis, Suff. 446.

Will.

Thoſe who had eſtates granted to them by the Barons or *Capitanei*, and not from the King, were called *Valvaſores* (a degree above Knights) and were unto their lords, the *Capitanei* or *Barones Regis*, as they the *Capitanei* were unto the King: and did in like manner ſubdivide their lands among their *Sectæ* and military followers, who in old time were called *Valvaſini*, whom Spelman takes to be the ſame at this day that are the lords of every manor, if not thoſe themſelves that we call *Knights*, as owners of a *Knight's fee*; but *Valvaſores* and *Valvaſini* grew to be confounded, and both of them at laſt to be out of uſe, and no other military tenures to be known amongſt us, than *tenere per Baroniam*, and *tenere per feodum militare*. Spelm. Rem. p. 18.

In the laws of William the Conqueror, the relief of a Vavaſor follows that of a Baron. Leg. Gul. l. 24.

Bracton, who wrote between the 46th and 52d of Henry III. ranks Vavaſors between Barons and Knights, and calls them *Magnates, et viri magnæ dignitatis*; but Fleta whoſe book was written after the 13th Edward I. places them next to Milites. Brac. lib. I. c. 8. S. 2. 4. Fleta, lib. I. c. 5. S. 4.

The lands which a Vavaſor held were called *Vavaſoria*, a Vavaſorie; as appears inter Placita H. Term, 10 John, where the Vavaſory of the Earl of Saliſbury, of the Earl of Muhun, &c. are taken notice of; and the uſe of it continued at leaſt until the age of Henry IV.

Vid. Lamb. Laws of the Conqueror, Law 24. p. 164. Placita, Hill. 10 John ex MSS. Hoſp. Lincoln. Spelm. Remains, p. 58. Seld. Tit. Hon. 2d ed. p. 625. Dufreſne Gloſſ. Mad. Baron, p. 135.

Under this title of Terra Vavaſorum, Dom. vol. II. p. 446. it is ſaid, "1 lib. homo de xx acr. in ſoca Regis, III lib'i ho'es

"xxx

W.

Willielmus de Warrena, 26. 47. 148. 157 b. 196. 205 b. 211 b. 321. 351 b. Eſſ. 36. Norf. 157. Suff. 398.
Turchillus de Warwice, 240 b.
Willielmus de Wateville, Suff. 435.
Winemarus vel Vinemarus, 152, 226 b.
Odo de Wincheſter, 29 b. 49 b.
Golsfridus de Wirce, 227 b. 235 b. 243 b. 291. 326. 369.
Aluredus Nepos Wigoti, 160.
Johannes Nepos Walerani, Eſſ. 94 b. Norf. 265 b.
Walterius, 112 b.
Willielmus, 216. 229.

Eſſex, Norfolk, and Suffolk, are in the laſt volume of Domeſday.

It may be matter of ſurprize to the Reader, to find from this Table, that great men had often *very ſmall parcels* of land of little value, at a great diſtance from their other lands. Perhaps they wanted information of their real worth, when they petitioned for, or accepted of them; or they might think ſome little things convenient or improveable; or afterwards they might ſerve to gratify ſome of their little retainers with what was not worth their own keeping. It appears from ſome writers and old deeds, that this was ſometimes for the ſake of fiſhing amid ſome royalty on river ſides; and Mr. Hutchins obſerves, that on the river Frome in Dorſet, that was often the caſe.

Salm. Hertf. p. 329. Chaun. Hert. Hutchins, Diff. on Dom. p. 4.

"xxx ac', IIII lb'i ho'es VIII ac', &c." therefore Selden obſerves, that Vavaſor here occurs as a ſynonymie with *liberi homines regis.* Seld. Tit. Hon. p. 625.

See this Publication, p. 354.

FINIS.

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